

# The Wichita Daily Eagle

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NO. 149

## IS NEAR PORTO RICO

### Whereabouts of Sampson No Mystery But Where Spain's Fleet is No One Knows.

## IF HE CANNOT FIND IT

### Sampson Has Orders For Other Work of Importance Probably the Reduction of Porto Rico—Rumors of Battles Which Fail to Materialize.

Washington, May 9.—It is now officially admitted that Admiral Sampson yesterday with his fleet near Cape Haytien, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, and distant about a day's run from Porto Rico. So far no reports have come to the department of any of the lurid engagements that are said to have taken place in those waters, but it is believed at the department if there was gun-firing yesterday and the day before, as reported by merchant vessels, it probably was caused by some of the United States vessels chasing either prizes or the small Spanish gunboats that are believed to be cruising around in those waters. It is not believed that there has been any engagement between Admiral Sampson's forces and the Spanish ironclad flying squadron, else reports would have been received already at the department. From the expectation so plainly manifested at the navy department that something important is to happen very soon, it is surmised that if Sampson does not strike the Spanish flying squadron he may strike a blow at Porto Rico itself. It is a curious fact that thus far the navy department does not know positively where the Spanish fleet is, and it is just possible that the vessel may be away over on the other side of the Atlantic, or at Cadix, instead of being in Sampson's neighborhood in the West Indies. That such a thing can happen is plainly shown by the report from St. Thomas that the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII arrived at Porto Rico yesterday or the day before. This is a formidable protected cruiser of modern type, and it has been supposed all along that she was at Cadix, Spain, forming part of the home defense squadron.

The fact that she has arrived at Porto Rico without knowledge of her departure having leaked out, is an evidence that the Spanish authorities are able to guard the secrecy of their naval movements much better than our own people are able to do.

### HAS ALTERNATIVE ORDERS

If Sampson Can't Find the Fleet, There is Other Work to Do.

Washington, May 9.—There is the best authority for the statement that, today having passed without a report from Admiral Sampson, the navy department does not expect to hear from him within several days. The authority for this statement is fully acquainted with Admiral Sampson's plans and the remark would seem to indicate that the admiral, having failed to find the enemy at the place expected, had turned his attention to the alternative project. What this is cannot be ascertained. It is evident, however, that the department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the American fleet nor of any vessel of the fleet.

### RUMORS OF HOSTILE FLEETS

Sent Flying to Washington and Madrid from Porto Rico.

Porto Rico, May 9.—It is reported the American cruiser Montgomerie is off the Mole St. Nicholas, apparently watching the Windward passage between Hayti and Cuba.

Madrid, May 9.—A cable dispatch has been received from the captain general of Porto Rico, saying that three suspicious looking vessels are hovering in the bay. He adds that he has confidential information to the effect that the United States fleet is approaching Porto Rico.

Governor General Macias, of Porto Rico cables the government that a Spanish merchant steamer was pursued by an American armed trans-Atlantic liner, but escaped with the aid of Spanish men of war.

A dispatch from Porto Rico says a "good fighting spirit" prevails there, thanks to the munitions brought by the cruiser Alfonso XIII and the strong fortifications. The dispatch says that the Spanish merchantman which escaped from the United States fleet was the steamer Yantian, which has arrived at San Juan de Porto Rico. The Yantian first took refuge in Port Fajardo, from which point a Spanish warship chased the American eastward.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 9.—Mr. Julius G. Tucker, U. S. consul at Martinique says there is no foundation for the report that a Spanish fleet has been sighted off that island.

St. Thomas, West Indies, May 9.—It is believed the Isabel II called here because of the non-arrival of the Hita at San Juan de Porto Rico.

## KEY WEST AND MADRID

### Vie With Each Other in Hearing Wild Stories of Fights.

Key West, Fla., May 9.—The Spanish fishing smack Santiago Apostol was captured by the gunboat Mayflower off Havana yesterday and brought in by an prize crew this afternoon. She was bound from Yucatan for Havana with a cargo of fish and a crew of ten men. She was rounded up with blank shot. This was the only incident of the day, which was largely devoted to the circulation of alarming rumors of the sinking of American ships off the Cuban coast.

