

THE NEWS AT MANILA.

ADMIRAL MONTJOYO REPORTED KILLED BY A MOB—MASSACRE BY INSURGENTS. London, May 10.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that Admiral Montjojo, commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place.

It is added that the hospital of San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was set on fire by shells from the Boston, and that Sisters of Charity were killed while removing the wounded. Massacres are reported to have occurred outside of Manila, the insurgents butchering even the Spanish women and children.

Hong Kong, May 10.—A fresh example of Spanish treachery seems to have come to light. It is said here that the priests and Sisters of Charity of the Cavite Hospital, in a procession, bearing crosses, etc., petitioned Admiral Dewey not to massacre the sick and wounded, which, naturally, he did not do.

MAKING READY THE CITY OF PEKING. SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SAIL SATURDAY, CARRYING THREE THOUSAND MEN. San Francisco, May 10.—The work of discharging the cargo of the City of Peking was begun immediately after her arrival, and will soon be completed.

While in Hong Kong a cable message was received from Washington ordering the American Consul to detain the Peking, but Admiral Dewey called back to the effect that she would probably be of more use here, and that if vessels were required they could be bought in Hong Kong. After some little correspondence the Peking was allowed to sail, with orders to make the best time possible.

A detail of Army and Navy officers visited the Pacific-st. wharf to-day, and boarded the steamer Australia, on which the Government has secured an option as a transport for troops to the Philippines. The steamer is in splendid condition, and can be pressed into service at short notice.

The steamship City of Sydney arrived from Panama and way ports, before daybreak, and from the manner in which she was given quick dispatch by quarantine and custom-house officials, it is evident that she has also been chartered to go to Manila, and will be placed on the berth immediately. Orders have been given to discharge her as rapidly as possible.

A large force of stevedores is at work on the City of Peking's cargo, and it will be out of the hold by Wednesday night. It is thought that the Australia and the Peking, and possibly the Sydney, with one collier, will leave here no later than Sunday night. Supplies for the Asiatic Squadron and the transports at this city arrived here to-day.

The steamship Conemaugh has arrived from New-York, sixty-nine days out. She brings a general cargo. An inspection of the vessel will be made as soon as she docks, and it is stated on good authority that she will be added to the transport flotilla.

OPPRESSION IN CAROLINE ISLANDS. MISSIONARIES WANT A GUNBOAT TO RELIEVE THE NATIVES. San Francisco, May 10 (Special).—Leading American missionaries here, who have been petitioning President McKinley to send the cruiser Charleston to these islands, after she has conveyed troops and colliers to Manila.

They declare that all the Protestant missionaries have been driven out of the Caroline Islands in a most cruel fashion. Many of the natives are armed with good rifles, but they dare not rise against the tyrannical Spanish officers, because one small gunboat is kept near Yap, and when there is any revolt it promptly visits the place and shells the offending natives, destroying their homes and coconut groves.

The missionaries say they were the first to carry the Gospel to many natives of the Caroline Islands, and the first to treat these poor creatures kindly. Yet a few years ago an edict was passed by the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines, expelling them, and at the same time American merchants, who controlled the trade in copra and other products, were expelled from the islands. They now see another American cruiser like the Charleston could capture the islands, destroy the Spanish gunboat and give relief to the oppressed natives.

NOT LIKELY TO ATTACK DEWEY. Washington, May 10.—It was suggested by some members of the War Board to-day that there was a possibility that the Spanish squadron at Cavite might make a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez Canal and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez Canal is open to warships of belligerent Powers, so that if the Spaniards chose to take this course they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from this side of the Atlantic.

It is not believed, however, that they are willing to take the great risk of exposing their home ports to attack by the withdrawal of so considerable a proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overman Dewey.

The distance from Gibraltar to Manila by way of the Suez Canal is 8,244 miles, thus: From Gibraltar to Fort Said, 1,820 miles; through the canal, 59 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1,310; from Aden to Colombo, 2,130; from Colombo to Singapore, 1,560; from Singapore to Manila, 1,425. It must, however, be remembered that the passage of the Suez Canal, though short in distance—ninety-nine miles—takes a considerable time, as it must be made very slowly, by a convention signed with other nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war.

