

PROTEST AGAINST DEWEY'S CONQUEST

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says: Japan intends to protest vigorously against America seizing the Philippines. She has already sought the assistance of Russia, and conferences are occurring between Count Muraviev, the Russian Foreign Minister, and the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Hayashi Tadassou. It is believed that France and Germany will support Japan.

WHAT THE WAR WILL COST

Allison Declares that Nearly Four Hundred Millions Are Needed.

Features of the War Revenue Measure Are Primarily Discussed Before the Senate.

Call Office Riggs House, Washington, May 16.

In the Senate to-day Allison of Iowa called up the war revenue bill and made a statement of its features.

Allison said that as the bill came from the House of Representatives it was an internal revenue measure, and as reported to the Senate it was still an internal revenue measure. Comparatively, said he, there are no provisions in it for increase of customs duties. He said that the Finance Committee had carefully examined all of the schedules of the House bill and had been led to believe that schedules A (stamp taxes) and B (proprietary articles) were too general in their scope. Consequently they had been amended. On the beer and tobacco taxes and schedules A and B and on the tonnage tax matter, the committee was substantially a unit.

Allison said further that in the committee there was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of the bill. It was purely a war revenue measure. With a view to ascertaining how much money would be required to run the war during the next fiscal year, although he expressed the hope that it would last only a few weeks or months at most, Allison said that the committee had obtained the best possible estimates from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Alger estimated that his department would need \$150,925,527. To this sum must be added at least \$15,000,000 for the current year and a deficiency of about \$22,275,000.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Navy of the expenses of his department for the same period was \$75,000,000, in addition to this sum the amount carried by the naval appropriation bill must be considered as a part of the expenses of the navy. In addition to the \$150,000,000 already appropriated for the war fund, which Allison announced parenthetically had been practically expended, the forthcoming general deficiency bill would carry a deficiency appropriation for the current year of about \$35,000,000, and there is a naval deficiency of about \$22,275,000.

The Senate Finance Committee therefore figured that it would require a total of at least \$372,192,000 to pay the expenses of the war from the present time until the 1st of July, 1899, not taking into account any emergency expenses that might arise at any moment.

Allison then carefully analyzed the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Government. In the course of this statement he expressed the opinion that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the present tariff bill would this year raise \$200,000,000 was too high. He present a comparison of the conditions he doubted whether the bill would produce more than \$180,000,000. The important question

he said, was how much money should be provided by taxation and how much by loan. In committee he had been willing to increase the revenue feature so as to insure \$125,000,000. On this point the committee had been divided, some members desiring to raise as much as \$150,000,000, and he thought that the bill would produce this amount irrespective of the Democratic amendments. Indeed, he thought that the bill as agreed to by all the members of the House would produce \$150,000,000, while he thought the House bill would not produce to exceed \$105,000,000.

Taking up the amendments inserted into the co-operation of the Republican members of the Finance Committee, and known as the Democratic amendments, Allison expressed the opinion that in addition to the green-back and mortgage provisions these would yield \$75,000,000 in the aggregate, in addition to the estimate of \$150,000,000 already given. His estimate included from five to six million dollars on transportation companies, \$750,000 on telegraph companies, two or three million dollars on insurance companies and \$15,000,000 on banks.

Allison criticized with considerable severity the provision for taxing corporations, saying that it would be especially severe upon stockholders in small corporations and that it was also likely to cause double taxation. In conclusion Allison said that the committee had obtained the best possible estimates from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Alger estimated that his department would need \$150,925,527. To this sum must be added at least \$15,000,000 for the current year and a deficiency of about \$22,275,000.

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VOLUNTEERS EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO

Oregon's Remaining Two Battalions Leave for the Presidio.

Kansas and Nebraska Men Are on the Way and Coloradans Start To-Day.

PORTLAND, Or., May 16.—The remaining two battalions of Oregon's regiment of volunteers left to-night for San Francisco by two special trains, and will arrive at about 9:30 on Wednesday morning. Four-fifths of the eight companies were Portland boys, and business was practically suspended at 4 p. m. to give them a parting cheer. Colonel Summers, Major Eastwick and Major Willis were afoot and the marching was by column of fours. For two miles thousands of men, women and children marched on either side of the troops, completely filling the streets.

Every soldier's hat was decorated with a sprig of Oregon grape, fastened by a pin ornamented with the national colors. In the muzzle of each gun was a white snowball and on every left breast a red penny. The ladies of ten churches furnished a generous luncheon for the volunteers, neatly tied up in paper boxes and piled on four immense trucks at the union depot. Here a crowd of not less than 20,000 assembled and stood from 5 until 7 o'clock, when the last section pulled out. It was the most impressive day in Portland's history.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—At 5 p. m. the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas volunteers, formerly the Union Pacific for San Francisco. It is understood that the ultimate destination of the troops is the Philippines. The regiment was in command of Lieutenant Colonel Little, Colonel Funston being on detached duty with General Miles staff at Tampa. The Twenty-first Regiment is under marching orders and expects to leave for Chickamauga to-morrow night. Here a crowd of not less than 20,000 assembled and stood from 5 until 7 o'clock, when the last section pulled out. It was the most impressive day in Portland's history.

