

CAMARA MAY BE HEADED FOR MANILA

Palmero, June 23.—The Giornale di Sicilia publishes a dispatch from the Island of Pantellaria, southwest of Sicily, announcing that Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of seven warships, including three torpedo boats, and conveying five transports, passed there on Tuesday, June 21, going in the direction of Suez.

London, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Senor Sagasta informed the chamber of deputies today (Thursday) that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines. Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, in a bitter attack upon the government, declared that the monarchy was to blame for all that has happened, and he warned the ministers that if they suspended the cortes justification would be afforded for the use of other means. His speech roused a tempest and the sitting was suspended."

DEWEY HAVING TROUBLE

London, June 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Dr. Von Holtzner, the German ambassador to the United States has arranged for the landing of German marines at Manila to protect the German consulate if necessary, with American permission."

GERMANY HAS NOT LANDED TROOPS AT MANILA

Washington, June 23.—The reports that Germany has landed a naval force at Manila is discredited in the most positive manner at the state department and in the best informed diplomatic quarters. It is looked upon as a part of the persistent foreign propaganda inspired from Madrid which for weeks has been seeking to stir up animosity between the United States, Germany, France and other countries. The report is purely conjectural. It is shown from the fact that there is no cable communication out of Manila and even Admiral Dewey, who holds the shore end of the cable has not been heard from in some days. The authorities here take strong grounds in maintaining that the good faith of Germany cannot be questioned, in view of the definite statements from the German foreign office and from the German ambassador in the state department. In some quarters it is suggested that such a serious condition of affairs might arise at Manila as to lead the foreign naval commanders to land forces for strictly police duty. But, it is said by officials that no such condition has arisen thus far and that there is every evidence that Admiral Dewey is strong enough to maintain order and protect the lives and property of all concerned. In any event, it is pointed out, the landing of a foreign force would be solely for policing purposes, in case an insurgent raid threatened wholesale massacres and such police protection would be temporary and quite distinct from a well defined government policy to secure territory in the Philippines.

PREVENTING REINFORCEMENTS AT BAIQUIRI

Washington, June 23.—Arrangements have been made by the war department by which reports of all engagements in which the army may be engaged will be made to the adjutant general of the army. The order requiring this to be done was issued today by General Miles, and is as follows: "After every engagement or battle with the enemy written report thereof will be made by the commanders of regiments, separate battalions or squadrons, corps or detachments, and by all commanders of a higher grade, each in what concerns his own command, which reports will be forwarded through the proper channel to the adjutant general of the army. In order that the war department may be informed respecting them, all reports will be promptly forwarded when due."

WHY CHINA ORDERED THE SEAFIRO AWAY

Washington, June 23.—The Chinese minister was among the callers at the state department today and it was inferred that the visit had reference to the action of China in ordering the dispatch boat Seafiro of Admiral Dewey's fleet, away from Chinese waters. The minister feels confident of some misapprehension over the action toward the Seafiro. He says China has the most friendly feeling toward the United States and that the government certainly would take no action prejudicial to this country unless it was necessary in the maintenance of strict neutrality. He thinks any trouble that may have arisen is due to the question of authority over certain territory surrounding Hong Kong. Efforts have been making for some time to extend the British territory contiguous to Hong Kong. The minister thinks the uncertainty over this territory may have given rise to some question as to the right of the Seafiro to remain in one of the ports of this debatable country. At all events, China does not want the incident to be taken as an evidence of ill will. The technical reason for the expulsion of the Seafiro will be sufficient reason, if she undertook to take on supplies for Dewey's squadron at a Chinese port. Neutrality laws prohibit a belligerent vessel from returning to the same port in a neutral country within four months, and the Seafiro has made a matter of fact, several trips back and forth from Manila to the main land. The British government, on one occasion, was obliged to direct that the ship should not be allowed to take aboard supplies for the fleet or anything beyond a few supplies for the officers. In reply to a suggestion coming from an English source at Hong Kong that the United States should acquire a coaling station on the Chinese mainland, with or without the consent of China, it is said here in high official circles that the United States at any time since the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war might have acquired such a right from the Chinese government upon making the request. Moreover it is intimated that during Secretary Gresham's administration of the state department the Chinese government, without a request of this kind, let it be known to our government that it would not object to the acquisition of a coaling station. No effort was made, however, to act upon this intimation, the officials are saying, realizing the extent to which the seizure of the Chinese coast territory was to be carried within a few years and not desiring to initiate the partition of China.