The distance to Manila from San Francisco is 7,659 miles, thus: From San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,089 miles; from Honolulu to Manila, 4,561. This shows a difference in favor of the passage from San Francisco of 1,244 miles.

DEWEY DAY IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, May 10.—Mayor St. Louis to-day officially proclaimed Saturday, May 11, a public holiday in honor of the victory of Admiral George

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VICTORY. MANHATTAN CLUB REJOICES. CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY IN MANILA HARBOR. Rear-Admiral Dewey's brilliant victory at Manila was celebrated by the members of the Manhattan Club last night. Martial music and brilliant decorations were employed to do honor to the gallant admiral and his brave men.

It is added, thereupon thanked the Spaniards for their humanity, and repaid them by informing them of a narrow channel, which, they said, was not mined, while the broad channel, which they explained, was fully mined. An investigation on the part of the Americans, however, showed the contrary to be the case, and the mines were blown up by the sailors of the American fleet.

Admiral Dewey, it is said here, finds the insurgents growing dangerous. It is added that he cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so. There is one Japanese warship at Manila.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VICTORY. MANHATTAN CLUB REJOICES. CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY IN MANILA HARBOR.

INVADING ARMY PLANS.

WITH SPANISH WARSHIPS AWAY NO OBSTACLE REMAINS. GENERAL MILES EXPECTED AT TAMPA—TRANSPORTS PREPARED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Tampa, Fla., May 10.—The return of the Spanish fleet to Cavite and General Miles's expected arrival here Thursday night were the important factors in the situation to-day. This information about the enemy's ships was looked on as removing the most important obstacle to embarkation for Cuba. General Miles had announced some time ago that the transports would not sail, so long as there was any possibility of their attack by the ironclads of Spain.

With them on the other side of a few convoys, it becomes merely a question of a few convoys, not necessarily the most powerful fighting ships, to prevent an assault by the Spanish gunboats in Cuban waters. Of course, there are minor elements in the situation, but the disposal of the Cape Verde fleet is regarded here as opening the way to an early departure.

The coming of General Miles and the reports from Washington of an aggressive campaign on a large scale in the immediate future indicated a complete overturn of the plans which had been favored of holding the main body of the American Army in this country until the end of the rainy season. Instead of committing the service in the field to the reorganized insurgent army for the summer and holding the invading force at the place of landing, those at the head of affairs are to land a force sufficient to advance on Havana itself, the rainy season notwithstanding.

This new plan calls forth the enthusiastic approval of officers and men, and each day finds them more anxious for serious work. Each congratulates himself that he is to be in the invasion, and pities his fellows at Chickamauga and elsewhere who may miss a week or two of the fun. At the same time there is no judicious reason here for expecting the troops to cast their lines before the end of the week, and there might be even quoted arguments for a further stay here of four or five days at least.

It is true that the transports are so nearly fitted up with accommodations for horses and mules that the animals might be taken aboard to-morrow, but there was no general beginning of the loading on to-morrow. Some ammunition was placed in the hold of one of the boats, but only a few men are thus employed, and there was no such activity as indicated a speedy completion of the task.

Last night it was expected that the artillery would be moved to the pier at Port Tampa to-day, and would in part, at least, be unlimbered and taken aboard. There was nothing of the kind, however. A staff officer figured that it would take three days to stow the artillery. Of course, great care must be exercised in packing it so that no wheels or carriages can be broken on the rolling seas. Besides the light artillery, there are a number of siege guns which will require even more attention. There is, of course, an enormous amount of food supplies and ammunition to be taken along, and the facilities for the rapid loading of ships are not here what they would be in New-York.

NO INVASION OF TEXAS CONTEMPLATED. Washington, May 10 (Special).—Some weeks ago a number of newspapers in this country published a telegram from Texas stating that Spanish subjects living in Mexico, near the frontier of the United States, availing themselves of the fact that a large portion of the United States Army garrisoned on the frontier had been withdrawn, were preparing a filibustering expedition to invade Texas. The Mexican Minister at Washington, having called the attention of his Government to that subject, in receipt of an official communication dated at the City of Mexico on April 29, in which he is informed that the statement is altogether groundless, but that the Mexican Government, anticipating this danger, had already reinforced the troops garrisoning the frontier, and issued instructions to keep a careful watch with a view to avoiding any trouble which Spaniards in Mexico might give.

