

the civil governor of the province of Malaga and nephew of Premier Canovas del Castillo.

"Thinking people of Spain," said he, "have only a friendly feeling for Americans, but the revolution in Cuba must be put down before any overture looking toward a settlement of the trouble can be received from the United States. Only after a decided victory in Cuba would these advantages now be received."

"Why do the Spanish people feel disinclined to let the United States interfere?"

"Because the United States has been the fountain head for all the supplies of the Filibusters. If the United States government will stop all these expeditions and put down the junta which manages Cuban affairs in New York and Washington, the Spanish government will then consider that your country is friendly. I am sorry to see your papers constantly exhorting the people to aid the Cubans. The United States should rather help us to put down the rebellion."

"Is there any hostility here to America who have made their home in Spain?"

"None, whatever, among the better classes, and the government always is ready to protect them at all hazards. I could show you telegrams from Madrid, which I have in my desk, instructing me to expose my life if necessary in defending the American consul. These instructions were sent to all the governors."

"I walked on the streets with Mr. David N. Burke, the American consul, when the people here became excited last year and ordered any one who should assault him to be sent on the spot."

Spain's penal colony in Africa is about opposite Malaga, across the Mediterranean, about 20 prisoners were brought here yesterday for transportation having been shipped from Cuba to Cadiz. People gathered along the quay in thousands and lined the streets as the Cubans were led to the boats. There was no hooting, no rabble jeered and it seemed as if the Spaniards really pitied them.

Mr. Walter C. Bevan, an American merchant who was a most extensive shipper of fruit from this port, was asked if he thought the Spanish people would respond again as readily as before, if another loan were asked.

"Most certainly I do," was Mr. Bevan's reply. "The Spanish people have learned to become very self-reliant since the trouble with Cuba has developed their natural resources so wonderfully. I find them very courteous. Business has been better during the past year than for some time because of the fruit crop. Malaga's business with Cuba was better because of the large number of troops there to be supplied."

Since the jingo talk in the United States Spaniards have determined to send all needed supplies from Spain and to buy nothing in America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Smithsonian Institute has decided to make the sultan of Turkey a present of a life size figure of a Sioux Indian chief. This figure will represent a chief arrayed for a war dance in war blanket and moccasins, with black and white decorated with a profusion of

beads. If the sultan had picked a war chief at the height of his glory from the band in Dakota, he would not have a more realistic specimen than the one prepared for him at the Smithsonian Institute.

When Secretary Langley of the Institution made a trip to Turkey in the summer of 1895 he was accompanied by Dr. Cyrus Adler, the famous orientalist. The sultan presented them with several albums of magnificent photographs and intimated that he would be only too glad to send a contribution to the national museum.

It was naturally thought proper that these courtesies should be reciprocated and Secretary Langley came to the conclusion that there could be no more appropriate gift than one that would be typical of the aboriginal life of this country. Orders were given to construct the figure of a Sioux chief and this, after long care and study has just been completed.

The figure will be boxed and shipped to the sultan this week. It will be accompanied by a number of articles used in domestic and martial life by the Sioux.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—The eleventh biennial session of the Colorado legislature convened at noon today. Populists and silverites captured the organization of both senate and house, with the aid of a few Mr. Kinley Republican members. John W. Bucklio, Populist, was elected temporary speaker of the house, to be succeeded by Edwin W. Horbat of the National Silver party, as permanent speaker. Francis Carney, Populist, was elected president pro tem of the senate. Governor-elect Adams will be inaugurated on Thursday, January 14th.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The legislature of New York convened today. J. M. F. O'Grady of Rochester, the Republican caucus nominee, was chosen speaker by a vote of 112 against 34 for E. D. Flinn, Democrat. In the Senate also the Republican caucus nominees were elected. Governor Black's message was read. It dealt wholly with state affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A joint resolution requesting Great Britain to pardon Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick was indefinitely postponed in the senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President today sent the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Clara L. Lawyer, Belt, Montana; James Hughes, Mercur, Utah.

BULLETS SWERVED BY ELECTRICITY.

A curious phenomenon was reported by the committee of the Swiss rifle meeting. It was found that nearly all the shots fired from the right side of the range had hit the target to the right of the bull's-eye, while those fired from the left side had, with an equally singular persistency, hit the left half of the target. The great number of men who took part in the shooting precluded the idea that this singular result could have been due to the personal peculiarities.

It became necessary, therefore, to explain the remarkable uniformity with which the bullets appeared to have been deflected. The wind could not have produced the effect noted, since, in the first place, allowance had

doubtless been made by the riflemen for deflection by aerial currents; and on the other hand, if the wind had diverted the missiles the deflection would have been in the same direction on both sides of the range. An examination of the steel-clad bullets extracted from the targets disclosed the fact that they had become magnetic; and this led the committee to entertain the theory that the phenomenon might have been due to electric influence exerted by the large number of telegraph and telephone wires run along both sides of the range. Further experiment at the ranges at other places proved this theory to be correct; and this remarkable discovery may effect a complete change in military tactics.

At Thun, the authorities established, parallel with the rifle range, at a distance of a little more than forty yards, an electric current of 8,000 volts, carried along four steel cables. With a view of tracing the whole effect, paper circles were placed at intervals of ten yards along the line of fire. The first experiments were made with the Swiss model rifle of 1889. With this the influence of the electric current was at once apparent. In a distance of 260 yards the bullet took a lateral deviation of twenty-four yards, and after that the curve of the trajectory was still more marked. The second experiments were made with the Japanese 3.3mm. rifle of Count Yamagata and they were still more decisive, the bullet being rapidly attracted to the electric wires and following their course with absolute servility. Further attempts were made with the artillery. The range selected was one of 3,000 yards. Two hundred yards in front of the targets, but forty yards to the side, was placed the electric battery. Every shot was diverted by its influence far to the side of the target—to be exact, the deviation was one of 14 degrees.

From the results of these experiments several interesting conclusions may be drawn. A dynamo or accumulator of the requisite power placed on the flank of a company of infantry would insure the men complete immunity from the fire of small arms within a range of 500 yards and upward; for all the bullets would be diverted toward the magnetic field created by the electric current from the dynamo or accumulator. Similarly, artillery fire could be rendered harmless at a range of 1,000 yards and over. It would, perhaps, be premature to assert that the consequence of this discovery will be the doom of the modern small-bore military rifle, with its steel-jacketed bullet; for it might be practicable to enclose the leaden missile in hard bronze or some other metal not affected by magnetism. Artillery would probably remain destructive enough on the battlefield by the use of explosive shells. It is in naval warfare that the discovery may have the most important consequences.

THE MORNING paper that could discover no relevancy between the power franchise and the subject of municipal lighting may discern a ray of light on the subject in the appointment of a special committee last evening, at the City Council meeting,