SAMPSON WILL STOP BLOCKADE RUNNING

Washington, June 23.—The secretary of state has decided to make temporary use of postage stamps for internal revenue purposes under the new revenue act, and today the first lot of about a million was delivered for shipment to collectors. It is estimated that about 25,000,000 postage stamps will be required to meet the needs of the service until the regular issue can be furnished in sufficient quantities. About 1,500,000 proprietary stamps of the regular issue have already been sent out, and hereafter large daily shipments will be made. The Pacific coast will be supplied first, and then points further east, until the whole country is covered. The postage stamps will be largely of the 1 and 2 cent denominations, and will be imprinted with the initials "I. R." Large quantities of these will be delivered to the telegraph, express, freight and palace car companies for distribution to their own offices. This can be accomplished by the companies themselves, more expeditiously than by the government. It is now thought that practically the whole country will be supplied with all classes of stamps by July 1 or earlier. As soon as the revenue collectors receive the stamps they in turn will place them immediately in the hands of their deputies throughout their districts. National banks will be asked, also, to assist in the distribution of the stamps. The bureau of engraving and printing broke its record for the number of stamps turned out in one day. This evening Director Calude M. Johnson delivered to the treasury department 11,300,000 revenue stamps of various denominations, including the one and two cent postage stamps.

WAR REVENUE ACT

Will Be Promptly Put In Force On July 1.

WITH POSTAGE STAMPS

Temporarily Substituting the Revenue Stamp.

Washington, June 23.—The secretary of the treasury has decided to make temporary use of postage stamps for internal revenue purposes under the new revenue act, and today the first lot of about a million was delivered for shipment to collectors. It is estimated that about 25,000,000 postage stamps will be required to meet the needs of the service until the regular issue can be furnished in sufficient quantities. About 1,500,000 proprietary stamps of the regular issue have already been sent out, and hereafter large daily shipments will be made. The Pacific coast will be supplied first, and then points further east, until the whole country is covered. The postage stamps will be largely of the 1 and 2 cent denominations, and will be imprinted with the initials "I. R." Large quantities of these will be delivered to the telegraph, express, freight and palace car companies for distribution to their own offices. This can be accomplished by the companies themselves, more expeditiously than by the government. It is now thought that practically the whole country will be supplied with all classes of stamps by July 1 or earlier. As soon as the revenue collectors receive the stamps they in turn will place them immediately in the hands of their deputies throughout their districts. National banks will be asked, also, to assist in the distribution of the stamps. The bureau of engraving and printing broke its record for the number of stamps turned out in one day. This evening Director Calude M. Johnson delivered to the treasury department 11,300,000 revenue stamps of various denominations, including the one and two cent postage stamps.

FOR PARIS EXPOSITION

Washington, June 23.—The conferees of the two houses of congress on the supplementary civil appropriation bill today reached another partial agreement on that bill, leaving only a few matters of minor importance yet to be disposed of. The agreement includes an adjustment of the appropriation for the Paris exposition. According to the terms of this provision the total expense of the exposition to the government of the United States is limited to \$2,500,000, of which \$200,000 is made immediately available. A commissioner general, an assistant commissioner general, a secretary and twelve commissioners are provided for, each to serve three years. The salary of the commissioner general is fixed at \$8,000, the assistant commissioner at \$5,000, and the secretary at \$4,500. The provision inserted by the senate for the suspension of the executive order of February 23, 1897, creating immense forest reservations in Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota, was stricken out by the conferees, thus continuing the existence of the reservations. Among the senate amendments to which the house conferees assented are the following: The senate recedes from its amendments for light-house and revenue cutter vessels on the coast of the Columbia river, including a cutter for the Columbia river. Among the items which no agreement was reached are those for a building site at Helena, Mont., and for the improvement of Taquima bay, Oregon.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED

Washington, June 23.—Russian ambassador Cassini, who arrived today by the steamer, was accompanied by his secretaries and other attaches, and received in the blue parlor of the executive mansion, where he delivered to the president his letter accrediting him to this government. All were in complete court costume. In the course of a brief address the ambassador spoke of the friendly relations that had always existed between the Russian empire and the United States and expressed the hope that these cordial relations would continue for many years to come. The ambassador laid special stress and emphasis upon this part of his address. Altogether the speech was exceedingly friendly and cordial in tone and did not contain a sentence not in accord with perfect good will.