PROGRESS IN MUSTERING VOLUNTEERS ABOUT FORTY THOUSAND MEN SO FAR TAKEN INTO THE GOVERNMENT'S SERVICE. Washington, May 10.—Reports received at Adjutant-General Curtis's office up to this morning show that 24,254 men have been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States. It is probable, however, by this time that the actual number mustered is about forty thousand in round numbers. In response to telegraphic inquiries sent out by the War Department as to when the first regiment or smaller organization of the State's appointment will be ready for service, the following replies have been received:

Colorado.—Governor Adams says the regiment organized for field service is ready with a full complement of officers and 42 non-commissioned officers and men. Iowa.—The Governor says he will have one regiment ready on May 15, can, however, be ready sooner if another regiment is assigned. Maryland.—Governor Lowndes reports that the first regiment of volunteers will be ready to-day. Massachusetts.—Governor Wolcott says, under date of May 8, one infantry regiment will be mustered to-morrow and ready to start for Chickamauga Tuesday with full number and equipments. Minnesota.—Governor Clough says one regiment is ready. Missouri.—Governor Stephens says he will be ready to send two regiments and one battery to their concentrating points. Montana.—The Governor reports one regiment of volunteers all mustered in. Clothing, tents, rifles and ammunition ready. Nebraska.—The Governor reports under date of Sunday that the regiment will be ready to move Tuesday night. The mustering will be completed before the equipment arrives. The mustering officers of the regiments for the same State report the date of yesterday that both regiments will be ready to report to-morrow provided certain equipments arrive.

South Carolina.—The Governor reports that a battalion of cavalry for Chickamauga will be fully equipped for duty by the 22d. West Virginia.—The Governor reports that the whole regiment will be mustered in by Wednesday night. Wisconsin.—Governor Scofield says one regiment of infantry will be ready to move to Chickamauga, fully equipped for duty, by the 22d. The second regiment will be ready, except as to tentage, by the 15th, the third regiment is practically without equipments.

New-York.—Governor Black says that four regiments of cavalry for Chickamauga will be fully equipped for the field to move as directed when mustered into service by the officers of the War Department. The same applies to the two additional regiments for Washington.

Ohio.—The Governor says that one regiment is mustered in and awaiting completion of equipment by the United States authorities; another will be mustered by the 10th and another by the 12th. The cavalry and artillery are awaiting mustering. Three regiments of infantry, three batteries of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry can move as soon as armor is in and equipped.

Governor Wolcott inspects camp. Twenty companies of Massachusetts men mustered into service. South Framingham, Mass., May 10.—Governor Wolcott paid a visit to Camp Dewey to-day, accompanied by Adjutant-General Dalton, and made a thorough inspection of the grounds. His stay was very short, however, as he arrived at 10:30 and left at noon. While here he witnessed the mustering in of Company L of the 8th Regiment, and Company M of the 2d.

Two companies of the 12th Regiment were mustered in this morning, and two companies of the 8th, together with four companies of the 4th. The recruits in the various regiments were examined at regimental headquarters.

GERMAN SAILORS CHERISHED IN CAZIE. Cazie, May 10.—The crew of the German cruiser Odenburg had shore liberty to-day, and the sailors of that vessel ostentatiously fraternized with the sailors of the Spanish battleships Palayo. The Germans marched through the streets arm-in-arm

Good Judgment--Late

We can give you the name and address of one party who left their house last summer in care of servants. In broad daylight, while the servants were in the basement, burglars broke through the scuttle and ransacked and robbed the house.

The "stable door" was then locked, by having the house wired July 22d, but "the horse was stolen." MORTAL: When going away for the summer place your house in the hands of the

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with the Spaniards, wearing each other's caps. The Germans were greatly cheered by the populace of this port.