Up to midnight nothing approaching definite evidence of the blockading fleet had reached here. The story flourishing at that hour was that heavy firing had been heard off Havana. This was brought in by small boats and was in such need of verification as the others.

Madrid, May 9.—An official dispatch from Havana asserts that an American

goes. Owners feel confident that sooner or later the islands will be annexed to the United States and that their ships will become American again, so that the expense attached to the transaction would be more than covered in the saving of insurance. It is expected that insurance rates will be very high if hostilities have already opened.

According to a local paper, instead of the Hawaiian Islands being annexed as a war measure immediately on the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, the prospect is that they will virtually be abandoned by the United States until the war is over.

It is understood from several sources of good authority that the United States has already asked Great Britain to dispatch a cruiser to this island on the outbreak of war, so that our vessels here might be permitted to return home to take their share in protecting Pacific coast cities.

San Francisco, May 9.—Among the arrivals from Honolulu on the City of Peking were Admiral Miller and Lieutenants Rodgers and Andrews, U. S. N., who came here to await orders from Washington. Captain Salkin and Kashiwaba, with several lieutenants and other officers of the Japanese imperial navy, who came to assume charge of the new Japanese cruiser Chitose, recently completed at the Union Iron works, also arrived on the Peking.

## FOR MASSING VOLUNTEERS

### To Be in Three Classes, and First Come First Served.

Washington, May 9.—The war department today saw fit to gratify the universal desire and informed the country through the press just where the various state volunteer organizations are to be concentrated. It is the first time that any official statement has been made as to the points of concentration themselves. The order as published by the department is thought in some quarters to warrant the assumption that it contemplates a speedy movement of the United States military forces upon Cuba, and in much greater force than was originally planned. The war department officials refuse to say anything on this point but there is every evidence that they expect a short, sharp, conclusive and immediate campaign, such as could not be waged by five or ten thousand soldiers. It is also to be noted that preparations made by the quartermaster's department and the commissary department, so far as is disclosed by actual orders, indicate that provision is being made for mobilizing and transporting and feeding many thousands of men outside of the United States.

With a view to systematizing the great work of mobilizing the forces and putting them in service the war department has planned a scheme, which, it is believed, will very much hasten the work of getting the men together and equipping them, while avoiding any congestion of the railway, such as is always to be apprehended in such cases. Instead of allowing the troops called for from a particular state to be assembled and broken in at rendezvous, the department is instructing its muster officers to complete the organization of regiments as rapidly as possible, and as soon as organized, to report to the fact in the department, when that the regiment will be ordered at once to the point selected for concentration. In this way the government will be relieved greatly in the distribution of stores, which will be called for only as fast as they are needed.

The men also will be more amenable to discipline when quickly transferred to the concentration points outside their own states. It is the expectation that the first regiment organized and reported from the states will be sent to Chattanooga, thence going to Cuba via Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston, for expeditions will be dispatched from each of these ports. The governor of a state will have no hand in the designation of the regiment to go to a particular concentration camp; the designation will depend upon the promptness with which the volunteers are organized and are ready for transportation. Probably about one-third of the entire levy called for by the president, or about 40,000 troops, will constitute the force to be sent south to take part in the first Cuban service, following the regular army forces. These troops will be the first to arrive with equipment, just as was defined in the circular general issue issued today. When they are organized, equipped and concentrated the government will be ready to equip the second contingent; namely, the forces, equal to about another third of the total call, which will be assigned to the defense of the coast and harbors, replacing the regular United States troops withdrawn from those posts.

When these are equipped the government will turn its attention to the third class, comprising the last third of the 120,000 volunteers called for. It is the sincere hope of the department that it will not be called upon to fully equip these troops before hostilities are at an end, but the work of preparation that is proceeding on the contrary assumption. This third division will constitute the second reserve, to be drawn upon for reinforcements whenever needed, and it is possible that the men will never be called upon to leave their own states unless the plans of the war department miscarry.

