AHAM TIRED.

Member for East Yale
us to Run Again.

non News.)
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LIPPINE POLICY.

e Government of Islands
at Washington.

e 10.—A special to The
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EST GRIEVANCES.

rgan Advises the Govern-
ompensate Wronged
Workmen.

e 11.—The Globe says:
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k the men ought to be
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is at stake. It will be
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discredit on the country.
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THE LANDING IN CUBA

United States Troops Met With No Resistance When They Went Ashore.

At Guantanamo They Now Have Secure Base for Operations Against Santiago.

Washington, June 11.—Additional particulars as to the invasion of Quantanamo are to hand. The Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened on the earthworks. The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spanish stampeded after firing a few shots. The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries, but she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards but not one landed, and no Americans were wounded. The main fort lies within the city limits and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position and the American officers say it can be taken in fifteen minutes.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days and on Thursday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further they opened fire sending fifty shots at the fortifications of the left. The hills at the right of the entrance were deserted. There were no defences on the right side of the harbor. No attempt was made to land until the Oregon steamed in early yesterday morning. Captain Clark immediately sent forty marines ashore and twenty from the Marblehead followed. They found evidences of a very hasty departure by the Spaniards. Machettes, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks and a Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits. The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived when they were recalled and the work of disembarkation begun. The first boatload had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames. Company K, under Lieut Hall, was taken ashore and without loss of a moment the column started up the steep rocky hillside to the earthworks. For an hour a brown column of marines filed up the narrow path, eventually taking up a position at the top of the hill. As soon as the American flag was flown from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago. The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops. In the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marblehead and Dolphin by to protect them.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and base of supplies on the south side of the island and troops can be landed at will. The troopship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early today. On her way over the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Daigairi but received no response.

Guantanamo is about forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba and is a splendid location for a base of supplies of the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Report has it that the cable ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guatanamo to the Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. She was interrupted by shells from the shore, but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

"THE AMERICANS RETIRED."

Usual Spanish Report of an Alleged Affair Off Havana.

Madrid, June 11.—An official despatch from Havana says the Spanish warships Venadito, Neuva Espana and Ligera have made a sortie from Havana for the purpose of attacking the blockading squadron. The Americans refused to fight and retired. A little later a despatch from Havana says eleven American merchantmen have arrived before Santiago de Cuba. It is is believed they are the ships convoying the troops which it is the intention to disembark. Precautions are being taken to prevent them from effecting a landing.

MUST FIGHT SOME MORE.

Powers Won't Interfere for Peace Until Spain Pleads for It.

Madrid, June 11.—The campaign inaugurated by some foreign newspapers in favor of peace between Spain and the United States is not approved here. According to the opinions of several generals, Spain is capable of continuing the war in Cuba for two years, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Therefore, they add, it is useless to talk of peace unless it implies a return to the status quo ante bellum. The government, it is added, has not received any suggestions of peace from the powers, and in political circles it is declared that if such a suggestion were received the government would politely decline to entertain it on the ground that Spain had decided to pursue the war to the bitter end.

London, June 11.—In regard to the rumored peace propositions of Spain, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Balfour will assume the case. We will be delighted to do anything to help, but we could not think of it unless both parties seemed likely to welcome it and mean business, which they do not. America is ready for peace, but not on "let us pretend that nothing has happened" terms. Until Spain sees the childishness of this there is no hope for peace. In the meantime now power is likely to invite a well-deserved snub by babbling about uninvited intervention."

CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES.

Three Millions of Them Will Assist United States if Inducements Offer.

Cleveland, June 10.—Dr. Jos. E. Chan, a Chinese physician, highly educated and a naturalized citizen residing here, has conceived a novel plan for rendering assitance to the United States in driving the Spaniards from the Philippines and has offered his services to the government to aid in carrying out the plan.

Dr. Chan proposes to enlist 200 of his fellow countrymen in San Francisco and take them to the Philippines and do missionary work among Chinese residents in that country. Chan says that of 9,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippines, 3,000,000 are Chinese. They are strongly opposed to Spanish rule. He says the Chinese in the Philippines are almost entirely ignorant of the United States, but if he can go over there he would influence them to become in favor of getting the islands under the control of the United States and could organize a large army of Chinamen to fight under the Stars and Stripes.

GLADSTONIANA.