ENGLISH SEE DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. DEWEY'S VICTORY CREATES A CURIOUS EFFECT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. London, May 10.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary representative says:

"The full truth about the success of America in the Philippines has produced a curious effect in the House of Commons. It is as if a new world-portent had appeared, a new force upsetting all previous calculations as to the equilibrium of nations. Members who were most enthusiastic about the American cause see that new developments are ahead. The few Spanish sympathizers, on the other hand, are appalled at the evidence of Spain's incompetence, while proud of the valor displayed by individual Spaniards. Others dwell upon the emergence of a new naval Power whose friendship will be vital to us in the face of European hostilities. It is a critical moment."

BRITISH STEAMER HELD UP. Gibraltar, May 10.—The British steamer Narva, from Bari on April 25 for London, has arrived here, and reports having been boarded at 1 o'clock this morning eighteen miles east of Cape Point by an armed party from a Spanish cruiser, which fired across the steamer's bows. The officer in command of the boarding party examined the papers of the Narva and then allowed her to proceed.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII URGED. FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE POSTPONES A VOTE UNTIL THURSDAY. Washington, May 10.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met to-day to consider the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but finally deferred the vote until Thursday. The delay was on the request of the minority. The committee stands eleven to four in favor of an annexation, as follows:

For annexation.—Messrs. Hill, Adams, Gulze, Condit, Williams, Alden Smith, Heatwole, Pearson, Gillett and Henry, the entire Republican majority; Newlands, Silverie, and Berry, Democrats.

Against annexation.—Messrs. Dinsmore, Clark, Williams and Howard.

There was little done by the committee at the session aside from the examination of General Schofield and Admiral Walker, both of whom earnestly advocated annexation. Ex-Minister Thurston of Hawaii also was present.

General Schofield was asked as to the cost of fortifying the islands, and said he believed \$200,000 would be all that was necessary to establish adequate fortifications. There was some discussion of the special advantage the Hawaiian Islands would have in view of the present condition of affairs in the Philippines, and a number of questions were asked by members of the committee on this point.

Admiral Walker concurred in the views expressed by General Schofield. He said that the expedition now being organized by the Government to go to the Philippines would have to stop at Honolulu, and it could not stop there if Hawaii was neutral, and that Hawaiian neutrality would be extremely injurious to the United States. General Schofield said that if the expedition now being fitted out for the occupation of the Philippines had to go straight through without stopping to reconnoiter at Honolulu, which is about one-third the distance, the amount of extra coal that would have to be carried would displace approximately one-third of the cargo. The explanation of the strategic and economical importance of Hawaii to this country occupied almost the entire time of the session.

FOR THE NEUTRALIZATION OF HAWAII APPOINTMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION PROPOSED. Washington, May 10.—Representative Johnson of Indiana, has introduced a resolution authorizing and empowering the President to appoint three commissioners to meet a like number of commissioners appointed on the part of each of the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Japan and China to meet in Washington as early as practicable, to formulate, consider and report to their respective Governments a plan for the neutralization and independence of the Sandwich Islands and the prevention in the future of any nation taking possession of the islands either directly or indirectly.

SPANISH SPIES WATCHED. Washington, May 10 (Special).—Both the War and Navy departments are convinced that Spanish spies are more numerous in this country than patriotic Americans would be willing to believe. Officials of the Army Secret Service, which has the cooperation of the Treasury detectives throughout the country, admitted to-day that over a hundred suspects were being carefully watched at the present time. Most of these are in the vicinity of Washington and along the Southern seaboard, but no part of the country is apparently free from people who have been acting suspiciously.

Little fear is exhibited about persons who have been surreptitiously prying into military secrets from pure curiosity, but people who sympathize with Spain or are found to be secretly sending information out of the country are considered enemies who will bear careful "spotting" for fear they may become tools of Spanish agents in carrying out plots against the military establishment. The mustering camps are under strict surveillance, and an efficient force of detectives is constantly on duty near the arsenals of the Government and the sources of food supply for the forces now taking the field. The Secret Service system has been perfected with great rapidity by Assistant Secretary Melkielejohn, and information is already accumulating which may lead to a great number of arrests.

