

The Times

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT: The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended May 28, 1898, was as follows: Sunday, May 22, 23,500; Monday, May 23, 59,232; Tuesday, May 24, 69,726; Wednesday, May 25, 57,709; Thursday, May 26, 57,078; Friday, May 27, 57,234; Saturday, May 28, 57,421.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1898.

diff. Wales, two days before the formal declaration of war, with orders to proceed to San Juan. Arrived at that point, he was instructed to make for Curacao and there meet Cervera's squadron; but, on reaching Curacao, he found that the Spanish admiral had already left, and he was directed to follow him to Santiago.

It was Cervera's intention to visit San Juan and intercept his collier, but at Curacao, he learned of Admiral Sampson's attempted bombardment and feared that he would have to give battle if he were to go to Porto Rico; so he changed his course. Now, if the Resolute could connect with him, the Spanish would not have been nearly empty two weeks ago, and the Spanish squadron might have been playing tag with our navy yet.

So, after all, though Sampson did not wrench the gates of Gasa from their hinges, on that interesting occasion at San Juan, he did unconsciously prevent Cervera from coming and getting cack for another game of hide and seek. We like to give honor where honor is due, and it is a proud satisfaction to us to know that the least thing could come out of that comic opera assault, with shells which did not explode.

From present appearances it seems probable that the opposition of Speaker Reed to the consideration of the Hawaiian resolution will be overcome. The country thoroughly understands that he and the sugar lobby alone stand in the way of the Government in preventing action commanded by the sternest military necessity.

An angry public feeling is growing everywhere and is reflected in letters and telegrams which are pouring in from all quarters upon members of Congress. It is said that the Speaker's personal mail is anything but pleasant reading for him.

From all the volunteer camps we hear the same distressing story. The troops are largely without arms, uniforms and equipments, and cannot be ready for the field for weeks to come. Some of these reports may be exaggerations, but we are afraid there is too much ground for them in a general way. Congress should not adjourn without paying adequate attention to the disgraced system, or want of it, which made such things possible.

Where are all the completely drilled, armed, uniformed and equipped State troops that used annually to appear on paper in reports to the adjutant general's office? A statement made by the Cuban Junta in New York is to the effect that, within the past few weeks this Government has furnished the patriot army with seven thousand rifles and ample ammunition; five Hotchkiss field guns, several thousand machetes, and a large quantity of miscellaneous supplies.

What the humor of international diplomacy terms a "friendly protest" has been addressed by Great Britain to Spain, in reference to the latter's fortification of heights commanding the Rock of Gibraltar. This has been going on for some time, and has compelled the British war authorities to take measures to meet the new menace. It is probable that Spain is to be found in the plan with which the Government is credited to land an Army Corps of Infantry and artillery, mostly regulars, with a siege train, effect a landing near Santiago and gain possession of a range of hills overlooking the bay.

In this way it may be possible to get above the principal defenses, bombard them in connection with the mortar batteries of the squadron and at the same time get the drop on the Spanish ships. Thus Cervera might be compelled to make a run for the open sea, and there meet Schley or be pounded to death in the trap.

As a larger expedition than apparently is needed for this enterprise appears to be under way, it is not improbable that a fleet of transports loaded with American troops may appear off the coast of Porto Rico before many days, and lay off and on at a safe distance until the Navy has silenced the forts and batteries of San Juan. From knowledge in possession of the departments, it is not expected that Spanish resistance will be very important, after a successful landing, as our corps of occupation will considerably outnumber the forces of the enemy on the island.

A good reason for the Porto Rican movement at this time may be discovered in the bad effect upon the native population which the fiasco of Sampson's previous bombardment had had. They regard the inconsequential action and speedy retirement of our squadron as a Spanish victory, and are more inclined to take sides with their oppressors than ever before, arguing that, if Spain should succeed in holding the island and they were openly disloyal, there would be a general massacre after the war. It would be very salutary to dispossess them of this notion by thoroughly cleaning up everything Spanish on the premises, and that, we believe, is what the President and General Miles wish to do.

We must not forget the possibility that Commodore Schley may have found a chance, under his discretionary powers, to engage his adversary, but that he should do so under existing circumstances would surprise us. We regard it as probable that the country will have to wait several days yet before receiving any news of a battle on sea or shore.

A Cut in Fares May Be Made by Steamship Companies.

Representatives of Transatlantic Lines Hold a Meeting in London and Refuse to Review the Pool.

The Cost of a Summer Trip to Europe May Be Reduced.