For two or three days after the death of Gladstone the English papers were filled with anecdotes concerning him. More than any one quality which seems to have been the source of these stories was his remarkable memory. One of the comments was:

"Mr. Gladstone's persuasive powers were assisted by his marvellous memory. It was this, and not any overbearing imperiousness of manner, which made him so absolute in his own Cabinet. Woe be to the luckless minister who in Cabinet ventured to suggest to Mr. Gladstone that sir Robert Peel or any one else had laid down a precedent which did not fit the course which Mr. Gladstone was bent upon adopting. In his blandest tones Mr. Gladstone would remark that he thought his colleague was slightly mistaken, inasmuch as he remembered discussing the very matter with Sir Robert Peel; then he illustrated the discussion by some little incident which showed the precedent invoked to have had an altogether different meaning to that attached to it. If his colleague still persisted Mr. Gladstone would pencil a note to his private secretary, asking him to produce at once a written memorandum of the conversation in question, which he will find in such-and-such a pigeon-hole of such-and-such a year, and in five minutes the memorandum was to hand, completely bearing out in every particular Mr. Gladstone's version of the case, and utterly discomfiting the minister who had ventured to contend with 'the man with the terrible memory.' One such experience is sufficient to fill his colleagues with an awe which they are unable to shake off. Mr. Chamberlain is not a timid man, and he plays his guns fairly well in the 1880 Cabinet, but he could never, it is said, shake off the dread with which Mr. Gladstone's eagle eye and superhuman memory inspired all those who have ventured to cross swords with him in debate."

Two anecdotes are:

"Of all Mr. Gladstone's qualities nothing was more remarkable than his memory, and there was nothing of which he was more proud. One afternoon at Hawarden many years ago, when there was only one person present besides the family, the conversation turned upon early days at Liverpool, and Mr. Gladstone made some chance observation about things in 1814. His daughter looked up and said: 'But you don't remember 1814.' 'My child,' said the old man, with a trace of pique, 'it was in 1814 that I went to Edinburgh with my father. We stayed at the same hotel to which I went afterward on the first Midlothian campaign. When I went there for the election I said to the hotel keeper "Sir, I will not be positive, but if I am not mistaken this hotel had in 1814 three windows to the front, besides the door." "Sir," said the hotel keeper, "you are quite right; I took those windows out myself." Whereupon, in conscious triumph, the old man beamed upon the company."

"On one occasion two gentlemen, invited as guests at a table where Mr. Gladstone was expected, made a wager that they would start a conversation on a subject about which even Mr. Gladstone would know nothing. To accomplish this end they read up an ancient magazine article on some unfamiliar subject connected with Chinese manufactures. When the favorable opportunity came the topic was started, and the two conspirators watched with amusement the growing interest in the subject which Mr. Gladstone's face betrayed. Finally he joined in the conversation, and their amusement was turned into gnashing of teeth—to speak figuratively—when Mr. Gladstone said: 'Ah, gentlemen, I perceive you have been reading an article I wrote in the "——— Magazine" some thirty or forty years ago.'"

"What enabled Mr. Gladstone to utilize the odds and ends of his time to such good effect was his capacity of entirely changing the current of his thoughts at a moment's notice. Nothing preoccupied him longer than he chose to allow it to preoccupy him. His head seemed to be built in watertight compartments, and after firing the lobe of the brain which deals with Ireland he would turn off the tap for Irish affairs and plunge headlong into ecclesiasticism or ceramics or archaeology or any other subject in which he might at the moment be interested. There are always so many interesting things," he said long ago, "with which to occupy your mind; the difficulty is only in making a choice." But whatever the subject is on which he was engaged, he devoted himself to it thoroughly, nor did any spectre of the repulsive subject divert his attention from that in which he was actually engaged. Whatever he did he did it with his might, and did it with such concentration as to leave no room for thinking about anything else. But think about something he must, for a mind so active would never doze off into lethargy excepting when he was asleep.

"One of his most pleasant and charming parliamentary features was his readiness to listen to new speakers. In his later days of deafness he would often shift to the very end of the treasury bench in order to get within earshot of a young member who was addressing the House for the first time. And then, if he had an excuse, he would cordially cheer the young member's speech, or refer to it afterward in his own.