MAINE CONTRACTORS GET \$50,000. Washington, May 10.—The Navy Department has just closed the accounts of the contractors for work on the wreck of the Maine, the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company and the Boston Towboat Company. The Department settled their claims for an aggregate of \$50,000, which is about half of the appropriation made by Congress for the work.

When the work stopped by the outbreak of the war and the wrecking boats were ordered home the contractors had recovered a good deal of Government property, including 6 to 8 inch rifles which alone are worth the amount of money paid to them.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESSOR CONFIRMED. Washington, May 10.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

MAY URGE SPAIN TO YIELD.

HOPEFULNESS OF HER CAUSE REALIZED BY THE DIPLOMATS. VIEWS EXCHANGED ON THE ADVISABILITY OF URGING THE MADRID GOVERNMENT TO SUE FOR PEACE.

Washington, May 10.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the Diplomatic Corps, representing some of the most influential of the great Powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the futility of prosecuting the war further, and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

It was said to-night by one of the most influential members of the Diplomatic Corps, an Ambassador, that such a step by Spain was the logical result of the crushing defeat at Manila, and that Spain herself should be the first to recognize it as a measure of self-protection and self-preservation. Her best friends in the family of nations ought to urge it upon Spain, this Ambassador said, and if it were not for the chaotic condition of affairs at Madrid, he felt that peace overtures would be welcomed there. With Spanish politics in their present disordered state, and a revolution impending, he did not know whether the men at the head of the Government were strong enough and brave enough to save Spain by a heroic sacrifice of pride. Unless they did, he said, the disaster of Manila would be repeated, for it was now patent to the world that Spain's military and naval strength was grossly inadequate to cope with the forces of the United States, and Spanish pride would ultimately be humbled on far more severe terms than she might be able to obtain now.

NO OFFICIAL ACTION TAKEN. While expressing this view with much positiveness, it was put forward only as tentative and not as a move which the European Powers had actually begun. At the same time, it indicates a new trend of feeling among the leading representatives of foreign nations in Washington. The discussion has been entirely unofficial and without advice from their own governments, but it is said that Spain's plight is such that a movement on the other side may begin at any time toward inducing her to make terms for closing the war. It is pointed out that those Powers which have been friendly to Spain, particularly Austria and France, might well join in urging her to sue for peace before it is too late. It is said that the nations most friendly to Spain might suffer almost as much as Spain herself by prolonging the war.

At the same time, the Powers most friendly to the United States, particularly Great Britain and Russia, would, it is believed, join in any movement promising to restore peace.

It was said positively at several of the embassies and legations to-day that intervention, in the sense of staying the course of the United States, was no longer being discussed, and that only such intervention as would induce Spain to sue for peace was possible in the existing condition of affairs.

CATHOLIC LOYALTY EXPRESSED. Washington, May 10.—The Archbishops of the Catholic Church in the United States have agreed on a letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the country bearing on the war with Spain. It will be read in all the churches on Sunday. It is endorsed by Monsignor Martini, the Papal Delegate, and is as follows:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church of the United States, Greeting.

The events which have marked the opening of the battle of Manila and the sacrifice of 250 innocent victims, the patriotic warriors of the United States, but which have also seen the death of our own beloved country.

Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of every loyal American citizen. A report to arms was determined upon by the Chief Executive of the Nation, with the advice of both houses of Congress and after consultation with his cabinet officers. But his call after every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain.

The patient patience of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, and the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church in America, are proud to be loyal to our country and our flag and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the Nation.

We are not now engaged in a war of section against section of State against State, but we are united in our devotion to the common good of our common home. It is as we are taught by our Church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed upon us by the Creator and the Father of our race. It is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well-being of the brave warriors who are fighting for the beloved country. Let us faithfully bow the God of Battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph, and to give us peace and preserve our country in this great crisis and speedily bring victory, honor and peace to all our people.