New York, May 31.—There will probably be a rate war among the big transatlantic lines after June 7, that is, the date for the renewal of the agreement on saloon rates for express steamships during the summer season. From present indications, however, there is little likelihood of the big lines coming together between now and then and the agreement is expected to reach its conclusion by default.

Representatives of the lines, the pool of saloon rates met in London early in the present month to talk over existing disagreements, with the hope of adjusting them so that fixed prices might be maintained. The meeting came to naught, but some of the lines, urging the continuance of the pool, succeeded in getting an extended time for the representatives to consult with their home offices. June 7, the day on which the present agreement expires, was set for the meeting. According to information cabled to a steamship agent in this city from his home office, the conference has been abandoned.

In the pool of steamship lines on saloon rates are the Cunard, White Star, American, Red Star, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, French and Holland-American lines. James A. Wright, second vice-president of the International Navigation Company, controlling the American and Red Star lines, and William H. Yap den Toorn, agent here of the latter line, went to London to attend the May conference. The other lines were represented by officials from their home offices. Mr. Yan den Toorn is returning to this city, but Mr. Wright is still abroad.

A conference among the lines last November placed a minimum saloon rate of \$100 on express steamers during the summer season. It is to be expected that an English port and a minimum rate of \$105 to any Continental port. The Mediterranean service was not included in the pool. That has been a point of contention. An agreement of first claim rates will result in a cutting of these rates after June 1, generally expected in shipping circles. Second cabin and steerage rates will not be affected, for other points govern these. The reduction in saloon prices may be made for the balance of the season with the hope of a permanent settlement, the falling off in ocean travel.

The steamship lines reckon the present season a losing one, and the war is held in the main to the fact that the lines are reluctant to leave their "docks" during the uncertain period, and their families forego the usual trip abroad, too. Another reason for the present season is the approaching exposition in Paris, the lines might otherwise travel over the ocean ferry at this time are holding back until 1900.

Rumors of a cutting in saloon rates because of the decrease in travel have been circulated several times of late, but they have not been taken seriously, declaring the agreement still held.

Now that there seems to be every indication of the termination of the agreement, it is not surprising that the other lines are looking for a sign of a cut.

Just what is responsible for the failure of renewal of the pool could not be learned here yesterday, one of the agents was at his office, it was learned that the Atlantic Transport and the Willsons and Furness-Leyland lines had expected to join the pool, but the other lines on saloon rates.

THE TRANSPORT FLEET. The first detachment of the American Army which will invade Cuba will leave Tampa in thirty-two transports. These transport ships are among the best steamers on the Atlantic Ocean, and will carry 20,000 soldiers, their horses and thousands of tons of freight, including the transports and the number of men they will carry as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name of Ship, Number of Men. Includes Saratoga (1,000), Virginia (1,500), City of Washington (1,500), Sagadahoc (1,500), Yamacraw (1,500), Santa Fe (1,500), San Marcos (1,500), Lema (1,000), Checho (1,000), Longue (1,000), Matawan (1,100), Comal (600), Gouff (600), Whitney (500), Albany (500), Bethesda (500), Miller (600), Florida (500), Florida (500), Alamo (800), Nine other vessels (9,000). Total: 30,000.

Comforts for Soldiers. New York, May 31.—Squadron A, 7th Army Auxiliary, is at work trying to add to the comforts, or decrease the discomforts, more properly speaking, of the men who have gone to war. To the Eighth and Ninth regiments quantities of warm underclothing and stockings have been sent, and any amount of thanks came back from the boys in the form of letters to the homelovers. Recently the members of the auxiliary heard that the water in the camp at Falls Church, Va., where Squadron A now is, was not good. So they had a water distilling plant for the hospital ship Relief, will now have to find a new object for its efforts, as the Government has provided the plant. This will not be difficult, however, as the dames, whose president is Mrs. Charles Town, send, work entirely through the surgeon general, and he will no doubt be able to suggest some line of work that will interest them.

RUSSIA ENJOY OUR WAY.

Seeking an Alliance With France.

Everything goes to indicate that Russia is trying to edge into the Anglo-American agreement.

Russian opinion is mostly concerned with the war in its bearing upon affairs in the East, and consequently the Russian press is striving with might and main to show the impossibility of an Anglo-American alliance, which would be calculated, most of all, to affect the Far Eastern situation. Thus the Novoye Vremya says in a recent editorial: "The United States has been drawn out of its completely isolated position by the war with Spain, which in the end will bring the great American Republic in closer touch with Europe."

