

Threatening weather with showers tonight; Saturday cloudy weather; warmer tonight; light easterly or variable winds.

NO. 899.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1898.

ONE CENT

"The Great Providers."

The sort you want.



We have the kind of clothing, suitably suited to summer weather—crisp, light, and airy. You won't notice the weather half as much if you dress rationally. All about them that made-to-measure garments can beat.

Credit Whenever You Wish.
Buy now and pay a little a week or a month. The price is the same as if you pay cash.

Percale Shirt Waists.
Pretty pattern, pretty colors, elegantly made goods. It would puzzle you to find better ones at 75c..... 35c

Fine Percale Waists.
The very finest. Have a style about them that you seldom find, except in very expensive goods. Cut just right and will make..... 59c

Ladies' Silk Waists.
The prettiest effects in silk shirt waists. Very rich goods..... \$2.25

Men's Crash Suits.
The best in the city—the kind that fit and look well..... \$1.79

Men's Serge Suits.
Excellent quality of blue serge. Color guaranteed, cut and made with taste and style. You cannot duplicate them for less than \$15..... \$8.95

Men's Cheviot Suits.
They are thin, and yet they don't lose their shape in a week—too well made for that. A wonderful value..... \$3.50

Men's Cheviot Suits.
Blue and black lightweight for summer wear. Stylish and perfect fitting..... \$5.50

Men's Cassimere Suits.
Handsomely made of very fine quality of cassimere. Fit guaranteed..... \$7.50

Boys' Suits.
All-wool fancy cassimere. A very high grade of goods..... \$2.75

Men's Worsted Trousers.
These are worth \$5 at any other clothing store. Fine striped, fancy worsted. Fit and hang perfect..... \$2.95

Mayer & Pettit,
THE GREAT PROVIDERS.
415-417 Seventh St.

TO BE A MAJOR GENERAL

Adjutant General Corbin to Be Raised in Rank.

HE DIRECTS HIS SUPERIORS

At Present He Is But a Brigadier General, and He Often Has Occasion to Issue Orders to Those Actually Above Him—The President's Chief of Staff.

Brigadier General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, will be given the rank of major general. The President will send the nomination to Congress as soon as the bill which has been introduced in both branches of that body granting the necessary promotion has been favorably acted upon.

The office of the adjutant general corresponds with that of the chief of staff in all foreign armies, and it is regarded as strictly proper that the rank of the adjutant general should also be raised to an approximate standing.

At present the position of adjutant general is a somewhat anomalous one. The adjutant general, besides being the President's chief of staff, is in direct charge of the personnel of the entire army. He issues all orders directing changes in the make-up of the army, and at present frequently finds himself in the somewhat embarrassing position of being compelled to issue orders to officers who are his superior in rank. No difficulty has been experienced thus far in directing the brigadier generals having charge of the various means of the service, but to guard against future contingencies and to give the office its proper military standing the adjutant general is to be made a major general, second only to the major general commanding.

Collapse of a Bridge.
Murphysboro, Ill., June 17.—The false work of the bridge being erected by the Illinois Central Railway Company across Big Muddy River, between this city and Mount Carbon, gave way yesterday afternoon, while an engine and derrick were on the bridge. The engineer, Frank S. Cramlin, has not been seen since the accident and it is feared he was drowned. The fireman, John Kutzmark, of Murphysboro, was severely injured. Ben Williams, a laborer died from his injuries while on the way to the hospital. The following laborers were seriously injured: Frank Arnett, Harry Harg, Gus Swanson, Frank Art, N. W. Smith and Pat Maley.

We claim to make all our grades of lumber better than elsewhere. Libbey & Co.

GENERAL MILES ARRIVES

He Confers With the President and Secretary of War.

CONDITION OF THE TROOPS

The Delay at Tampa Was Due to a Congestion of Railroad Cars. There Was Not Enough Trucking at That Point to Accommodate the Army Trains.

Major General Miles, accompanied by Col. Maus, Major Davis, and Dr. Greenleaf, members of his staff, returned to Washington today, arriving on the 3:30 Southern express.

Immediately after his arrival Gen. Miles went to the War Department. Since he left for Tampa several weeks ago the magnificent suite of rooms occupied by him and his staff officers have been practically deserted.

They were again thrown open and dusted in anticipation of his arrival this morning and throughout the day there was a constant stream of visitors, anxious to see the general. But few succeeded, however, as General Miles was closeted with the Secretary of War for two hours during the morning. After the conference General Miles stepped over to the White House and was present at the meeting of the Cabinet.