His favorite position was to sit holding his right elbow on his left hand, his right hand up to his ear, and playing with the black ribbon which covered the stump of the index finger, shot off in youth. Sometimes he would close his eyes for a time; but it was notoriously unsafe to presume on this. Just when he seemed in deepest slumber, he would sometimes rise unexpectedly and rap out a quick and strong reply to the speaker. That made him so fascinating a Parliamentarian—the element of the unexpected.

Sir William Harcourt, in his speech, properly dissipated the legend that Mr. Gladstone was an overbearing chief of his cabinets. There is another equally false impression that he absorbed conversation on social occasions. Nothing could be more untrue. Mr. Gladstone talked with the most wonderful copiousness and with endless variety of topic and treatment. But he never monopolized talk. To the young he was deferential with a sweetness and gentleness that are past the power of words to describe. He—the old man, Nestor and Achilles in one—would listen to mere boys, hand to ear, just as he would listen to the youngest and least expert speaker in the House. And his replies would be as courtly and kind as if he were addressing the Queen.

There is a very good story told in the civil service as an illustration of Mr. Gladstone's thrifty habits. For many years the back of ... Downing street was bare gravel. I believe it is now grass. Mr. Gladstone was once describing how long it had been in that state, and wearily deploring the melancholy outlook. "Why don't you have it grassed?" ... Gladstone pounced on the inquiry. "The treasury cannot afford it," he said, with final emphasis.

HERO WORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

Peter the Great Has Become a Cult and Is Almost Worshipped.

(Black and White.)

Peter has become almost a cult in Russia. Go to his cottage on the banks of the Neva on a Russian holiday and you will have to fall in queue and squeeze your way into his little rooms, ostensibly to kiss a holy picture, but this holy picture is mixed up in the Russian's mind with Peter the Great. The Moujik looks around on the little home Peter built for himself on the Neva madshes as if he looked on the relics of a saint. Peter was essentially a man of action, an artisan of genius, as his handiwork and the tools he used prove; yet a born commander, restless, ruthless. When near the site of his future St. Petersburg he saw a tree scarred with a mark high above the ground, and he asked of the peasant near:

"What is that?"

"The height to which the waters rose in 1680," replied a peasant.

"You lie!" cried Peter. He cut the tree down. He was not to be deterred by the fact that floods had swept over his chosen site, and his masterfulness is today felt by the Russians until they have nearly made a god of him. It is impossible now to see the exterior of Peter's cottage on the Neva's banks, for a stone house was built by Catherine II. over it as a shell to preserve this wooden cottage, and so the outward appearance is gone. Inside this stone building you see the wooden building, but this has very foolishly lately been painted to imitate bricks, but inside you can see in one room the type of place Peter lived and worked in. Here in this one little room—there are but two in the cottage—are the oak furniture, old leather chairs, a little cooking service, some of the sails of his boat, and the worn little wooden bench seat on which he sat at his door and dreamed of the future capital, or raved at those who carried out his orders or failed to do so. In this room he transacted business with his ministers of state and received foreign ambassadors.

The very greatness of the man forces itself upon one by this act alone. He, the Czar, with all the jeweled group of the Kremlin to enshroud himself with, sitting on his bench; or in his timber hut, and creating a power that in less than two centuries was to rule half the world. The other room of the cottage is also greatly transformed; it was Peter's sleeping and dining room; now it is a chapel, and a picture of our Saviour which Peter took with him upon all his travels, and which he bore with him at the famous battle of Poltava, hangs here. It is in a gilt frame, with a jeweled crown that, as is usual in Russian towns, quite overshadows the picture.

Not long ago I went out to this cottage on a Russian saint's day, and service was being performed in the chapel. A small choir of men in ordinary dress were squeezed in behind the little altar and a priest in robes was chanting the service. The people were packed flatly together in the room and outside the door, and under the passage of the outer building that protects the cottage. Some tried to get others to pass in lighted candles to place before the picture, and others crushed and squeezed until some moving on gave a chance to get in. All devoutly blessed the picture and crossed themselves continuously, and when they got out went with reverential air and looked at Peter's room and the boat he built, this latter placed between his cottage and the outerbuilding. The heat in the little chapel, with the lighted candles and the packed little mass of not too clean humanity, was excessive, and the perspiration stood out on the faces of priests and choir, who went about their work in a quiet, business-like fashion; but the devotion of the crowd to memory, to a something they themselves perchance could not explain, was very apparent.