"This does not imply that after the war with Spain the United States will begin a fresh war with another power, but will proceed to give voice to all the matters of Old World policy in order to defend its power in the New World and the interests of its trade and commerce. All European powers having colonies in America are bound to be on their guard against the United States, which will feel the effect of this awakening to an active policy among the ruling classes of 75,000,000 citizens of a rich and powerful nation."

"During recent years the United States has been in open conflict with two European states—England, over the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and Germany over the tariff question. In the German and English press voices were raised calling the European powers to combine and offer resistance to the United States, but they were not united to ruin the Old World with its system of protective duties.

"Americans have also become interested in the fact that it will be some time before the birth of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, by means of which the English would like to force Russia, then France and Great Britain, to combine against the United States. The Americans will never consent to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for England.

"This much is true, that an end will be put to the unaccounted attitude of the United States toward the European States. The first difficult step toward an active policy has been taken by America. Soon, whether they will or not, they will have to take a definite stand, a third. The war with Spain will not last forever. Hostilities will cease and old reckonings will soon seem forgotten will be forgotten.

"No one, therefore, should be deceived by the assurances of the London press that the relations between England and the United States are daily improving and the relations between France and the American republic more strained. Naturally that is desired in London, but not here, where it is realized. It may sooner be presumed that the United States will become involved in a whirlpool of world-wide policy, will seek a close union with France and Russia, for a common and equal struggle with other western European monarchs."

TOBE THE FLAG TO TATTERS. Veterans Roughly See a Man Who Displays the Spanish Emblem.

New York, May 31.—A thousand men, led by G. A. R. veterans, broke from their line of march, dashed over the fence surrounding the handsome home of a resident of Camden, N. J., yesterday morning and tore into tatters a Spanish flag, which had been displayed among the decorations over the porch. Many of the invaders were on their Memorial Day parade bound for the Soldiers' Monument.

They first caught sight of the enemy's colors hanging before the house of George Holl, a wealthy and prominent builder, at Broadway and Benson Street. Instantly ranks were broken through and the men dashed into the "rag" and "Down with Spain!" the attack began. The man who had so rashly attempted fate ran out to prod the invaders, but the angry mob might have torn him to pieces had it not been for the presence of a strong force of policemen who were acting as an escort to the paraders.

THE SEVENTH NEW YORK EXPECTS TO SEE SOME SERVICE.

The Astor Battery is Nearly Re-equipped—Drilling Has Begun and the Men Expect to Start for San Francisco Within a Few Days.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31.—It was announced at the Army headquarters today that troops would probably not be retained longer than it requires to properly equip them. This sounds very much like it is the purpose of the War Department to rush troops to the front as rapidly as possible.

Orders received here yesterday directed that eight regiments proceed to Tampa at once. The regiments included in this order are the Sixty-ninth New York, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, and First District of Columbia. This brigade of infantry will be under command of Brig. Gen. Louis S. Carpenter.

Another brigade, which will also go under command of Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, is made up of the 15th Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, the First Illinois, and the First Ohio. All the above mentioned regiments are infantry. The commanders of these brigades will upon arriving at Tampa, report to Gen. Shafter for duty.

Brig. Gen. Grant was indisposed today and had to request a surgeon of the command to furnish him with some medicine. His condition was not serious, but he expressed himself as feeling weak.

Gen. Grant said he will recommend Col. W. S. Wilder, of New York city, to succeed to the command of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry. Col. Wilder will be the regiment's choice. Otherwise Col. Klins or Major Tobey will succeed to the command.

Mr. Borrows Took No Valet. New York, May 31.—The hardships of camp life with Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" are being lightened by quiet jokes on each other, which the men pass along until some of them reach the newspaper correspondents, who find it difficult to tell which is jest and which is earnest.

An example of this was the statement to the effect that Col. Wood had peremptorily ordered the men to get up at 6 o'clock. Mr. Borrows took his horse and rode to Tampa. While Mr. Borrows' comrades in camp doubted the truth of this statement, an excellent joke, some of his friends here, who knew the sacred patriotism had led him to make, felt that the publication of the story put him in a wrong and absurd light.

Cavalry on Board Ship. Galveston, Texas, May 31.—The Morgan line steamer which touched here today en route for New Orleans had aboard Troop F, Fifth United States Cavalry, under command of Major Henry Wagner and Capt. L. W. Cornish. Surgeon F. T. Combe was also with the troop.

New York, May 31.—Major John McClintock, chief of staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, will muster in the First provincial regiment tonight to take the place of one of the National Guard regiments that was sent to the front. This will be the 117th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which succeeds the old Seventy-first.