He was summoned to Washington by the President and Secretary of War for consultation, and he gave many valuable suggestions relative to proposed movements.

The Porto Rican movement was discussed in detail and likewise the preliminary details of a second expedition to Santiago.

Considerable attention was given to the causes which brought about the recent congestion of railroad cars at Tampa.

Gen. Miles looked into the matter very fully and is said to have placed the responsibility upon the railroads. One of the chief troubles was the lack of facilities at Tampa in the way of tracks and sidings for the rapid handling of the thousands of cars which were rushed there with supplies. The result was a deplorable jumble of trains.

About 15,000 men were left behind at Tampa after the departure of Gen. Shafter's army. Of this number there are about 12,000 volunteers and 3,000 regulars. The regulars include men of the Fifth, Second and Tenth Cavalry and the Second Infantry.

MADRID KNOWS OUR PLANS

Claims to Be Fully Advised of America's Movements.

BLANCO IS KEPT WELL POSTED

Spanish Minister Asserts That He Is Informed of Every Movement of the American Fleet—Does Not Believe the Tampa Expedition Has Sailed for Cuba.

Madrid, June 17.—In an interview last evening a member of the ministry declared that the government did not believe that the Tampa expedition to Cuba had sailed from the American coast. The movements of the American ships and troops, he said, were well known to Captain General Blanco.

Admiral Cervera telegraphed that all are well on board the ships of his squadron, which are still at Santiago. He says that his supply of stores and provisions is sufficient to last several months.

Gen. Linares reports a similar condition of affairs among his troops. The report of the surrender of Manila is discredited here. It is believed that the marine infantry at Cavite has joined the forces of Gen. Monet, which are supposed to be operating in the rear of the insurgents who are besieging Manila.

A dispatch from Havana says that the batteries there shelled the United States cruiser Montgomery, which approached inside the line of range. The dispatch adds that eleven American ships are now blockading Havana.

Fire in Armour's Factory.
Chicago, June 17.—While 300 men were at work in the tin shop of Armour & Co.'s packing establishment at the Union Stock Yards at midnight, hurrying work on war supplies, fire, which started in the boiler-room adjoining, destroyed the three-story brick building. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Officials of the company said there would not be any serious delay in the completion of the War Department contracts. Shortly after the fire was gotten under control the west wall of the building fell outward. Fireman Frank Wright was caught under the debris and severely injured. The rest of the members of the company had narrow escapes.

International Chess Tournament.
Vienna, June 17.—This morning the results of the international chess tournament were as follows:

Moroczy beat Trenchard, Tarrasch beat Showalter, and Schlechter and Alapin drew.

Noted English Painter Dead.
London, June 17.—Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the celebrated painter, is dead. He was sixty-five years of age.

For \$125 100 ft. we sell Soaring, 6 in. wide, dressed both sides; \$150 elsewhere.

Joe Letter's Obligations.
Chicago, June 17.—There is an easier feeling among Joseph Letter's creditors now that it is known positively that the elder Letter will pay all his son's obligations. From this time forward the great Letter wealth will be liquidated, not by Joseph Letter, but by Lett & Lett.

This means that \$25,000,000 is behind the wheat liquidation and this is plenty of money to make the liquidation in the best possible manner. The elder Letter and P. H. Armour are now working together. Armour predicts that the market will go higher for both cash and futures. He says that the wheat will not be placed on any bargain counter, and furthermore that the wheat will not be hedged.

Mayor Van Wyck Accepts.
New York, June 17.—Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck has accepted an invitation for the first time since he was inaugurated. He will attend the State fair at Syracuse, upon the request of his late rival, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy.

We cordially invite all carpenters who want fine lumber to visit our yards.

Per \$150 100 ft. we sell sound N. C. flooring, one width; price elsewhere \$175.

"Special delivery" for Camp Alger. 100 ft. best boards \$1; any length.

SPANISH WARSHIPS.

Vessels of the Cadiz Fleet Manned.

Gibraltar, June 17.—The captain of the German steamer Porto, which arrived here today, reports that at daybreak this morning abreast of Ceuta he passed two Spanish ironclads, four large cruisers and four torpedo boat destroyers, steering east.

It is thought they were a part of the Cadiz fleet.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Mr. Davis Will Insist Upon Its Consideration Tomorrow.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a meeting this morning, and quickly reached the conclusion to report favorably the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

Mr. Davis, the chairman, will insist on its consideration tomorrow and he will resist every effort of the opposition to sidetrack the resolutions.

