

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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room after being eaten than they did before. With the exception of dried apples and a few articles of that sort, food is so constituted that a man can know in a general way how much he is eating and be prepared for the consequences. It is not so with these bouillon capsules. It would be possible to miscalculate.

The unwary defender of his country would be liable to some such experience as befell some young California pilgrims in the days of '49. These youths had had no experience in cooking, and a large part of their cargo of provisions consisted of beans—not canned—dried, of course. They revelled in the idea of baked beans for their first camp supper, and about an hour before supper time, they put the beans in their bean pot with a piece of pork and set them in the oven. When the hungry company gathered around the board that night they had to sup on hard-tack and coffee. The beans would have been good material for a macadamized road. Learning from amused and sympathetic neighbors that the Boston brain-makers should be soaked and parboiled, they next day took two quarts and soaked and boiled them. As otherwise reported, the first relief transports had not yet arrived, having probably encountered bad weather. It is now understood that with Anderson's command of twenty-five hundred men available, the city of Manila will be occupied, with or without attack from the water and land sides, as General Augustin may elect. He will be invited to surrender, and if he should decline, his defenses will be demolished. This, as Admiral Dewey thinks, can be done without inflicting loss of life upon the non-combatants who are hived in the old walled town, principally with a view to protecting it from bombardment.

The situation appears to have been unchanged, the natives acting with prudence and discretion under the influence and advice of Admiral Dewey. A dispatch from Hong Kong received at Berlin yesterday stated that Augustin had offered a proffer of arms to the Philippine Islands to the Admiral von Diederich, representing Germany, and that the latter had declined to consider the proposition in view of the American occupation. This, if true, would convey the idea that there is not any present danger of unfriendly acts on the part of the Kaiser in connection with our Philippine possessions. But the German Emperor needs constant watching. He is in no sense a friend of America.

The Value of the Philippines. It is a reasonably certain thing that during the next fifty years one of the chief interests of the American nation will be the development, commercially, industrially and politically, of the Philippine Islands. It has been proved beyond doubt by every traveler who has visited this archipelago that it is rich in all sorts of mineral and vegetable products, needing only intelligent labor and good management to become most valuable to its owners and inhabitants. It is said by some authorities that the Philippines are the peaks and mountain ridges of a submerged continent which once extended to America. However this may be, there is plenty of gold in the mountains, which has been mined in an unscientific and desultory way for ages. The annual output of the mines is not definitely known, owing to the isolation of the mining villages and the secretiveness of the trader, who is usually a Chinese peddler. Copper, silver, galena (sulphate of lead) and coal are also said to be abundant. Hemp, sugar cane and tobacco are already cultivated in quantity, and there are rare woods in the forest and rare birds and animals in the jungle.

Almost the only educational influence in the islands at present has been that of the Spanish monks, who, while they have tyrannized over the people and robbed them, and are accordingly hated by them, did, nevertheless, in the early part of their stay, teach the natives something of architecture and engineering. In every convent, whether it be in Spain, France, or any other country, there have been men learned in practical matters, and some of the Spanish monks were undoubtedly skilled in the building of bridges and houses.

With American rule, many of the distinctive characteristics of the Philippines will disappear. It will be necessary, in order to develop the agriculture and other resources of the country, to introduce many forms of modern machinery, and the result will be that in place of ill-paid and tedious hand work, the natives will do the simpler machine work, and the export trade will be tremendously increased. But there is one suggestion which it may be well to make at this point, while we are still building air-castles as to the future of these new possessions. It is not necessary, in order to make the islands most useful to this country, that all the native industries and manufactures should be superseded by those of America. One of the most unfortunate things about British rule in India is that it has destroyed so many of the native industries. Instead of the picturesque and artistic handwork of Hindoo weavers, brooders and jewelers, the cheap printed cottons and factory-made goods of England are flooding India, forcing the native artisan into the ranks of the laborer. Something like this has happened to the American Indians. The really artistic and beautiful pottery, bead work and basket work of the red man is disappearing from the market, and Indian boys and girls are now taught how to make American boots and shoes and build American houses. It seems as if some compromise might be made by which the Indian and the

Malay, while partaking of the benefits of civilization, should direct their energies to the making of articles which only they can give to the world, instead of being taught to do work unfamiliar to them, in which they can never excel.

