

SPAIN LEARNS TOO LATE.

Le Heraldo de Madrid Publishes a Speech by Gen. Prim on Our Vast Military Power.

El Heraldo de Madrid, in a revolution I feeling, has much now that's amiable to say about the United States, a recent issue it republished a speech delivered in the Spanish senate in 1862 by Gen. Prim, the famous Spanish general, who had just returned from a visit to the United States, and who was assassinated in the streets of Madrid some time afterward. Gen. Prim, speaking about the military power of the United States, evidences of which he had witnessed during the early progress of the civil war, and desiring to enlighten his colleagues concerning it, said:

"For a long time it has been believed in Spain, and in fact in all of Europe, that the United States has been a nation of business men, without either military spirit or military elements, and for that reason unable to make war, even within its own confines. Europe can now be convinced, however, that such is not the case. The people of the United States are aware that the most powerful nation of Europe is unable to successfully cope with it in the western hemisphere. It would be a matter of greatest ease for the United States to transport an army of 100,000 men, with immense material of war, to any part of the continent, but it would be a difficult and almost impossible thing for any nation of Europe to transport even 50,000 men to the United States without exposing itself to defeat and everlasting discredit."

"I had the pleasure and honor while in the United States to visit one of the armies of the north. It was the Army of the Potomac, commanded by the illustrious Gen. McClellan, and was composed of over 100,000 men. I assure the senators that this army, because of the people who composed it, their military spirit, their superb discipline, their voluntary sacrifice and their immense material could be put before any army in the world. And it must not be thought that the bloody battles which are now transpiring in the United States will leave it impotent and helpless. Even if it comes to the worst which could befall the country—the separation of the north and the south—the power of the country will not have been diminished. For this reason I ask and counsel the statesmen of my country to be ever watchful of the United States."

El Heraldo's publication comes rather late to be of benefit to Spain. Had Gen. Prim's sensible and prophetic speech been published earlier it would doubtless have gone unheeded, but it would not have had the effect of aggravating open wounds.

SHOULD KEEP THEM ALL.

Senator Cannon, of Utah, Expresses His Views Regarding Cuba and the Philippines.

Senator Frank Cannon, of Utah, frankly announces his sympathy with that policy in the far east which would not haul down for Spain's benefit the flag hoisted by Admiral Dewey's orders over this country's latest conquests in the Philippines. He said that in his judgment it would have been well to compel Spain, as a condition of peace, to relinquish her sovereignty not over Cuba and Puerto Rico, but also over her chief colony in the far east. "We acquire at once," he added, "the island of Puerto Rico, and at the very threshold of the establishment of a government in Cuba that island will come into our possession. By the time things are settled there the island will have to become so far Americanized that the first act of free government there will be to attach itself to the United States. We will take the Philippines, and it is right that we should do so. It is the manifest destiny of this government to develop great power on the Pacific."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Hospital and Medical as Well as Military Records of Soldiers to Be Kept for Future Reference.

A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The suggestion that the hospital and medical, as well as military records of all officers and soldiers enlisted in the war against Spain be carefully made and preserved as a part of the permanent records of the war department in order to facilitate the adjudication and payment of future claims for pensions, it appears is being favorably considered by the higher officials of the department. The plan suggested is so practical and easy of execution at a moderate expense of time, and is within one from which both the government and claimants for pensions will derive such benefit, that it seems strange nobody ever proposed it long ago. There appears now to be a fair probability that it will be adopted and carried out, as no legislation will be needed to set it in motion.

Compulsory Vaccination in Japan. By an act of parliament passed in 1896, and signed immediately by the mikado, revaccination at periods of five years was made compulsory upon every Japanese, no matter what his or her station in life may be. Vaccination is done with lymph from calves only, which is procured from vaccine establishments owned and controlled by the government, and which is distributed gratis. Any attempt to evade revaccination at the stated periods is made a serious offense and is treated as a grave dereliction against public health. The result is that smallpox, once the curse of the islands constituting the realms of Japan, is now all but unknown.

Germans Weigh More Than French. Germans weigh nearly ten pounds more than Frenchmen.

PROUD OF OUR MEN.

Senator Daniel Talks of the Record Made by Army and Navy.

Contrasts the Cowardly Conduct of Augusti and of Blanco—English-Speaking Race to Control the World.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, discussed the war situation with animation, expressing the greatest satisfaction at the exploits of the army and navy, and was particularly gratified because Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Butler, two well known confederates, had been afforded an opportunity to show how complete an extent the anomalies of the civil war had been obliterated.

"But when we come to look at the other side," said the senator, "it is pitiable, too, to believe that in not one instance have the Spanish proved worthy in battle. In a war of three months, of two battles that will be remembered so long as war is interesting to mankind! Nothing could be much worse to the soldier than the report of the attempted resignation of Gen. Blanco in the face of the surrender of his forces. A military officer, by all the rules of war, is bound not to do that. Regardless of the idea of insubordination it suggests, Gen. Blanco was bound in honor and duty, as the commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba, to stay with them, whatever their fortune. He should not have undertaken to make their humiliation the greater by seeking to run away from it. By no means; he should have shared their fate like a man. What would have been thought of Gen. Lee if at Appomattox he had mounted his horse and run away from Gen. Grant, leaving his heroic army to surrender alone without a commander?

"Augusti seems to be another of the same kind. He stayed with his army until it was in distress and was about to suffer the adverse fate of war. Then, instead of bearing the disgrace with them and leaving it to his foe, he would, due regard being made for the safety of the vessels passing in the vicinity of the mines.

Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, has issued orders to all the officers in charge of the fortifications and other works of defense from which mines are operated to remove these obstructions. Immediately after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet by the American squadron a request was made by various shipping companies that all mines be removed from the harbor of New York. After careful consideration the request was granted, but the mines were removed in such a manner that the cable connections with the shore were not destroyed. The new order, however, provides that all apparatus connected with mines and other obstructions be removed.

THE FAD BOATS.

The Ram Katahdin and Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius to Be Placed Out of Commission.

KEEPS THE GUN.

Returned Hero of the War Treasures the Weapons That Saved Him His Life.

Don Stark, Ann Arbor's hero in the battle of Santiago, has arrived at his home, says the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune, although he probably will be discharged from service on account of his disability.

Stark brought back with him the Springfield rifle he carried, and which saved his life. A Spanish shell struck the gun about 18 inches from the muzzle and bent it nearly at right angles. Glancing from this the shell struck his wrist and severed his hand from the arm as if by a knife. Had it not been for his gun the shell undoubtedly would have killed him. At the time Stark was wounded he was on a railroad track and the Spaniards from a fort 1½ miles away rained shot and shell among the soldiers. He crawled to the shelter of the woods, and in five minutes he was being attended to by the surgeons.

OPPOSED TO FEMALE NURSES.

Surgeon-General Sternberg Thinks They Have No Place in the Field or in Camps of Instruction.

Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, sent to the chief surgeon of the Fifth army corps at Jacksonville, Fla., the following telegram which will explain the general's attitude on the question of the employment of women nurses in the army about which there has been considerable agitation: "In reply to your letter of July 22, I have to inform you that I do not approve of having female nurses with troops in the field or in camps of instruction. But in general hospitals or in permanent camps where facilities exist for taking care of them they may render valuable assistance, and I approve of the employment of properly trained female nurses under such circumstances."

New Implements of War.

Among other supplies shipped to the army in Cuba by the returning transports are 200 whistles, such as are used by the police, for scouting parties.

Two or three of the rough riders who had been policemen in New York, Washington and elsewhere happened to carry their whistles with them, and they proved so useful to scouts and skirmishers in giving signals that it is proposed to issue them to all non-commissioned officers.

Chamberlain as a Dramatist.

In order to divert his mind temporarily from colonial difficulties, Mr. Chamberlain has written a play, the plot of which is laid in the political world, and which will be acted on private stages before strictly limited audiences.

SINCE CIVIL WAR.

Col. Condon, Supposed to Be Dead, Meets Relatives from Whom He Had Been Separated.

Contrasts the Cowardly Conduct of Augusti and of Blanco—English-Speaking Race to Control the World.

A family reunion took place in Chicago a few weeks ago after a separation of 35 years. Col. James A. Condon, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry of the civil war volunteers, long supposed by his family to have been dead, recently ascertained that his brother and sisters had moved to Chicago from Pennsylvania, and upon learning their whereabouts came to Chicago from his home in New York. He found that his brother, W. H. Condon, is a lawyer with an office on La Salle street and his home in River Forest, where his sisters live also. The Chicago attorney and his sisters were overjoyed to learn that their relative was alive, as they had heard nothing from him since the close of the war. Col. Condon proposes that the reunion with his family shall be permanent and intends making his home for the future with his brother at River Forest.

Mr. Condon entered the army as a private of company G, Fifteenth Pennsylvania infantry, and after a few months' service was elected captain of his company. He was promoted to the rank of major, and at the close of the war had attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was later made colonel of the cavalry regiment. At the close of the war he was breveted a brigadier general. After the war ended for a few years he taught elocution and numbered Archbishop Newman among his pupils.

REMOVAL OF MINES.

All Cables and Electrical Apparatus to Come Up, Now, from the Harbor as Well as Mines.

Secretary Alger has directed that all mines, cables and electrical apparatus in the rivers and harbors of the United States be removed. The work will be performed by the engineer officers of the army as rapidly as possible, due regard being made for the safety of the vessels passing in the vicinity of the mines.

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We shall go on prospering for a hundred years. I wish I could live to see what we shall be then. But by that time I shall have lost all interest in the matter."

A moment later he added: "By that time, however, the world will be controlled by the English-speaking people of the earth."

It has been decided by the army department to place the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius out of commission, and it is doubtful if this vessel will again form a part of the navy. Experts do not regard the Vesuvius as being a success. Upon investigation it appears the work done by the dynamite cruiser at Santiago was not near so effective as was at first reported.

The main trouble with the Vesuvius is that its guns are immovable, and hence its fire is not accurate. In order to aim the guns upon this vessel the position of the cruiser has to be changed. An officer in the navy department said in speaking of the Vesuvius:

"It was never known to hit but one thing, and that was the island of Cuba. It is believed that in an actual engagement with a warship it would be worthless."

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The Speed of the Blood.

It has been calculated that, assuming the human heart to beat 69 times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in a minute, or seven miles a day, and 51,320 miles a year. If a man 54 years of age could have one single corpuscle floating in his blood all his life it would have traveled in that time over 5,150,000 miles.

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Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 14 octobre 1898.

COMPTOIR D'EXCHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Les cours cette semaine sont les suivants:

gold francs 87,409,753.00 8915,495.00

gold francs 6,701,798.00 664,014.00

gold francs 7,409,753.00 8915,495.00