SALE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Spain's Alleged Deal With the German Government.

CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET

Reported Transfer of the Islands to the Kaiser Discussed at Today's Meeting—The Story Doubled by Administration Officials—Complications That Would Follow.

It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting today the reported sale of the Philippines to Germany was considered at some length.

An Administration official who is in a position to know affairs that for several days the State Department has been in possession of information to the effect that Spain was actively engaged in negotiating a transfer of the Philippines.

"If it be true that Spain has sold the islands," said a Cabinet official today, "new and perhaps grave complications will arise. I do not think there is any reason to be especially apprehensive of trouble, and yet how can a transaction would operate on the present situation in the Philippines is extremely problematical."

It is doubted that Spain has sold the islands, but it is known that she has tried to sell them. Should such negotiations be accomplished, it would be a shrewd stroke of business for Spain in keeping with the craftiness of her statesmen.

At today's Cabinet meeting the Secretary of War was instructed to hurry the third Philippine expedition more rapidly than the first two.

The Porto Rican invasion was discussed at some length in the Cabinet meeting. There is reason to believe that the President expressed his pronounced disapproval of the delay in getting the Santiago expedition off, more especially in the light of recent events, which show that the delay caused Sampson to make a premature landing of his marines with results that narrowly escaped being disastrous.

The President urged the adoption of every preliminary measure that might be expected to expedite the Porto Rican expedition.

Four transports are now anchored at Ferdinand, twenty-five miles from Jacksonville, Fla., ready to take on the Porto Rican invasion army.

They have already been loaded with immense quantities of supplies and munitions of war. It is believed that the President and his Cabinet hope to see the Porto Rican invasion set sail within ten days. It is further believed, and on good authority, that the convey of the Santiago expedition was ordered to return at once to Ferdinand to escort the second invasion army to Porto Rico.

DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Street Improvement Schedules Cut Down.

The partial report of the District appropriation bill was submitted to the Senate by Mr. Allison this morning.

Its salient features were printed in this morning's Times. No agreement has been reached on the charities provision, the House managers refusing to agree to the Senate change from their lump sum to represent appropriations for each charity.

Other matters in dispute relate to the city library, electric lighting and the proposition to require the telephone companies to put their wires under ground.

The street improvement schedules have been scaled down in the compromise, the amounts agreed upon being: Georgetown, \$14,400; northwest section, \$45,400; northeast section, \$22,400; southeast section, \$35,200; southwest section, \$41,500.

The Senate secures about one-half the amendments made providing for the grading and improvements of new streets.

The appropriation for sprinkling and sweeping the streets is fixed at \$145,000 instead of the \$165,000 as fixed by the Senate. For the completion of the aqueduct tunnel \$22,250.50 is appropriated.

The Senate receded from its amendments increasing the police force, and the fire department were scaled down, but are slightly in excess of the amounts fixed by the House.

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THE MERRIMAC HEROES.

Spain Has Refused to Exchange Them as Prisoners of War.

Havana, June 17.—The Spanish torpedo boat Vincente Yenez Pinzon left the harbor this morning to communicate to the American fleet Spain's refusal to exchange the Merrimac prisoners.

OUTBREAK IN HAITI.

Troops Called Out to Suppress Rioting at Port au Prince.

Cape Haitien, June 17.—Another revolutionary uprising in Port au Prince has been quelled after a fierce battle.

The revolt broke out Wednesday and the streets were quickly filled with rioters. The troops were called from the armories at the beginning of the outbreak and their appearance was the signal for battle.

Before the revolutionists broke and ran under the fire of the soldiers two men had been shot. Many arrests were made.

ARCO-VALLEY'S ASSAULT.

Believed He Mistook German Embassy for Mr. Hay's House.

London, June 17.—It is learned that when George Trodd, the assailant of Count Von Arco-Valley, the German secretary of embassy, was searched at the police station on Wednesday, the addresses of the embassy and of Henry White, the United States secretary of embassy, were found among his papers.

The police have no doubt that Trodd desired to revenge himself upon Ambassador Hay for some imaginary wrong. Trodd admits that he mistook the German embassy for Colonel Hay's residence, which is near by.

Neither Colonel Hay nor Secretary White has any knowledge of the man.

SPAIN'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Proposes to Blow Up Off the Earth With a Mysterious Explosive.