Ostensibly it was the holy picture, but it is the link between the picture and Peter that gives so much value and makes it so revered.

This Peter who built St. Petersburg gave Russia a port and a navy, and started her on her world-influencing career. The fierce, remorseless, indomitable restlessness of the man and his crimes are forgotten; all the bloodshed he caused in seizing upon the sole rule and his ill-planned campaigns—even the one great terrible crime of the murder of his own son, Alexis, which rumor and tradition lay to his charge—all is forgotten in the memory of the man who, by the same indomitable will and force of character, started Russia to her aggrandizing career. Everything that is associated with him, his clothes, his trappings, his jewels, the tools with which he worked, his writings, his books, everything is treasured up and looked upon with such reverence by the Russians that even strangers begin to feel that they are in the presence of relics of a man of men. The common folks may well be excused for so crowding to the little house where he lived and worked almost as they live and work, to passionately venerate the holy picture that receives their worship of the founder of St. Petersburg.

ENGLISH PROPER NAMES.

When Pronounced Their Spelling Is of No Value Whatever.

(Chicago News.)

It cannot be too strongly insisted that no one knows how to pronounce a British proper name, unless he has been accustomed to hearing it properly pronounced by an Englishman, or unless he has looked it up recently in a pronouncing biographical dictionary. Many names common to England and the United States serve only to increase the confusion, for the Americans, with rare exceptions, permit the spelling to govern the sound, as is only too usual with us, while the Briton seems to regard the letters of which any name is composed as something to be avoided in so far as they have any orthoepical meaning. In other instances, the Americans accomplish the same thing by making the spelling conform to the speech—Secretary Windom, for example, had for his own name Wyndham; while Vice President Hobart's name is pronounced exactly like the name Hubbart or Hubbard in the old country. The publication recently of a long table of "peculiarly pronounced proper names" in "Who's Who, 1898," revives interest in this study of British eccentricity, though the list is full of the inaccuracies which mark too hasty an acquisition of the knowledge it purports to impart.

Gladstone, it is rather generally known, has the name pronounced as if the last syllable were spelled "stun" rather ...an "stone," and this is true of Blackstone, Buckstone and many more with the same ending, the two given being also spelled Blaxton and Buxton. Generally speaking, also, names ending in "oke" are to be pronounced as if spelled "ook"—Broke and Brooke, Coke and Cook, Roke and rook, being instances of variant means of conveying the same sounds, Pore, Poor, More, Moore are of the same kind.

The endings, "ys" and "is" generally have the simple sound of "s" or "z"—as if the vowel were not there at all. Charteris, Chartres and Charters are the same name; so are Knollys and Knowles, Sandys and Sands, Wemys and Weems, Pepys and Epps, sometimes peeps and peps, while "es" shows a variation between Innes and Innis, disyllable, and Sondes and Robartes, where the "e" is silent. "Er" is almost invariably to be sounded as if "ar," Berkeley, barkly; Derby, darby; Ker, Kerr, car; Hervey, harvey; Hertford, harford; Jevis, jarvis; Clerke, clark; Marcaunt, marchant; are a few instances of what may be laid down as a rule with rare exceptions. In similar wise, the ending "ham" is almost invariably "um" and a preceding "t" is not softened. In England Waltham is waltum; Gotham, gotum; Hotham, nhutum; Bentham, bentum, and so on.

Another list of eccentricities comes from names beginning with "St." A partial list includes St. Maur, seemer; St. Leger, sillenger; St. Clair, singler; St. John, sinjun; St. Barbe, sinbard; and many more. As an ending "ough" is "uff" in Goughs, and "o" in Stough; in the middle of words it is even more inconsistent, Boughton being bowtun; Broughton either browtun or brawtun, while Stoughton and Boughton are pronounced according to individual taste as "ow," "aw" or "o." Donoughmore is dunnomore and McDonough, macdunno. Two curious names are Leo, Lea, Ley, Legh and Leigh; and Ray, Raye, Rea, Reay and Wrey.

"Wode" is "wood" in Chetwode and Wodehouse, and "fote" is "foot" in Pauncefote. "Burgh" is "buro" in Jedburgh, Edinburgh, Yerburgh (yar), and Scotch names generally; but the Scotch "z" presents more difficulties, being "y" as a rule; Dalzell is deeal; Menzies, meen-yez, an there are one or two more which bear testimony to the practical identity of the black letter "z" and "y."