The secret of the exquisite coloring and designs of many fabrics by savage races lies in the fact that they were evolved in the course of many centuries. They were ideas dittered through the brain-cells of countless artisans who wrought, ignorantly indeed, but with true love of their work. There would always be a sale for such quaint and beautiful things if they were once on the market, just as there is for Japanese and Oriental stuffs today. The mind which inherits the artistic instincts of countless generations of Malay, or Panjab, or Zuni ancestors can never make itself over into the shape of the Caucasian, but it can do excellent work in its own line, expressing the thought of its own race, and with all our civilizing and Christianizing we should not forget that each race has its individuality as the human being has his, and that while some element of this individuality must be crushed out for the good of humanity, there is still a part of the race soul which cannot be suppressed without loss and injury to the world. And the protection of the ideals and ambitions of all, so far as consistent with the general good, is true freedom.

Nearly every citizen who is not in some way connected with the machinery of this Government has, at some time or other, been tormented by red tape. He has wanted to get something done or to find out about some matter of importance to himself and has had to wait for this service at least three times as long as he would if he had been dealing with an ordinary business house. Of course this is not true of all the departments, but it is the rule. Governments seem to be unable to get along without immense quantities of red tape.

We are not so badly hampered by formalism here as they are in most other countries, owing to our national impatience. An American never has time to wait unless waiting is unavoidable—sometimes not then. Of course, if he cannot make connections on a journey and has to wait for twenty-four hours, sidetracked at a country station, he cannot pick up the car and carry it where he wants to go; but even then he sometimes finds a way to get along, and rides "across lots." And so when he gets his hand on the reins of government this impatience of temperament makes him look about for the shortest cut through Government business.

The War Department seems to have been tangled up in a good deal of red tape, although the fact was not discovered until the department really began to do business. It seems to have been in the condition of Corfu as described by Mr. Gladstone, who said Corfu was the slowest place in the world; he had looked out of the window of his hotel and had seen three men driving two turkeys down the road. In some of the affairs of this department it seems to take three men to drive two turkeys—a man for each turkey and a third to superintend the process. What is wanted in time of war, however, is the kind of man who picks up both turkeys, one in each hand, and carries them without any supervision. It is, of course, for one man to have too much power, but a complicated system of checks and counter-checks at a time like this may be even worse for the public weal.

Although the various and, to some extent, contradictory reports from Porto Rico are somewhat confusing, it seems certain that a part of Admiral Camara's squadron has entered the Suaz Canal. Whether all of his ships are to follow or it is a matter of doubt in Europe. It will not much matter. Camara's progress eastward cannot be otherwise than slow, and Dewey will have the Monterey, the Monadnock and the Charleston with him before the Spaniards possibly could make Manila. Besides that, unless there should be some extraordinary delay at Santiago, Watson will be in Cuba within the next ten days. Camara is looked for by Davy Jones' locker sooner or later.

The Grosvenor-Bailey incident is rapidly becoming an amusing entertainment. Yesterday the Democrats present in the House all stood up in their places as evidence that none of them had offered as editor of the Times on the night of June 21. The next time we suggest that they be asked to swear that no one of them ever told Mr. Grosvenor that he wrote the article which has made such a commotion. We congratulate young Mr. Bailey upon his energy in solving this dark mystery. It is reasonably plain that there is a cheerful air around loose somewhere, and he ought to be smoked out.

If the friends of Hawaiian annexation in the Senate had been a little less considerate of their Tory opponents, the President might have had the pleasure of signing the Newlands joint resolution on the Fourth of July. To deprive him and the American people of that sentimental satisfaction now appears to be about the only object or hope of the filibusters. If they will not desist, they should be "smoked out" on the night of June 21. The next time we suggest that they be asked to swear that no one of them ever told Mr. Grosvenor that he wrote the article which has made such a commotion. We congratulate young Mr. Bailey upon his energy in solving this dark mystery. It is reasonably plain that there is a cheerful air around loose somewhere, and he ought to be smoked out.

In their joy over the defeat of Tory opposition to the annexation of Hawaii, we hope that senators and members will not forget that the next great outward American movement is the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and also, that we are to have a little diversion called the Twentieth Century. The preparation for which ought to be well advanced before the beginning of 1899.