Paris, June 17.—The Figaro publishes, with every evidence of sincerity and credibility, a story received from its correspondent in Madrid, saying that Senor Anson, the Spanish minister of marine, went to sea with Admiral Camara to witness experiments with a marvelous new explosive, tokyrie.

The projectile conveying this explosive is a rocket of greater range than any of the most modern guns, and its explosion will sink an ironclad immediately. Even if the projectile should fall into the sea, it would sink the vessel.

A few of these projectiles would destroy a whole town. The apparatus can be worked by three men from the smallest of ships' boats.

PREPARING TO BREAK CAMP

Second Brigade to Move South in Ten Days.

GEN. BUTLER'S INSPECTION

The Eighth Ohio Review by the Senatorial Soldier Today—A Two-Year Contract to Play Ball for Uncle Sam—A Case of Insubordination—Gossip of the Camp.

It is now a certainty that the Second Brigade will move south inside of ten days.

Shelter tents and blankets have been issued and all furloughs stopped from Camp Alger. The regiments expect to move at any time.

Col. C. V. Hard, of the Eighth Ohio, said last night: "We will move before ten days. I cannot state the exact date of our departure, but will say that we expect to leave on Tuesday next. I am not at liberty to divulge the source of my information, but you can use my statement that we will go."

The boys are overjoyed at the good news and are already making preparations for departure. The regiments to be moved consist of the finest and best-equipped commands in the Second Army Corps. Besides the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts, the Third and Sixty-fifth New York, Ninth Massachusetts, Seventh Illinois, First New Jersey and the New York Cavalry will also leave camp here.

The Eighth Ohio was inspected in heavy marching order this morning by General Butler. The men have all they require and are a fine body when fully equipped.

The "fresh fish," as the new recruits are called, are coming in in batches. About one hundred came in last night from Philadelphia.

A large division hospital is being erected for Red Cross supplies. Work has already begun and the society will retain several representatives at camp.

The ordinance officers of each regiment have been notified that there are plenty of ordinance supplies at Dunn Loring. The various regiments will receive the equipments today.

Lieut. Hunton, of Company G, Sixth Massachusetts, has been presented with a new horse, the handsomest in the regiment.

The First New Jersey are out on provost guard duty for a few days.

Private Mason, of Company G, Sixth Massachusetts, was arrested for insubordination yesterday. He had been detailed to ten days' fatigue duty for overstaying his leave in Washington, and he refused to chop wood yesterday. He will remain in the guardhouse.

Lieutenant Wideman, of Company F, Eighth Ohio, has returned from a furlough at home.

Company G, Ninth Massachusetts, contains three ball players of some note.

Recently the club to which they belonged received a challenge from a rival club. This challenge was forwarded here.

The three then consulted a letter, refusing to accept the challenge, because they had signed a contract to play for Uncle Sam for two years against the Spaniards.

As soon as the Second Brigade moves the regiments now stationed in the woods will be brought forward to occupy the main camp.

The Weather—Libbey & Co. say—Threatening, with showers tonight.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

English Correspondent's Experience on the Island.

SPANIARDS ARE CONFIDENT

Plenty of Food and War Supplies in Havana and Matanzas—Blockade Regarded as a Joke—Twenty Thousand Spanish Volunteers in the Cuban Capital.

(From an English Correspondent.)
Kingston, Jamaica, June 17.—Finding the local authorities determined to prevent my going to Cuba, I was compelled to escape from Key West after dark on board a friendly British yacht, which, while passing through Admiral Sampson's fleet, headed by Cardenas, was fired upon by a patrolling gunboat.

We changed our course for Matanzas and at 6 o'clock in the morning stopped 5 miles from the coast. Whiffing and I left the yacht in a skiff. It took three hours to reach the entrance to the harbor and four more to get to the Matanzas jetty.

As we were approaching the coast the Spanish cavalry patrol detected us and dismounted, apparently contemplating giving us a volley, but I waved a white napkin and they accepted the signal.

When we reached the jetty some children carried our luggage to the hotel, where our appearance created astonishment.

After we had bathed and breakfasted we sent for the British consul, who informed the authorities of our presence.

"We were summoned before the commandant, and closely questioned," Gen. Molina was at first incredulous but ultimately complimented us upon our exploit, laughing heartily at the idea of two men in an open boat breaking the unbroken American blockade, and swinging right up the middle of the harbor in broad daylight past all of the batteries.