It may be remarked, by the way, that out of the first class will be the troops which will be sent to the Philippines. General Miles has prepared a scheme changing the boundaries of the present departments to facilitate the working out of this plan, and it is now before Secretary Alger for improvement. The responses so far received from the muster officers continue to be very encouraging.

## NOT ONLY NOT ANNEXED

### But Hawaii May Be Literally Abandoned During the War.

San Francisco, May 9.—Advice by City of Peking are as follows: Honolulu, May 9.—Admiral Miller and his personal staff received orders by the Alameda on the 25th to proceed at once to San Francisco and there to await further orders. Another dispatch directed Captain Hook of the training ship Albatross to take his ship back to Mare Island. The gunboat Bennington has been directed to remain here to look after Americans and their interests in the islands.

So far as can be learned these are all the orders that have been received by the American naval officers in port. Admiral Miller and his staff will sail for San Francisco by the City of Peking.

The admiral does not believe the islands are in any danger of attack from the Spanish, particularly as they are neutral. Another Spanish fleet than the one now in the Pacific and only three of them are of any size. It is believed that only the two largest of the three could carry coal enough to steam this far. Even if they were to leave the Philippines the American squadron, now at Hong Kong, could intercept them and force upon them a battle at sea. The other boats of the Spanish fleet, including one gunboat at Carolina Island, the insignificant.

The Mexican sailed this morning under emergency orders due to the war with Spain, cutting short her intended cruise of two years through the South Seas and to the Asiatic station.

The orders were brought by the Alameda. Preparations for her departure were begun at once and rushed through to completion this morning she sailed.

Two hours after she left port considerable excitement was created when the Dispatch Head reported that she had come to anchor in Waialae bay. More excitement was created two hours later when it was reported that she had pulled off and drifted so far into the bay that she could no longer be seen from the signal station. Fears were at once felt that she might have drifted upon the rocks and become a loss. These fears, however, were allayed when no boats were put ashore nor signals given. This was accepted on the Bennington as conclusive that her machinery had broken down and she had simply come to anchor until repairs were made. At 1:30 in the afternoon the Mexican resumed her voyage without having any communication with the shore.

It is stated on excellent authority that several vessels in the Hawaiian trade will likely apply for Hawaiian registers within the next few weeks if Spain and the United States are at war. Sailing under the neutral flag they could continue in the trade without endangering their car-

## Spanish at Porto Rico.

Madrid, May 9.—11 p. m. An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Bolinao has arrived there protected by Spanish war ships.

She was chased by an American war ship. The dispatch also says that provision ships have arrived, assuring Porto Ricans a supply for several months.

## Long's Orders to Dewey.

Washington, May 9.—It has been known for some time to a few people in administration circles and at the navy department that the orders sent to Admiral Dewey, under which he made the attack on Manila, were remarkable for terseness, conciseness and comprehensiveness.

Efforts to secure the text of the order have been unavailing up to today, when the president referred to it in a message sent to congress by him relative to the thanks to Dewey. This made it proper to be published as a part of the record under which congress was to proceed.

This was the text of the order: "Washington, April 24, 1898. "Dewey, Hong Kong: "War has commenced between Spain and the United States. "Proceed at once to Philippine islands. "Commence operations at once, particularly against Spanish fleet. "You must capture vessels or destroy them. "Use utmost endeavors. (Signed) "Long."

but to health and life itself. Therefore, General Miles has caused to be prepared by the department experts a table showing in concise form exactly what is necessary in the way of equipment of every organization in the service.

The order details minutely the equipment for the headquarters of an army corps, a division, and for a company of cavalry, company of infantry, or light battery. The personal equipment of each soldier or civilian employe to be carried on the brigade army wagons is limited to one blanket, one poncho and one extra suit of undergarments. In addition to this there is to be carried on the person or horse one overcoat, one piece of shelter tent, and fifty rounds of rifle or carbine and twenty-four rounds of revolver ammunition.

Officers' baggage and supplies is limited to 250 pounds per troop, company or battery. The allowance for staff officers of each corps, division or brigade is the same.

## FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED

### Father Germanicus of El Reno Puts in a Timely Word.

El Reno, O. T., May 9.—(Special.)—Last Sunday, a week ago, Father Constantine, pastor of the Catholic church in this city, set apart every evening during the month of May for the purpose of offering up prayers for the success of the American government. Yesterday he did something which has still further endeared him to the hearts of his congregation. He announced from the altar that it was the duty of the people in every section of the country to organize clubs, for the purpose of collecting a hospital fund, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. He cited the case of the French and Prussian war, where thousands of poor soldiers were brought to the different hospitals for treatment. He was in that war himself and from personal observation knows that little delicacies in the shape of fruits and other things never came amiss. He also stated that lint, bandages and other things needed on the field of battle and in the hospitals was furnished by the government, but he begged his congregation to not let the government do it alone. It may be safely said that as soon as he

was nominated by the president to-day evening the nomination to the senate; Treasury—First Assistant Engineer James H. Chalker of New Jersey, to be chief engineer in the revenue cutter service.

Interior—James Whitehead, to be register of the land office at Broken Bow, Neb.

Kansas—Joseph A. Schmitt, Ellsworth; Moses M. Beck, Holton; W. D. Grasson, Paola.

### Troops Ordered to Fort Wrangel

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 9.—Department of the Columbia, has issued an order directing Captain Bogardus Eldridge, Fourteenth infantry, stationed at Skagway, Alaska, to proceed with one company of infantry to Fort Wrangel, close together with reports of wholesale robberies and hold-ups at Wrangel by thugs and gamblers.

### But the Woman Got Away.

Tacoma, Wash., May 9.—Saturday afternoon while returning from Edison with a bicycle party, Secretary C. W. Mock of the Tacoma school board was run into by an unknown woman, and both parties were thrown from their wheels. Mr. Mock was unconscious when picked up and has since died. The woman mounted her wheel and rode away.

Milan, May 9.—Another Socialist deputy, Signor Costa, has been arrested and two hundred rioters in a convent have been taken into custody. Today's sitting, however, has not been of a serious character.

## THE WEATHER

Washington, May 9.—Forecast for Tuesday: Kansas—Fair weather; western winds. Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Partly cloudy weather, with showers, easterly winds.

Lots of nonsense has been written about battleships, and particularly about the coming tower. Dewey did not occupy the coming tower during the engagement.

## BRAZILIAN CABLE CUT

### This Occurrence Causes Some Worry in Washington.

New York, May 9.—The Commercial Cable company sent out notice that the cable between Montevideo and Rio Grande du Sul is interrupted. This cuts off communication with Montevideo and places south, including Buenos Ayres.

Washington, May 9.—Word came to the navy department today that the cable had been cut between Montevideo and Rio Grande du Sul, thus cutting off all communication from the east coast of South America below the first and last named point in the south of Brazil. If this were not an accident, it would be hard to guess at the purpose, the Oregon having passed far north of the break. It is not possible that some Spanish emissaries have cut the cable to conceal some naval demonstration or movements of Spanish ships in that quarter of the world.

## LITTLE INDIAN CHILDREN

### Are Thanked From a High Quarter

El Reno, O. T., May 9.—(Special.)—On April 24 the smallest children in the Arapahoe Indian boarding school, those who came from the camp last September, had a sale of articles made by them in their school room, for the purpose of raising funds to build a battleship to replace the Maine. Under date of April 23, the Hon. Assistant Commissioner writes: "I am in receipt of your reference from Superintendent O. H. Parker, of money for \$3 as a contribution to the fund for building a battleship to replace the Maine, made by twenty-one children in the kindergarten class of the Arapahoe Indian school, under the charge of Mrs. Mary M. Shirk. The order and letter have been transmitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for proper disposal. The patriotic remembrance of these Indian children is appreciated at this office, and you will please convey the same to them from me. (Signed) A. C. LONNER, "Assistant Commissioner."

## IRELAND CLAIMS HER TURN

### Urges San Should Call on Her Before Intervening Elsewhere.

Dublin, May 9.—There was a demonstration near Westport, County Mayo, yesterday, to protest against "the indifference of our brutal English rulers toward starvation in Ireland." It was resolved to start a national appeal to the president and congress of the United States, pointing out the condition of the population, "insulted and coerced by insolent foreign masters," and praying for the intervention of the government of the great republic "to obtain self-government for Ireland and a cessation of the famine and overtaxation."