The Spanish Army. The most reliable estimate of the number of Spanish soldiers at present in service shows that Spain has under arms in Cuba at the present time more than three times as many men as compose the regular army of the country, to introduce many forms of modern machinery, and the result will be that in place of ill-paid and tedious hand work, the natives will do the simpler machine work, and the export trade will be tremendously increased. But there is one suggestion which it may be well to make at this point, while we are still building air-castles as to the future of these new possessions. It is not necessary, in order to make the islands most useful to this country, that all the native industries and manufactures should be superseded by those of America. One of the most unfortunate things about British rule in India is that it has destroyed so many of the native industries. Instead of the picturesque and artistic handwork of Hindoo weavers, brooders and jewelers, the cheap printed cottons and factory-made goods of England are flooding India, forcing the native artisan into the ranks of the laborer. Something like this has happened to the American Indians. The really artistic and beautiful pottery, bead work and basket work of the red man is disappearing from the market, and Indian boys and girls are now taught how to make American boots and shoes and build American houses. It seems as if some compromise might be made by which the Indian and the

SOLDIERS HEAR FROM HOME. Letters and Papers Distributed Among the Troops at the Front. Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 2.—Letters received here from Siboney, Cuba, report that the arrival of that place of Agent Brewer, of the American Postoffice Department, with two heavy bags of mail matter for the soldiers, was the occasion of great excitement. The troops encamped there greeted the postal carrier, as they called Mr. Brewer, with the wildest cheers, and that gentleman was promptly as possible sorted out packages intended for the companies at Siboney, and without unnecessary delay started to the front to distribute other packages.

There has been some sickness among the troops at Siboney, but nothing to occasion much ordinary disquiet. The place is near the coast, and the hot days, followed by chilly nights, have been productive of malarious fevers. Dr. Laborde, in charge of the medical corps at that point, has made arrangements to transfer patients from Siboney to the hospital ships in the bay, intending as soon as possible to establish a good hospital ashore where the sick and wounded from Santiago will receive careful attention.

The late railroad line which belongs to the front company is being rapidly put in running order. An engine was taken off the line yesterday, and the train is now running. The engine was taken off the line yesterday, and the train is now running. The engine was taken off the line yesterday, and the train is now running.

ENTERED SANTIAGO. Two American Secret Service Agents Secure Valuable Information. New York, July 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Siboney says: Two American secret service men have penetrated the enemy's lines and secured valuable information of the situation and conditions in the city. These are the first Americans to penetrate the enemy's lines, and the information brought is regarded as entirely reliable by Gen. Shafter.

TEXAS TRAIN ROBBERY. Wells Fargo Safe Dynamited and Looted. El Paso, Texas, July 2.—The westbound Texas and Pacific passenger train was held up at 9 o'clock last night, five miles west of Stanton, Texas, by three masked men, who dynamited the Wells Fargo safe and looted the contents. No one was injured.

Hospital Supplies for Shafter. Tampa, Fla., July 2.—The steamship Louisiana, chartered by the Government as a transport, has been sent to Cuba loaded with hospital supplies for Gen. Shafter's army. The Louisiana left Port Tampa last Tuesday night, but the press censor refused to allow anything to be sent out in regard to her departure until last night.

Two Transports Sail. New York, July 2.—Two transports, the Lampasas and the Nuces, heavily laden with commissary supplies for the Army, left this port yesterday, bound for Tampa. These transports were chartered from the Mallory Line two weeks ago, and have been fitted for use as transports. Each will accommodate 650 men. Capt. Crowl, of the Lampasas, and Capt. Risk, of the Nuces, remain in charge of the transports.

One Way to Collect a Debt. (From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.) "I would like to have that \$50 you borrowed from me last week ago, and one half cent to another several days ago."

Whom the Gods Love. (From the Aichon Globe.) "The kind of a boy who is never home by a Sunday bell is the kind that dies young in the Sunday school books."

An Important Engagement. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) "No important personal interests kept him at home."

TWO ORNITHOLOGISTS MISSING. Nothing Has Been Heard From the Florida and Fanita. They Carried Re-enforcements and Supplies to the Cuban Army and Were to Have Made a Landing on the Northern Coast of the Province of Santiago.

Tampa, Fla., July 2.—The steamships Florida and Fanita, which sailed from here two weeks ago for the Cuban coast with Cuban forces and supplies for the Cuban army, have not been heard from. They should have landed and returned to Port Tampa long before this. Their destination was the northern coast of the province of Santiago.

General Emilio Hernandez was in command of the Cuban forces, and there were also on board two troops of colored cavalrymen from the Tenth United States Cavalry. Uneasiness is felt by the officials here as to the safety of the expedition, and unless the vessels are heard from in a day or two steps will be taken to institute a search for the ships.