A whole series of names ending with a double letter which are accented on the last syllable in America are given the first on the stress abroad. Among these may be mentioned Bennett, Burnett, Burdett, Buzzell, Frizell, Meynell (mennell), Farnell and many more. This American accentuation has grown up within the memory of living men. Forty years ago the English and American pronunciations were not at variance.

The British accent these trisyllabic names on the middle syllable: Achorry (acohry), Arbuthnot (arbuthnut), Athenry, Boltho (boly-tho; with the "th" as in "then"), Breadalbane (bredawlbin), Cadogan (caduggan), Carmichael, Carn g'e, Clanrickarde, Dumaresq, (doomerik), Fermanagh (fermanna), Kilmorey (kilmurry), Montgomery (munngumry), Montresor (montresur), Rathdonell, Tredegar (tredegyr); while these are accented on the first of their three syllables: Acheson, Baggal'ay (baggaly), Beaconsfield (becconzfield), Bellingham (bellingum)—a complete exception; Boisragon (borragon), Bolingbroke (bolinbrook), Challoner, Devereux (either devergoo or deveroox), Du Buisson (dewbissun), Dynevor (dinnevor), Feversham (fanversham), Leveson-Gower (loosun-gore), Mainwaring (mannering), Majendie, Molyneux (molinoox), Pennycuick (pennicook), Saumerez (sumimery), Thesiger (thessijer), and Westenra (westenray).

Occasionally entire syllables are dropped out—and there is no rule whatever for this—as in Abergavenny (abergenny), Bicester (bister), Cholmondeley or Cholmeley (chumly), Claverhouse (clayverse), Colquhoun (cohoon), Drogheda (drawdah), Hawarden (harden), McGillicuddy (macl'cuddy) and Waldegrave (wolgrave). This is confessedly incomplete, but it will serve to indicate to the unwary the nature of the difficulties attaching to a small branch of the "Queen's English."

WEALTH THE HEART OF CUBA.

Riches Locked Up in the Interior of the Island.

(Baltimore American.)

Cuba, according to Vice Consul Carlos Fox, who has recently returned to his home in Baltimore from the oppressed Queen of the Antilles, has, locked up in its interior, enormous wealth, which is awaiting those who have the courage and enterprise to take possession of it. The land is occupied by primitive, industrious and hospitable people, who are, however, deprived of the opportunity of developing its resources. When the war shall have at length eased, and the sword again shall have been sheathed, and the island opened again to cultivation, Baltimoreans will have the same chance to take a hand in the development of the land as any other people in the country.

Mr. Fox, during his advent on the island, took up his abode at Santiago de Cuba, in the eastern section. Iron ore and manganese are to be found here in abundance, he says; also copper. The iron ore mines are yet undeveloped; the best mines have not yet been worked. These are stretched along the coast of Santiago. "Reports," says Mr. Fox, "come from other sections on the north coast, near Paracoa—to the effect that iron ore abounds there, but this has as yet never been inquired into. American possessions of these mines would be of great advantage to the furnaces along the American coasts—especially to the furnaces at Sparrows Point. The tax on Cuban ore now is 40c per ton. It is superior to the ore gotten at the lakes. In other sections ochre and other minerals have been found on the surface, but no one can tell what riches are hidden further down until the mines are developed.

"Around Santiago is the best coffee country in Cuba. Sugar cane is also raised.

"It is a fine country for raising cattle. Here there is grazing the year round, because there is no winter. The business could be carried on to a great extent under favorable conditions, but heretofore, and at present, all the cattle is consumed on the island. If conditions were favorable, Cuba could compete with any country in the raising of cattle.

"The interior is practically undeveloped, and what riches are hidden beneath the soil are yet unknown to the world. Much of the land is covered with fine cedar and mahogany, but lumber can not be gotten out, because there are no railroad facilities nor highways. The people live in a primitive way, but they are hospitable and peaceful. The interior is more healthful and is milder than the coast.

"The city of Santiago, if it had the same facilities that Baltimore enjoys, would be as healthful, if not more so, than our own city.