"He telegraphed to Havana asking permission for us to proceed to the capital, but Gen. Conzosto, Captain General Blanco's evil genius, ordered our arrest. At midnight, while we were in a cafe, we were arrested, and driven to Castle San Severino. We were searched and everything was taken from us. We were locked in a disgustingly filthy cell.

The next day we were removed to the commandant's quarters where we were permitted to furnish a room and obtain food from a hotel. We were treated with consideration, but were not allowed to leave our room.

During our imprisonment some miscreants spread reports that we had been Italian spies, and as beautiful. Two rivers loiter through the town into the harbor, which is 3 miles wide. The land on either side of the harbor rises picturesque to a considerable height, and that behind the town slopes gently upward to a palm-crowned ridge. Under American enterprise the town will develop into a noble pleasure resort.

The defenses of Matanzas have been greatly strengthened of late. One new battery, at present unknown to the Americans, mounting six large guns, is being completed on the east side of the harbor, and a corresponding battery on the opposite side is in course of construction.

The Spaniards are utterly at a loss to understand why Admiral Sampson did not attack Matanzas in earnest a month ago. The condition of the town admitted it then, as it was not able to withstand an attack. Now, however, the Spaniards are most confident and are spilling for a fight, expecting after defeating the fleet to invade Florida, where Gen. Molina has promised his troops that they shall put the entire population to the sword. The eagerness of the ignorant Spanish officers for battle is quite pathetic, but it is a fact that at present they mean to fight to the death.

The explanation given by the Spaniards of the futility of Admiral Sampson's demonstration before Matanzas, is that the American shells, notably those fired by the Cincinnati, were defective. Numbers of them which did not explode, have since been buried. It is quite certain that not a life was lost, nor was any masonry displaced during the affair.

The country between Matanzas and Havana is splendidly rich, but has been terribly devastated by the three years' war. Cattle are still abundant, and the crops are profuse. The line is guarded by forts throughout, and cavalry patrols and infantry posts were seen continuously from the train.

We could also see frequent cavalry skirmishing with insurgents, who were concealed in the bushes.

At Matanzas a week ago there was no sign of starvation. The prices at the hotels, cafes and shops were the same as in America, and there were no beggars. Reconcentrated with pigs tethered to their houses and chickens running about their yards. We gave a fat child a penny and the youngster instantly ran and bought candy from a negro camp peddler.

The citizens expected that the supply of flour would be exhausted in ten days, and that the supply of meat would fall in about a month. The supply of fish and vegetables, of course, will never fail.

Upon reaching Havana we were escorted directly to the headquarters of the police, where we were most kindly treated. The next day upon our signing a promise to leave Cuba at the earliest opportunity, we were released. Three days later the British cruiser Talbot arrived and we were deported to Jamaica.

During the voyage here we were the guests of Capt. Gamble, from whom we received every courtesy. Reasons for our expulsion were refused, but Gen. Blanco's order forbidding correspondents to land in Cuba, which was issued a week after our arrival, was made retroactive.

CONFIRMED BY DEWEY.

He Reports the Insurgents Surrounding Manila.

The Navy Department late this afternoon posted a bulletin concerning the receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Dewey, dated Cavite, June 12, to the effect that the insurgents have practically surrounded Manila and that they have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners.

Concert Tonight.
At the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church tonight, the Jenkins Orphanage Jubilee Company will give an entertainment. The company numbers twenty-seven children and a program in five acts has been arranged.

Plynn's Business College, 8th and K.—Summer Course; Day or Night—\$6.

"Special delivery" for Camp Alger. 100 ft. best boards \$1; any length.

Per \$150 100 ft. we sell sound N. C. flooring, one width; price elsewhere \$175.

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THE SANTIAGO EXPEDITION

It Is Decided to Make It Twenty-five Thousand Strong.

A RETURN TO ORIGINAL PLAN

The Larger Army, It Is Stated, Is Not a New Idea—Twenty Thousand Spanish Troops Believed to Be Co-operating With Cervera—Estimated Loss by Disease.

Within the last two days the Administration has decided to make its expedition to land at Santiago 25,000 strong. Early next week 4,000 troops will be sent to that point to re-enforce General Shafter, and as soon as the transports can be secured a third re-enforcement of 6,000 men will be sent.

This larger army is not a new idea of the last few days, but merely a return to the original plan. When it was learned that Cervera was safely tied up in Santiago and the President decided to send an army to aid Admiral Sampson in capturing his fleet, the first plan was that 25,