Nine companies have been recruited in the 117th Regiment, and it is expected that the three additional companies will be speedily filled. At 10 o'clock last night Brig. Gen. Smith announced these appointments as officers of the 117th, and their names were sent to Albany last night.

been arranged on the floor, where the men will sleep. It was almost as hard for a person not connected with the battery to get into the building as for the soldiers, as they had to get through the eye of a needle. A watchman stood on guard at the street door and a sergeant near the elevators and inner doorways.

Twenty-five men were given a few hours' furlough at half past 3 o'clock. From them it was learned that they had been told that the regiment would start for San Francisco next Saturday, where they will go through a long course of drilling. The six twelve-pound guns and their outfit will be shipped about from the factories in Connecticut, and the mules will be shipped from St. Louis. When the battery leaves here the mules will be unfurnished.

Among the enlisted men are Frederick L. Hardenbrook, of Jamaica, L. I., a Harvard and Exeter man; William Ellery Hills, of No. 57 West Twenty-fifth Street, a graduate of Swarthmore college; Edward Law School; Karl B. Miner, of No. 144 Madison Avenue, a graduate of the University of Michigan; Martin Franklin, formerly in the Indian service; William Reno, and Sills; Malcolm Calve, formerly of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, who lives at No. 158 West Fourteenth Street, and who was sergeant in the 1st Cuban army; George B. Gels, a clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria; former Policeman William J. Walsh, of the Mercer Street station; and several others. The Cornell University lacrosse team in 1882 and 1883, and H. Block, captain of the Brooklyn Athletic Club baseball team.

The New York Seventh. New York, May 31.—Orders for the Adjutant General Tillgham today. There is to be a meeting of the full board of officers of the Seventh at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, this afternoon. The orders from Albany, it is expected, will put the regiment on the way of going to the front.

Adjutant General Tillgham came to the city on Sunday morning, and the adjutant general's office is now in the Waldorf-Astoria. He had a long consultation with Col. Appleton, during which the position of the Seventh was thoroughly reviewed. The use to which the regiment will be put considered. It was said that it was a settled fact that the Seventh would be ordered to Camp Black, where the men will be given an opportunity to bid to the adjutant general's office.

After transacting other military business, Adjutant General Tillgham left the hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for his home in Troy.

Col. Appleton reached the Seventh Regiment armory shortly after 9 o'clock last night. He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Wood, adjutant general, and Lieut. Col. Klins, who were immediately closeted in the colonel's private room, to which the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, was admitted. The conference continued until a late hour.

When a card was sent to the colonel he sent word that there was "absolutely no news." Lieut. Col. Kipp was seen a few minutes later, and in reply to a question, said: "I would not be surprised if orders were received by the regiment tomorrow."

From members of the regiment it was learned that the adjutant general is waiting today at a most unusual hour. Meetings in the middle of a business day have rarely occurred in the regiment, if ever before.

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Goldenberg's "The Dependable Store." 924-926-928 7th St., running through to 704-6 K St.

For Mothers of Boys. We divide legitimate profits with you tomorrow to make you better acquainted with the advantages you enjoy in buying for the boy here.

Boys' wash suits, 69c. Boy's Linen Crash and Galates Cloth Wash Suits in a lot of very serviceable combinations which will fade—all sizes from 3 to 10—usually sold at 85c. and 95c.—sold tomorrow for 69c.

Boys' blouses, 39c. A big lot of Boy's India Linon and Lawn Blouses, colored all over, and white with colored ruffing—in all sizes from 3 to 8 years—usually sold at 50c. and 60c.—sold tomorrow for 39c.

2 hosiery specials. Two Hosiery values which ought to send you here in a hurry Wednesday—there's no unusual. One hundred dozen Men's Fast Black and Tan Hose—Hild's Fish Hosiery, in all sizes—which you will consider a bargain at 13c. a pair for 9c. instead, tomorrow—three pairs for 25c.

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ARMY ORDERS. The following Army orders have been issued: Second Lieut. Clarence C. Williams and Benjamin M. Koehler, Sixth Artillery, will proceed at once to the Grand Hotel, New York city, and report in person to First Lieut. Peyton C. March, Fifth Artillery, for duty with the artillery detachment to be organized for service with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Acting Assistant Surgeons A. R. Booth, Joseph T. Taber, and T. S. Dalton, United States Army, are relieved from their present duties at New Orleans, La., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Pacific, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

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By direction of the Secretary of War, special orders, May 29, 1898, relating to Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph M. Henry, United States Army, is revoked. First Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, Fifth Infantry, now on detached duty as recruiting service at Galveston, Texas, is detailed as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence for First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, now organizing at Galveston, Texas. He will report without delay to First Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, mustering officer at that place, for duty accordingly.

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