"Cuba needs railroads more than anything else. If there is any immigration, it would be to the country in the interior, which is very fertile, so many as two crops a year, and sometimes three, being raised. The people in the country live on what they produce. They could supply the whole island and other parts of the world, but this is impossible, because of the absence of railroads and highroads. All the eggs and chickens consumed in Santiago come from New York, and the people have to pay dearly for them; whereas these articles could be supplied very cheaply by the people in the interior, if they could, in any way, convey their products to the city.

"Along the coast is a fibrous growth which is used for the manufacture of rope. The English have been cultivating it on their own smaller islands.

"In Cuba there is a great field for enterprise of all kinds. The island needs money and business men. A railroad from Santiago to Havana would do more than anything else toward developing the country. The only way to travel there now is by horseback. The horses are of the finest stock, but there are few of them left, most of them having been taken for use in the army. The horses there are small—they would be regarded here as ponies, but they can stand twice as much service as the best American horses. Many of the people have been so hard pressed for food that they have had to eat their own horses, and the very poor who have no horses often steal the stock of travelers and others for food.

"If the Americans are going to land troops in Cuba, I think they will make a great mistake if they take American horses with them. Small horses and ponies, such as are to be found in Mexico, Texas and on the plans, should be used."

WHAT SPAIN HAS.

Her African Colonies, the Balearics, the Canaries, the Pacific Islands.

(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

Spain's vulnerable points in the present war are her possessions outside the peninsult itself. On the peninsula the war is carried on for us, better than we could conduct it ourselves by internal dissensions are aggravated by each disturbance of the Spanish colonial possessions, while they should be stilled by an attack on the mother country herself. It is interesting, therefore, to note the widely distributed possessions of Spain in all quarters of the globe, generally small and scattered, and badly protected or not potected at all.

Beginning nearest the peninsula there are several possessions of Spain which are counted as integral parts of the government though not on the peninsula, the Baharic Islands and the Canaries form politically each a province of Spain and send representatives to the Cortes, while the possessions on the Mediterranean coast of Africa are counted in with Cadiz. The last are small, but would be of great strategic importance if they had better ports and more fresh water. The best and most important is Ceuta, at the eastern entrance of the Straits and directly opposite Gibraltar from which it is about thirty miles distant. It is a small town of about 10,000 inhabitants, strongly fortified, with a poor and artificial port, and is in Spanish eyes a sort of offset to the great fortress of Gibraltar, which is "loaned" for the present to Great Britain.

The other possessions or presidios on the Moroccan coast are Penon de Velez, Mililla, small rocky peninsulas with very poor harbors, and two small rocky islet groups with no harbors at all. All are devoid of fresh water except as rain is collected in cisterns, and are of no importance except for strategic reasons. All are used as penal establishments, and those directly on the coast have a precarious existence because of the attacks of the Rifs, a warlike Moorish tribe adjacent to them. Of great value to Spain in protecting her commerce from the neighboring piratical Moors, Ceuta alone would be of value in the war with Spain. The title to the others would at once extinguish by starvation and thirst if Spain's commerce in the Mediterranean were disturbed.

The Balearic Islands are five in number lying opposite Valencia, from 50 to 300 miles from the central Mediterranean coast of Spain. They are about midway in the course of French vessels plying between Marseilles and Algiers, and are of high importance for any nation needing to control the commerce of the western Mediterranean. They are rich and populous, have some fair ports, and are fortified. They have a total area of 1,860 square miles and a population of about 315,000. Spain is reported to be strengthening their fortifications, but an American fleet in the Mediterranean might be bottled up unless Ceuta were in its possession and Spain's home fleet rendered harmless.

Very different would be the possession of the Canaries, though their harbors are poor and they are 600 miles from Cadiz. They lie off the coast of the Sahara, opposite the southern extremity of Morocco at distances from 50 to 200 miles and are stretched in a curve over 300 miles in length. The group is composed of seven larger and six small inhabited islands, aggregating 2,808 square miles in area and nearly 300,000 in population. The native Berber population has long since disappeared and the people now there are Spanish and presumably as patriotic in feeling as the Spanish on the peninsula. Being politically an actual province of Spain, the Canaries have less reason to compain of the government than have Cuba and the Philippine Archipelago. The principal fort is fortified in an antiquated fashion and could be easily taken. Being only two or three days from the nearest Spanish coast the possession of these islands would be of great value were it not for the poorness of their harbors.

