

SMALL GUNS MOST EFFECTIVE. Important Lessons That Have Been Taught by the Naval Battles at Manila and Santiago.

An examination of the wrecks of Cervara's squadron goes far to confirm the views of Admiral Dewey concerning the deadly work of guns of comparatively small caliber. "An eight-inch gun is large enough for any cruiser," remarked the hero of Manila after that memorable victory, "and in a hot fight guns of even smaller caliber are equally effective." The view thus expressed has also the indorsement of "Fighting Bob" Evans and several other captains of Sampson's fleet. Investigation shows that none of Cervara's ships was struck by any shell larger than eight inches. The Virago was whirled with one and six-pound shells, which completely riddled her upper works. Many of the six-pound shells penetrated her armor and exploded inside the ship, causing great damage. The Cristobal Colon was perforated by one eight-inch shell and several shots of six-inch and five-inch caliber. But there is no evidence that the big 12-inch and 13-inch guns of the American ships were effective in the least degree, says the Chicago Times-Herald. In fact, it appears that the Spaniards were practically "smothered" by a rapid fire of small caliber guns, while the six-inch and eight-inch shells proved large enough to disable the best fighting ships in Spain's navy. Beyond a doubt the more ponderous guns of the American battleships would prove effective against fortifications, although their work at San Juan was not at all convincing; but the most effective fighting guns are those of the secondary batteries, and there is good reason to believe that the warships of the future will replace their 13-inch guns with lighter ordnance of lesser caliber.

COALING STATIONS. Several to be Established at Convenient Points Along the Atlantic Coast.

The war has brought forcibly to the attention of the naval authorities the lack of coaling stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and likewise the necessity for establishing such stations at convenient points. Considered of equipment, the chief of the bureau of coal stations and the bureau of purchase and shipment of coal supplies for the navy recommended that coaling stations be established all along the Atlantic coast. Secretary Long acted promptly on the recommendation by appointing a board of officers, with Rear Admiral Belknap as president, to examine and report on sites from Eastport, Me., to Fort Royal, S. C. It has already been determined not to establish any coaling station south of Port Royal, as the naval base at Dry Tortugas is considered to be sufficient to supply the needs of the Gulf and South American coasts. Opposition to making Port Royal a big navy yard has developed among naval officers. Civil Engineer Endicot, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, having made a specific recommendation adverse to giving it greater importance. The main objection is that Port Royal is remote from sources of supply, and that expert labor cannot be obtained there. An appropriation of \$300,000 for the further improvement of the Port Royal station is available, but Chief Endicot opposes the expenditure of any more money there, except that necessary to keep the place in good condition. The objections made against Port Royal have also been urged against the Puget sound naval station.

FROHMAN TO INVADDE CUBA. Will Take a Theatrical Troupe to Havana and Test Their Appreciation of the Drama.

Charles Frohman is preparing to invade Havana this fall and learn the possibilities of Cuban cities as a field for dramatic enterprise. Other theatrical managers will not be far behind in the field. Already Edward L. Bloom, the Harlem manager, is making arrangements to take three companies for a tour of the principal cities of Cuba, and perhaps San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the circuit. Mr. Frohman, not yet busy enough with his many ventures in this country and his successful campaigns in London, where he now manages the Duke of York's theater, seeks new activities and an "expansion" of the American drama in the West Indies. If trade follows the flag, the player is to be a laggard in the provinces won by arms. "I am going to Havana in November," said Mr. Frohman. "If Havana wants a theater it shall have one, and I will take my companies there from Tampa." Drawbacks to Campaigning. Some of the delights of a soldier's life are thus summarized by an infantryman who camped at New Orleans: "My hands are full of blisters. I couldn't eat the stew they gave me. The bumps in my green-sawdust mattress and the bugs that crawl into my ears keep me awake all night. The mosquitoes have raised welts on my face and my heels are all sore from drilling in coarse shoes." The Quilt Includes a Maine Flag. Mrs. B. A. Corbitt, of Millbridge, Me., has made a wonderful patchwork quilt, the centerpiece of which is a lot of blue bunting from a signal flag saved from the battleship Maine. Mountain in a Railway Net. The Riesenberg, or Giant mountain of Germany, are to be covered with a network of electric railways.