### She Wouldn't Marry Him.

South Bend, Ind., May 9.—Frank Harrington today fatally shot Mrs. Vahlert, a widow with whom he boarded, because she refused to marry him. He then blew out his own brains.

## King George's Assassins Executed.

London, May 9.—Special dispatches received here today from Athens say Karaditta and Georgios, the two men who attempted to assassinate King George of Greece in that city on February 25, last, were executed today.

## Indicted Embroiderers

Bay City, Mich., May 9.—Charles Glazer, ex-comptroller of West Bay City, shot himself through the breast this morning and died fifteen minutes later. Glazer was recently indicted by the county grand jury on charges of forgery and embezzlement. He was to have been tried today.

## Summer Cottages Consumed

Gloversville, N. Y., May 9.—Over 100 cottages at Scandaga Park, Fulton county, a popular summer resort eighteen miles north of here, have been destroyed by fire, probably of incendiary origin. The cottages were all frame structures, built close together. No estimate of the losses is yet available.

## Glendon's Condition Unchanged.

Hawarden, May 9.—The condition of Mr. Glendon is not changed. He is comparatively comfortable.

London, May 9.—According to the latest advice from Hawarden, Mr. Herbert Glendon is expected to leave tonight. This dispels the rumor of the death of Mr. Glendon mentioned in an afternoon paper.

## Nominated by the President.

Washington, May 9.—The president today evening the nomination to the senate; Treasury—First Assistant Engineer James H. Chalker of New Jersey, to be chief engineer in the revenue cutter service.

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## FIRST LOAD OF ARMS

### For the Insurgents in Cuba Will Be Landed From Tampa Within a Very Few Hours.

## CUBANS IN READINESS

### Arrangements Perfected to Get the Arms to Them and For Their Use After They Get Them—Reinforcements For Manila.

Tampa, Fla., May 9.—The steamer Gustie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the first company of infantry will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents.

The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aide, who has just returned from Cuba. The Gustie has on board not far from 5,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 500,000 rounds of ammunition and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack.

The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but in view of Captain Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Delgado, it is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana.

The Gustie had mounted on her forward deck today a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met at some point west of Key West by a gun boat from the blockading squadron and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, the sister ship of the Gustie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas Saturday with two companies of the Fifth infantry, returned today. It is intimated that she will follow the Gustie to Cuba as the arms, ammunition and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed, it is believed, the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 10,000 men, and with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated.

Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here. On picnic island there are twelve cars loaded with dynamite, torpedoes, powder and other munitions, which will be sent to Key West and at many more cars are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work fitting up the big transports. It is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night.

The engineers today were drilled in the use of the big canvas pontoons, which are a part of their equipment. In the capacious hold of the Alamo are stored enough of these pontoons to form a bridge several hundred feet in length. They will be carried with the expedition.

Tampa, Fla., May 9.—Capt. W. H. Dorst, in a long conference with General Wade this evening, left on a special train at 11 p. m., for Port Tampa, going at once on board the Gustie.

Orders to sail are expected before 1 o'clock.

## PREPARING FOR BLOCKADE.

Washington, May 9.—(Special.)—The Spanish fleet are trying to position the forts of eastern Cuba before the blockade begins. Today shipping merchants here received cable requests from Santiago and Manzanillo for cargoes of food. It is represented that there is yet time to take them large quantities of provisions. Two schooners have been chartered here and one has been chartered at Mono Bay.