CRUISER YALE SETS OUT

Newport News, Va., June 23.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, sailed from Old Point this evening at 6 o'clock for Santiago. The troops to the number of 1,500, are in command of General Duffield. Colonel Borst, of the Thirty-third regiment, is second in command. The men arrived from Washington by steamer early this morning. A large crowd assembled to see the troops embark, and when the Yale weighed anchor and headed for the Cape, a mighty cheer went up from the soldiers and civilians on the government pier. The auxiliary cruiser Harvard will leave Old Point for Santiago Monday or Tuesday with another expedition.

FIELDING FROM

Fielding From, a farmer who lived near DeSoto, Mo., thirty miles southwest of St. Joseph, and his wife and two daughters, aged 12 and 16 years, were killed by a Chicago Great Western passenger train at a crossing near Fairport station about 1:30 o'clock yesterday evening. Profit's baby was thrown 100 feet and fatally injured. Profit tried to jump across the track ahead of the train.

ABRAHAM NAVA, ONE OF THE OLDEST AND WEALTHIEST MERCHANTS IN S. JOSEPH, MO., DIED YESTERDAY MORNING.

Mr. Nava has been a partner in the Nave-Moreau mercantile company's chain of stores in all the important Missouri river cities. His fortune is estimated at \$2,000,000.

LAST MOVE OF DEFENSE QUIETS AWAY

Spanish Guns Sullenly Still While Shafter Lands

Half the Troops Ashore Greatest Move of Half a Century About Completed

made their plans well and they were confident that General Shafter and his troops would be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long. The impression here is that the Spaniards will make their strongest stand close to Santiago and the inner harbor, within the range of protection of the guns of the big Spanish cruisers lying there. There is no doubt that until these ships are removed from the field of operations the campaign against Santiago will be conducted against odds. The guns of the ships command the hills over which our soldiers must come to attack the town and reach the bay, but we will soon bring our own artillery into play. The naval officials here believe that when the time comes for an attack by land upon the harbor and take part in the engagement. They are satisfied that the crew of the Merrimac does not completely block the channel and say that if Sampson does come in the Spanish fleet is likely to make a desperate effort to get out. The mines are to be considered in such a case, but it is believed that if only Morro castle is taken by the combined attack of the soldiers and fleet, these obstructions can be easily removed with the experience gained in Guantanamo bay. The only positive news coming to the war department up to the close of office hours was a dispatch to General Miles from one of his staff officers with General Shafter, and also a brief dispatch to General Greely from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. General Miles' dispatch stated in substance that the landing of troops had been completed without any casualties, save to one Cuban soldier who had his arm injured by the bursting of a shell. The troops of Garcia and Rabi, about 5,000 in number, had met the American forces with enthusiastic greetings. News was laid upon the point that the Cubans were well armed and well disciplined. General Garcia was confident that his forces would be swelled to 15,000 men as soon as Santiago fell. About the only need among the Cubans was shoes and quilins. The dispatch to General Greely merely stated that progress was being made in connecting the military forces directly with the war department.

During the day orders were issued to the entire division comprising the newly created command of Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, for the speedy departure to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago. Already the Thirty-third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan have started on this mission. Today's orders cover the balance of General Henry's command. It includes the remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, and the Ninth Massachusetts regiment. These will comprise General Duffield's command. The Third Virginia, which belongs to this brigade, will not go, as its equipment is incomplete. The orders also cover the entire brigade of Brigadier General Garretson, which includes the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts and Eighth and Ninth Ohio regiments.