DEATHS IN WARFARE. Disease Claims More Victims Than the Enemy's Bullets.

Remarkably Small Number of Casualties in American-Spanish War During Actual Fighting—Comparison with Other Wars. A special to the New York Tribune from Washington says: The list of casualties in the army during the war with Spain has not yet been carefully compiled and in fact cannot be completed for months to come, because included in it must be the deaths from disease in camp and hospital, which will far outnumber those from the bullets of the enemy. The proportion of deaths from disease will probably be larger than in the civil war.

In 1865 an effort was made to ascertain what that proportion was. It resulted in showing that the aggregate number of deaths among the union troops was 359,528. The number of officers and men killed in action was 67,058, and the number who died from wounds received in action was 43,012, making a total of 110,060, or a fraction over 30 per cent. of the aggregate. It appeared that 224,586 officers and men, or more than 62 per cent., died of disease. The remainder of the deaths were due to various causes. No fewer than 100,000 officers and 4,838 men were drowned from accidental causes other than drowning. According to official and semi-official reports, which are still subject to revision and correction, the number of officers and men of the army killed in action since the outbreak of hostilities against Spain has been 282 and the number wounded 1,496, making a total of 1,778. It is probable that additions will be made to the list of killed by subsequent reports. Of course, most of the casualties occurred in the fighting around Santiago, but even there the number was not excessively large considering the stubbornness of the defense and the fact that infantry, not backed by a sufficient amount of artillery, was led against the enemy who was strongly entrenched. Most of the fighting was with small arms and few men in the American army, at least, were killed or wounded by shells.

The Spanish troops generally were armed with the Mauser rifles, a weapon of long range. They used smokeless powder and had the advantage of position and local knowledge, and made the most of them. According to all theory, the mortality among the American troops ought to have been much heavier. In fact one might have supposed that superiority of weapons alone, as compared with those used by infantry 100 years ago or even 25 years ago, would have produced the result.

HANCOCK'S GRAVE IN RUINS. Move on Foot to Repair the Tomb of the Noted Soldier in the City of Philadelphia.

Neglected and forgotten, the grave of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock is falling into ruin. The remains of the famous soldier rest in a vault in the southeast corner of the Montgomery cemetery, Philadelphia. There was a great funeral when he was buried, and the great men of the nation, together with thousands of his fellow citizens, turned out to see him laid to rest. But now the mortar has fallen from between the stones and no inscription of any kind marks the grave of Pennsylvania's greatest soldier. This neglect is due in great measure to carelessness. There are few people who know where his body lies. The only guide to the location of the tomb is a metallic vase filled with flowers which was placed there by a chemical company, and the name of Hancock being blown in the vase people are thus guided to the spot. Directly across the river, in striking contrast, is a monument to Gen. John F. Hartranft. This is one of the finest monuments in this vicinity. Attention has recently been called to the disgraceful condition of Hancock's grave, and there is a movement on foot to clean it and erect a suitable monument to the glory of the dead general. Those in charge of the movement think that many democrats who voted for him in preference to Garfield for president will be glad to contribute.

"FIGHTING BOB." Shows That He Possesses Other Accomplishments Besides Those of a Trained Sailor.

"Fighting Job" Evans, who was in command of the battleship Iowa during the battle of Santiago, possesses many other accomplishments besides those of a trained sailor. In his report of that battle he pays a delicate compliment both to the women of the country and the men of his fleet. He says: "I cannot express my admiration for my magnificent crew. So long as the enemy's flag was shown they fought like American seamen, but when his flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women." Income Tax in Berne. The stadth of Berne, Switzerland, has decided that the income tax register of the inhabitants shall be published every two years. The object is to prevent fraud and understate-ment of income, the citizens thus becoming the personal guardians of their own budget. The income tax in the Berne canton amounts at present to six per cent., and only 600 francs is free of tax. Great Britain's Postal Profits. Britain makes \$20,000,000 a year profit out of its post offices.