Along the Atlantic coast of Africa Spain has several possessions, the most of them small, some of precarious existence or contested title, and all of very little value. Ifni is a port and town north of Cape Nun, on the Morocean coast, of value because of the commerce between Spain and the Canaries.

About in the middle of the Saharan coast is a small gulf or large bay, called Rio de Oro. This means golden river, but there is no river there and no gold. On this bay Spain has one factory or trading station, the existence of which is precarious. Indeed, she claims large territory, aggregating 243,000 square miles, and bracing the oasis region to the southwest which is called Adrar. The population of the whole district is estimated at 100,000, but Spain's control over them, is of the flimsiest sort. Probably a large percentage of these people have neither heard of Spain and the possession is only a paper convention with France, which Spain may make effective in time, if she can.

On the Guinea coast Spain has several small islands and a considerable coast area, the possessions of the latter being contested possession here is the island contested possesseion here is the island of Fernando Po, in the angle of the Gulf of Guinea, with an area of 800 square miles and a population of about 15,000. It is a beautiful island, and very unhealthy and far away from all strategic use to the Americans. The other islands have in the aggregate but a few square miles of territory, small population, a few trading stations, mostly in hands other than Spanish, and one has an American missionary station. This is Corisco, a small island in a bay of the same name. Any one of these could be taken with the simple effort to possess them, but their value is not likely to justify even this.

So much for the African possessions of Spain. Her great American possessions have dwindled to Coba and Porto Rico. The character and condition of the first are very familiar to Americans, and those of the second have been recently published.

The Asiatic possessions comprise the Philiplines and the Sulu Islands. The latter is geographically a part of the former, but politically it is a small sultantate, of which Spain is suzerain.

The Sulu Malays are inveterate pirates and the colonizing nations have often found it necessary to chastize them. Finally, by definite convention, the responsibility for them was handed over to Spain. The islands are adjacent to Borneo, or directly to the northeastward from it to Mindanao. They have an area of 950 square miles and a population of about 75,000. It is a vigorous and warlike maritime nation, devoted to peaceful pursuits only when compelled.

The Philippines are by far the most important of Spain's possession in size, population and natural wealth. They are three-fifths as large as Spain and have nearly as dense a population. They comprise three-fourths of the entire colonial population of Spain. That country has drawn from them for centuries a large profit, yet the Spanish sentiment looks on the loss of Cuba with much more regret than the loss of the Philipines. The area of this archipelago is 114,000 square miles, and the population is variously estimated at from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 and is probably about 8,000,000.

The oceanic possessions of Spain are three Pacific grous of small islands named the Pelew, or Palaos, the Caroline and the Marianne or Ladrones. They all lie immediately to the east of the Philippines and adjoin each other. These waters are dangerous, the good and accessible ports few and they appear to be undefended.

The Pelew Islands are immediately east of Mindanao and have the Carolines on the north and east. They are volcanic coral islands, imbedded in coral reefs, and are eleven in number. The individual islands vary in size from one to a hundred square miles. Together they aggregate 200 square miles. The population now numbers only 10,000 or less and there is evidence that it was four or five times as great a century ago. Not more than two women in five bear children and a family of three children is unusually large. The products are unimportant, except a tobacco of superior quality produced in the largest of the islands and on one of the smaller ones.

The Caroline Islands form a vast archipelago, stretching over a band of 2,000 miles long east and west and 300 broad. The number of islands and islets is very great, but there are only about forty which are known to be inhabited. The largest is Ponapoi, or Assension island, near the eastern extremity of thegroup and nearly half way from the Philippines to Hawaii. It is of a circular form, about twelve miles in diameter and has a population of 5,000. Rouk, Trouk, or Hogolon island, near the centre of the group, is somewhat smaller, but has about the same population. The aggregate area of this vast extent of islands is only 300 or 400 square miles and the total population is about 20,000. The people are like the Hawaiians in character. The climate is one of the most delightful found on the earth's surface.

The Carolines are separated from the Marshall Islands to the east and from the Mariannes to the north by relatively narrow stretches of very deep water. The Pelew Islands lie on the same submarine plateau as the Carolines, and are associated with them physically as they now are politically. The people of the Pelews are, however, darker and belong to another race.