ROOSEVELT SAYS GOODBYE. A CAVALRY SARGE GIVEN TO HIM BY NAVY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES. Washington, May 10.—Mr. Roosevelt said farewell to-day to the officers and clerks of the Navy Department. It is safe to say that not one of the employees, from the highest to the lowest, declined the invitation which was sent to all the bureaus to call at the Assistant Secretary's office and say goodbye to Mr. Roosevelt. There were many expressions of regret at his departure, and the affair was lacking in that perfunctory character which so often attaches to ceremonies of the kind. Some of the employees of the Department presented to Mr. Roosevelt a handsome silver-mounted cavalry sabre, which he displayed with pride to all his callers. The new Lieutenant-colonel will leave Washington for San Antonio on telegraphic advice from Colonel Wood, commanding the regiment which are expected within a day or two at the latest.

THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ROE. Albany, May 10.—Rumors were current in the office of the adjutant-general that the Governor was going to Washington to make a personal appeal to President McKinley to have Major-General Roe appointed as a major-general of the volunteer army, or, at least, to have him placed in command of the volunteer regiments of this State that go to the front.

READY TO MOVE SOUTH THIS WEEK. Adjutant-General Tilghman reached the city from Albany at 6 o'clock last night, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. When asked if he had any orders to be made public he said, "None as yet." He was asked when he thought the troops would be ready to move South, and he replied, "Before the beginning of next week." The routine work of the troops was getting along nicely, the Adjutant-General said. It added, however, that the constant communication with the authorities at Washington.

NEW-YORK TROOPS WILL GO TO TAMPA. Albany, May 10.—Through change of plans at Washington, the four volunteer regiments from this State that were to go to Chickamauga will go to Tampa.

STACKS FEAR SPANISH CRUISERS. St. John's, N. F., May 10.—A fleet of fifteen American fishing vessels that has been seeking bait in the harbors on the southern coast of Newfoundland has decided to abandon fishing on the Grand Banks, through fear of Spanish cruisers. The vessels are now in the Straits of Belle Isle, where it cannot be interfered with, because there it will be in British waters.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DINING-CARS has just been made on the new Pennsylvania Railroad ("Congressional Limited," between New-York and Washington, D. C.) Train leaves New-York at 3:30 p. m. daily.—(Adv.)

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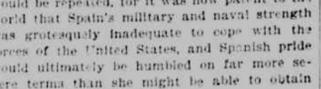
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WORK ON THE WAR REVENUE BILL. THE DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED TO-DAY. Washington, May 10.—When the Senate Committee on Finance adjourned to-day there was an understanding that the Democratic amendments should be taken up to-morrow, and the belief was expressed by members of the committee that the reporting of the bill to the Senate would not be postponed beyond Thursday. It is not believed that much time will be given to the discussion of the Democratic amendments in committee. They have already received more or less attention in an informal way, and when it is demonstrated that the Democrats are in a majority the Republicans will not insist on debating them at any length. Hence there may be a rather sudden determination to report the bill at any time now. There are, however, a few matters of detail in the revenue features of the measure still requiring attention, and they may consume some time. One of these is the rate on tobacco, which has not yet been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the members of the committee.

Only a brief session was held to-day, owing to the absence of some of the members, and it was devoted generally to a somewhat desultory review of the work already done on the bill.

A GERMAN OBSERVER OF SCHLEY. Washington, May 10.—The German Naval Attaché, after securing credentials from the Navy Department, has gone to Fortress Monroe, where he will make observations of Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron. While the Department has given all naval attaches every proper courtesy, it has felt constrained not to grant them permanent facilities on board the American ships, and it is said that in time of war no Government permits foreign observers aboard ships.

THREE MEN KILLED ON INCLINED PLANE. CAR BROKE LOOSE AND DASHED DOWN A HILL AT TERRIFIC SPEED. Charleston, W. Va., May 10 (Special).—A terrible accident happened at Thacker, Mingo County, this State, this morning about 10 o'clock. A car dashed down the inclined plane there, killing instantly Leander Small, Joseph Morris and William Hardy, and injuring a half dozen other men.

The coal plane is about a mile long and steep, and the car broke loose from the cable just as it started from the top. Some of the injured men will die.

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