NARROWLY ESCAPES A KISS. Sampson the Victim of a Good-Natured and Admirable Crowd on a Ferry Boat.

Admiral Sampson when he went to his home at Glen Ridge, N. J., the other night did not wear his uniform and was not recognized at the ferry street ferry. No sooner had the ferryboat Bremen got out of its slip, however, than two of Uncle Sam's jockies saw him and started a cheer. The boat was crowded with passengers, who took up the cheer and then crowded around the admiral. He was forced to shake hands with several hundred men and women. The crew of the ferryboat joined the crowd, and they, too, wanted a handshake. The admiral was finally forced out on the forward deck, where he stood in a cheering throng, shaking hands and receiving congratulations and good wishes from all. Passing boats recognized him and sounded a salute, and for five minutes the North river was the scene of an impromptu demonstration. When the Bremen arrived at the Hoboken ship the demonstration was continued, but two policemen finally rescued the admiral from the crowd. One young woman emerged from the crowd at the depot with her hat crushed and skirt awry, but she was smiling and happy. "He shook my hand," she said, triumphantly to her escort when she found him waiting in the depot for her. "Why didn't you kiss him?" the young man inquired. "I wanted to," admitted the girl, "but that mean policeman pushed me away just as I was measuring the distance to his whiskers. He isn't so good looking as Hobson, but I'd have kissed him anyway if it hadn't been for the policeman."

PENSION ROLL IS LARGE. Names on Uncle Sam's List Now Run Over a Million—Additions by Recent War Not Known.

In the forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions, H. Clay Evans, will be shown that on June 30, 1897, there were on the rolls of the pension bureau 976,014 pensioners. To this must be added 6,852 original claims granted but not recorded, and 762 restorations, which were not entered at the time on the books. Commissioner Evans granted 63,448 original claims during the past year and restored 4,089 pensioners to the benefits of pensions. The pensioners now aggregate 1,030,356. More pensions were granted last year than any time from 1869 to 1890. There is absolutely no means of even approximating what the claims will be under the recent war. The pension office has done nothing with the claims that have been filed up to this time. They do not aggregate a hundred, and for the most part are claims of widows and next of kin for the soldier boys who fell before Santiago. Before a claim can be perfected it must contain a full record of the soldier's service, and this information has not yet been compiled by the war department. When this is done the claims will be speedily taken up. The majority of the claims will be for wounds and sickness, the latter leaving the soldier more or less disabled. No additional legislation will be required to deal with the cases arising from this war. The present laws, the authorities say, cover all that is necessary, and claims will be adjudicated on the same lines as those of the rebellion.

ESQUIMAULT BEING FORTIFIED. Large Force of Men at Work at British Naval Station on the Pacific Coast.

According to advices received in San Francisco the English government is about to purchase all the private property in the village of Esquimault, where is located the British naval station of its Pacific-American possessions. For many months past hundreds of men have been employed in constructing fortifications, and to save the most trusted officers of the army and navy possess any details. What the general plan is, however, is common knowledge. It contemplates the equipment of a store, repair and supply station second to none in the empire; the building and manning of forts capable of defending the depot against any force that could be brought against it by sea or land; the providing of docks large enough to receive the largest ships, and the establishment of barracks, a service prison and other necessary buildings for the use and benefit of the numerous soldiers and sailors who will be required to hold the forts and man the ships of the station. Up to the building of the existing dock and for some little time afterward it was not anticipated that any larger craft than the then best of her majesty's navy would ever require to be cared for on the Esquimault blocks. Never yet has a ship been detained for service in the North Pacific that was too large for docking there. The question now is whether the present dock will be enlarged or a new one built to accommodate the largest battle ships of the British navy. Strange Ways of Our Colonists. Our new Philippine possessions will offer some strange and interesting experiences to Americans visiting the islands for the first time. One of them will be the hut-like chow shops in which stewed grasshoppers are sold. First Protected Dumb Animals. England protects the dumb of having first formed societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and of having first legislated for its punishment.

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Table with financial data including 'MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS', 'MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK', and 'MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL'. Lists various market prices and exchange rates.

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