The Marianne or Ladrone Islands lie to the north of the western end of the Caroline band. They are physically associated with the Japanese islands, and along the submarine plateau connecting them lies a series of small coral islets strung along a distance of 1,500 miles, some of which are now in the possession of Japan. Doubtless this government would beg lad to possess at least the Mariannes of the tropical archipelagos. This group has fifteen islands large enough to note. They aggregate about 440 square miles and have about 10,000 inhabitants. The ten northern islands are mountainous and mostly unoccupied. The five southern are generally low. The largest is Guani, with 200 square miles and 7,000 inhabitants.

The total possessions of Spain outside the peninsula, excluding a large area on the Guinea coast, also claimed by France, but including the Philippines and Cuba, have an area of 410,000 square miles and a population of about ten millions. This is twice as large as the peninsula itself, but the population is less than three-quarters that of Spain proper. Of the seven colonizing European nations, Spain stands sixth in area and fourth in population of colonies. Great Britain has nearly as much colonial area as all the rest combined, and over three times as much colonial population as the rest. Spain and France claim a large part of the Sahara and so swell their colonial area amazingly. Three-fifths of Spain's colonial area is Saharan. With the loss of the Philippines and Cuba, Spain will sink to the last place in the series and will have no more important colony propor than Porto Rico. This is a pathetic condition when compared with her state when Pope Alexander VI. magnanimously divided between Portugal and herself the unknown parts of the earth, giving to Spain all the American continent except a little of Brazil. This was in 1493. Since then Spain has come near making effective the Pope's gift, only to lose again, gradually and hopelessly, about all she had gained. The moral of the loss lies in the proposition that a successful colonial policy must keep the prosperity of the colony itself in the first line and that of the mother country as second and dependent on the first.

M. W. H.

THE MERRIMAC ADVENTURE.

Admiral Sampson Warmly Commends Constructor Hobson for His Part in It.

Washington, June 11.—The navy department to-day posted the following bulletin giving the detailed official report of Admiral Sampson upon the heroism of Lieut. Hobson and his men in sinking the Merrimac in Santiago harbor:

"United States flagship New York, off Santiago, June 3.—Permit me to call your special attention to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram before coming here, I was ordered to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress by the Spanish ships by obstructing the narrowest part of it by sinking the collier at that point.

"Upon calling on Hobson for his professional opinion as to a sure method of sinking the ship he manifested most lively interest in the problem. After several days' consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she reached the desired point in the channel. This plan we prepared for execution when we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated called for a crew of only seven men and Hobson, who begged that it might be entrusted to him. Anchor chains were arranged on the deck connecting both anchors forward and aft, the plan including the anchoring of the ship almost automatically.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and I had a collier to work upon the details were completed and diligently prosecuted. I was hoping to complete them in one day, as moon and tide served best the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding that the hour was 4 o'clock in the morning, and preparations were scarcely completed, after careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as the dawn was breaking. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"The morning proved more propitious and a prompt start was made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after the firing by the Spanish had ceased. When they did not reappear from the harbor I feared they had all perished. The steam launch which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men appeared at this time, coming out under the persistent fire of the batteries, but she brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from the ship showed that the Merrimac had been sunk in the channel.

"This afternoon the chief of the staff of Admiral Cervera came out under a flag of truce with a letter from Admiral Cervera, extolling the bravery of the men in an unusual manner. I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that such a brave and daring ship has not been done since Cushing blew up the Albemarle. Referring to the inspiring letter, which was addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war, I am sure you will offer suitable professional reward to Hobson and his companions.

"I must add that Commandr Miller relinquished his command with the very greatest reluctance, believing he would retain his command under all circumstances. He was, however, finally convinced that the attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Hobson, might endanger its proper execution. I therefore took the liberty to release him for this service. There were hundreds of volunteers who were anxious to participate. There were 150 men in the crew, nearly as many from this ship and large numbers from all other ships of officers and men alike.

"Signed SAMPSON."

New York, June 11.—The British consul at Santiago de Cuba has sent the following despatch via Halifax to the World: "Replying to your telegram, Lieut. Hobson and his men are well. They are also well cared for by the authorities. I have myself just seen him."

Washington, June 11.—The only subject for an official bulletin to-day at the navy department was Hobson's glorious feat in bottling up the Spanish squadron with the bulk of the Merrimac. With the frankness and candor peculiar to