Companies A and H, of the Engineering Corps, now encamped on Pienic Island, will break camp tomorrow, much to the regret of the men, who are becoming attached to the place.

Major Hunter Liggett, of the Fifth United States Infantry, has arrived and reported to Gen. Coppinger as assistant general of the Fourth Army Corps. The headquarters of this corps will be moved tomorrow from Tampa Heights to Pienic Island.

Deserter. A deserter from the United States Army, who had been in the Philippines for some time, was captured by the American forces. He was taken to the United States and is now in custody.

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Plew Saddles, 95c. The Saks Store. Electro-gas Lamps, \$2.89.

We have purchased the Larrimore & Ridenour stock of Bicycle and Athletic Goods from the trustees, and as promptly as it can be transferred to our store we shall offer it at unheard-of prices. It'll pay you to wait for the announcement.

What the Crowd Means. The news of our Special Sale of Suits was expected yesterday—and responded to as no other offerings—anywhere at any other time. "A Saks Sale of Suits Suits"—and Washington men knew the best Clothing in America was being sacrificed.

It's a traditional sale—year after year for thirty-one years we have followed this custom for the honest purpose of clearing the counters. We find it profitable to lose now—and you'll find it most profitable to buy. This sale surpasses all its predecessors—because this season's stock is superior. Better values—better patterns—better making—but the surplus must be disposed of just the same—so the reductions are as determined as ever. Lucky you.

Choice of All-wool Fancy Cheviot, Cassimere and Tweed Suits, and Plain Black and Blue Cheviots—warranted fast color—that are marked and have been selling up to \$13.50 for \$6.45. Choice of Fine Imported Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Plain Unfinished Worsteds, Clay Weaves and other of the highest-class fabrics—that are marked and have been selling up to \$25—for \$13.45.

Thousands of Suits—hundreds of plain and fancy effects—and satisfaction guaranteed for the full price each Suit is marked. Men's Straw Hats. Men's Crash Hats. Nearly 1,000 Plain and Rough Straws, Black and fancy brims—latest shapes—worth up to \$1.50. Choice—500 Plaid and Plain Crash, best shapes, and made right, some with straw ventilation—worth up to \$1.25—89c. 44c.

Saks and Company, "Saks' Corner." AFFAIRS AT MANILA BAY. CAMARA'S FLEET. Dewey Awaited Complacently the Arrival of Camara's Fleet. London, July 2.—A dispatch from Port Said to Lloyd's says that the Spanish transports Covadonga and Colon have entered the canal. The dispatch adds: "The Pelago, Emperor Carlos V., Osado, Patriota, and Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon and Ignacio de Loyola have gone to sea."

THE SPANISH FLEET. The Spanish fleet in Manila Bay continues to strengthen their defenses. The rebels have maintained their lines about the city, repulsing the Spaniards every time the latter have made an effort to break through their trenches. A Spanish attack on the rebels before Malate, a suburb, was repulsed Sunday night.

RECEIVING THE NEWS. General Shafter's First Report of Friday's Fighting. The information that the American army had been victorious after a day's hard fighting, in which 400 brave Americans were killed or wounded, and a few hundred Spanish soldiers were captured, reached the War Department after 1 o'clock this morning in a dispatch from Gen. Shafter dated at Siboney. The dispatch, written evidently after darkness had put an end to the fighting, was in the brief and forcible language of an official report.

THE ETIRIA ARRIVES. New York, July 2.—Arrived, steamer Etiria, from Liverpool. Titles for the Stars. (From the Detroit Tribune.) If we must appoint the sons of prominent people to high station in the Army, let us do it as the British do it. Everything British, now a days, and there is grandeur in British wisdom and practice in this matter. The British government gives the lad the titles, but it never turns them loose until they have approved themselves before the nation in some specific achievement. Every son of Victoria, and many sons of the peers, are "officers" in the Army, but we never hear of their doing any mischief, because they are forced to be content with their titles while real men do the heroic and actual work of war. Let us, if actually necessary for the exigencies of society and politics, give commissions and salaries to the sons of the Harrisons, Blaines, McCulloughs, Leas, Wickers, Greenwells, Hesters, News, Hewitts, Gracemos, Eshbos, etc., etc., but for the sake of the nation's honor, let us keep them out of active service as the British do.

Golden Silence. (From the Portland Argus.) Gen. Linnay, in command at Santiago, is said to be an excellent soldier, absolutely fearless, but amiable and very quiet. These quiet men are the most dangerous. If only Weyer were in his place!