## JUNTA'S EMISSARY RETURNS

### But His Report is Yet a Carefully Guarded Secret.

Washington, May 9.—Major General Nunez, of the Cuban army, arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was made about two weeks ago, after conferences between General Nunez, General Miles and General Quessada, the Cuban delegate, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez. After a brief conference with General Quessada, General Nunez left for New York, where he will make a report to President Palma. The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez says. It is said, however, that his party found no little difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the field. It is understood that General Nunez will organize parties of Cubans to go to the front, and will have command of the united Cuban forces other than those already in the field under Garcia and Gomez.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA

### War Department in the Shipping Market For Transports.

Washington, May 9.—Evidence of the preparations being made for carrying troops to the Philippines were apparent at the war department today. The officials had before them a list of between fifteen and twenty large vessels whose home port

is on the Pacific coast, and were making preparations looking to their charter as transports. Their aggregate carrying capacity is more than ample for the purposes of the government. Should all be secured the war department will be able to send cavalry troops to the Philippines in case this is deemed desirable. The assignment of one battalion of infantry, two batteries of light artillery and one troop of cavalry—such an appointment of troops for the national defense—is taken to indicate that some of them will be sent to Manila.

If the original program is adhered to the volunteers will be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey will include the following, with his possible exception a fifth artillery and the riflemen. Two regiments of infantry arrived from Vancouver Barracks on California; one regiment of infantry Oregon; one from Washington, and one battalion of infantry and Senator Shoup's troop of riflemen from Idaho. In addition to these troops, the department will, it is said, add itself a fifth four companies of the Fourteenth infantry, now on their way from Vancouver Barracks to San Francisco, and portions of the Fourth and Third artillery.

San Francisco, May 9.—California's quota of volunteers is now in San Francisco. Two battalions of infantry and one battery of artiller arrived from the interior of the state today, making up the complement of troops to be mobilized with the regular army at the Presidio for service in the Philippines. These troops are now being examined by the medical board and will probably be mustered in tomorrow.

In addition to the state troops, four companies of the Fourteenth United States infantry arrived from Vancouver Barracks on the Oregon express today. The battalion was commanded by Major Charles Pope.

It is stated that the department is having considerable trouble in securing the necessary transports for the troops destined for the Philippines, owing to the refusal of owners to meet the terms offered.

## BRITISH WARSHIP TO MANILA

### John Bull is Working in Accord With Admiral Dewey.

London, May 9.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The British in Manila have forwarded a petition through the British consul to Vice Admiral Seymour, commander-in-chief of the Chinese station, for further naval assistance and it is anticipated that additional vessels will be sent there on Wednesday. The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check."

"There is a desire here to advocate a British acquisition to the Philippines, thus completing the chain of British possessions across the Straits Settlements, by Borneo, to this coast."

"This fell here because the occupation of the Philippines by any other great European power would be dangerous to British interests."

"Business at Manila is at a complete standstill, but the Spaniards are not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. The British inhabitants, however, surrounded that the trouble will soon be over."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant and not likely to surrender until the city has been blown to pieces. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable.

## WAR BILL IN COMMITTEE

### Progress is Made But There Are Yet Problems to Solve.

Washington, May 9.—When the Finance committee adjourned tonight the consideration of the war revenue bill had been almost completed, although there were some puzzling problems yet unsolved, one of which was the manner of dealing with proprietary medicinal articles. There will probably be a uniform tax on all of them. The committee has decided to place a license upon banks at the rate of 10¢ a year and upon brokers at the rate of 10¢, but has not yet determined whether the profession shall be licensed or not. On the insurance companies the rate has been increased five-fold, being made 10 cents on every \$100 and it is estimated that this increase will add about a million dollars in revenue. The provision for an inheritance tax and for a tax on bills of lading were both adopted, as were the provisions for taxing all dealing in futures, including stock and other securities. The bill, as yet will be reported, will contain a provision requiring that a memorandum be made of all deals of this character, however small, and that a 3-cent stamp be placed upon this memorandum.

The Democratic amendments will be taken up, and there is very little doubt that they will be adopted, as Senator Jones of Nevada has indicated his purpose of standing with the Democrats on all the principal changes they suggest. It is possible that the consideration of the bill will be completed tomorrow, but it is not probable.

## Target Record for 200 Yards

San Francisco, May 9.—F. P. Schuster, of the Germania Reubenian club broke the world's record at the 200-yard target at Honolulu. His score of 61 was two greater than the record made last year by A. Struck.