The plan is to move all of General Henry's division on the Harriet and Yale, these ships to make two round trips. The first trip will carry most, if not all, of General Duffield's brigade. The war department allows three days for the trip, two days to unload the troops and three days to return to Newport News, making eight days. By that time General Garretson's division will be at Newport News ready to go on board the ships and then will come the second trip, taking three days, with two days allowed for Garretson's troops to unload in Cuba.

Reports were current at the war department again today that General Miles, commanding the army, would leave the city within the next two days. It was asserted also that he had asked to get into the actual fighting by going to Cuba and there assuming command of the troops. This was contradictory to the report General Miles would take command of the Puerto Rico expedition. When General Miles' attention was drawn to the several conflicting reports tonight, he good naturedly declined to discuss them. He considered it inadvisable to give any intimation as to when or where he would go. He had a conference with Secretary Alger during the afternoon and sent out orders to the reports that the general's future movements were under consideration.

EXPLOSION ON THE YANKEE

The details of the accident on the Yankee on Decoration day had just reached the navy department. While the ship was at sea a trial was made of the guns. One six pounder, using English smokeless powder, hung fire after the trigger was pulled. The gunner without waiting, threw open the breech just as the charge exploded, and the result was killed Corporal J. J. Murray and severely but not seriously wounded Private Jesse Fuller, both of the United States marine corps. The powder is believed to be defective, as other bang fires have been had with it, and if used at all in the future it will be with great caution. None of the naval millitiamen who are large part man the Yankee were hurt. The British vessel Havant, Mr. Hart, who has so well protected such American interests in Havana, as were necessarily left in his care to quit Havana for home leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously and has been under much strain lately. During his absence Mr. Jayne, vice consul, will assume charge of the consulate along with the care of American interests.

AS TO HOBSON'S PHOTOGRAPH

Representative Pearson, uncle of Naval Constructor Hobson, had another long interview with Secretary Long respecting the reward of that hero. The secretary is puzzled by the conflicting interests in this case. He intends to reward Hobson in accordance with the merit of his case but would like to do this without

WESTERNERS WANT PEACE

London, June 23.—The British Society of Friends has adopted an address to "All lovers of peace in the United States." The address, referring to the war between the United States and Spain, expresses the hope that America's great experiment of a "nation without great armies and navies" will not be abandoned, and that the ties of friendship and good will between Great Britain and the United States may grow and strengthen, some means being found to submit disputes to arbitration.

TARREY'S ROUGH RIDERS

St. Louis, Mo., June 23.—Tarrey's regiment of rough riders from Cherokee, Wyo., enroute to Jacksonville, Fla., arrived here tonight from the Harriet. The train carrying the regiment consisted of eight-three cars in several sections. On board were 1,500 officers and men and an equal number of horses. Three sections move on fast passenger time. From here the regiment continued its journey over the Illinois Central railroad.

CUBAN JUNTA WIRES

New York, June 23.—The first official cablegram received by the Cuban junta direct from their government since the breaking out of the war was received here today by Senor Estrada Palma. It was as follows: "Playa del Este, June 23.—We are at Guantanamo. Position taken from the enemy Playa del Este. Fought with 20 American and 10 Cuban against 40 Spaniards. Complete victory. Enemy's flight shameful. We captured eighteen prisoners and officer. Sixty of the enemy are dead and sixteen wounded, two officers killed. "On our part we had two killed and three wounded. We captured twenty-eight Mauser rifles and 1,500 cartridges. Today the forces of General Rabi and Brigadier Castillo took Baiquiri with the aid of the American vessels. Spaniards set fire to the town on retreat. Sixteen thousand American troops disembarked at Baiquiri. General Garcia is on board the cruiser New York. "COL. LAIRD"

QUAKERS WANT PEACE

London, June 23.—The British Society of Friends has adopted an address to "All lovers of peace in the United States." The address, referring to the war between the United States and Spain, expresses the hope that America's great experiment of a "nation without great armies and navies" will not be abandoned, and that the ties of friendship and good will between Great Britain and the United States may grow and strengthen, some means being found to submit disputes to arbitration.