OMAHA, May 16.—The First Regiment Nebraska volunteer infantry left Lincoln at 11:30 on three special trains, and is expected to reach San Francisco by Wednesday night. DENVER, May 16.—It is announced to-night that the Colorado infantry regiment will start for San Francisco at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon over the Denver and Rio Grande. Two battalions of troops from Kansas and one from Nebraska will arrive in the morning and go west on the Union Pacific. A Wisconsin company will also go on the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Adjutant General Corbin to-day issued orders directing the movement of volunteers which are ready to move to proceed to their rendezvous points as follows: Fourteenth Kansas to San Francisco. Ohio—Sixth and Seventh to the Union Pacific. Wyoming—Battalion of Infantry to San Francisco. Colorado—Regiment to San Francisco. Utah—Two battalions and one troop to San Francisco. Illinois—Sixth to Washington. Pennsylvania—Sixth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth to Washington.

Maryland—Fifth to Chickamauga. New York—Sixty-fifth and Ninth to Washington. New Hampshire—First to Chickamauga. Massachusetts—Sixth to Washington and Eighth to Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 16.—Chickamauga Park, left vacant by the departure of the regulars, is rapidly filling up with volunteers. From all parts of the country the volunteers are pouring into the park in trainloads, and the work of getting them camped and properly accommodated is an immense task.

The First Regiment of Ohio cavalry, 600 men, under the command of Colonel Day, which arrived yesterday, is now located on the spot formerly occupied by the Sixth Regiment, regulars, close to the Lafayette road. The First Ohio Infantry, 800 men, under the command of Colonel T. M. Milken, which arrived last night, was to the park at an early hour and spent the day fixing its camp. The Third Wisconsin, 1025 men, under the command of Colonel M. T. Moore, arrived this morning on special trains. The Tenth Illinois regiment of infantry, twelve companies, 1079 men, under command of Colonel Fred Bennett, arrived in four trains. The Fourth Ohio Infantry, formerly the Fourteenth, twelve companies, 800 men, arrived at 9 o'clock. This regiment is under the command of the famous Colonel A. B. Coit. The Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania, arrived this morning on special trains. The regiment is composed of 1000 men. The Fifth Regiment, Illinois infantry, 1080 men, under command of Colonel M. T. Moore, arrived and was taken to the park. About 4000 volunteers had arrived up to 8 o'clock this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 16.—By the order of General W. H. T. Walker, the United States troops have been established at Lakeland, thirty-five miles east of Tampa, on the line of the Plant system of railroads. All the troops arriving there to-day are going into camp at that place. Lakeland is one of the highest points in Florida, well wooded and is supplied by artesian wells. It is a healthy place, known as the vegetable belt, where the troops will be supplied with vegetables of nearly all varieties. It is supposed that 10,000 to 15,000 troops will be located at this point. Lakeland is about 200 miles from 2000 inhabitants and is on the west coast line between Tampa, Richmond and Washington. The big transport Orizaba left here to-day for New Orleans for the purpose of bringing to Tampa some of the regular troops located there. Major-General Wheeler to-day took command of the cavalry division of the army, appointing for the first time since 1861 in the blue of the United States Governor Bloxham and staff arrived here to-day.

The formation into a regiment of the First Ohio State troops will be undertaken at once. The five battalions will be cut down to three, and the number of troops from 1600 to 1000. CHEYELLA, N. J., May 16.—Acting Adjutant General W. H. T. Walker, of the Naval Reserves has been instructed by the Navy Department to arrange for the mustering of 200 men from the regulars. Engineers and seamen are especially wanted. The volunteers are assigned to Admiral Sampson's fleet. The Ohio Naval Reserve consists of about 336 men and 24 officers.

HENRY VISITS THE EMPEROR

With Great Pomp the Prince of Prussia Goes to Peking.

Received in the Summer Palace by the Ruler of China.

An Exchange of Clothing Followed by the Exchanges of Compliments and Presents.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PEKING, May 16.—The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia yesterday to the Emperor of China was a great event in the history of Peking. The Prince and his suite went to the summer palace mounted on ponies and accompanied by an escort of marines on foot. When the Prince and his companions arrived at the palace they were conducted to the temple, where their clothes were changed. Prince Henry and Baron von Heyking, the German minister here, then visited the Emperor's dowager, who asked them innumerable questions. They afterward visited the Emperor, who received Prince Henry and his whole suite in the grand audience hall. The Emperor was nervous and his hand was trembling as he shook hands with the Prince, who offered him a present of some magnificent porcelain.

After a short exchange of compliments the Emperor walked to the entrance hall, where the drums were drawn up. The rattling drums caused the Emperor a momentary start. The Prince then left the Emperor and with his suite embarked on board electric steam launches on the lake and visited the different points of interest.

Later the Prince returned to the audience hall, where the Emperor returned his visit, bringing with him most beautiful and valuable presents

of vases of jade and cloisonne ware and two fans painted by the dowager Empress herself.

After a private conversation, lasting a considerable time, the Prince left the palace.

TO CARE FOR THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

Life Insurance Companies May Establish a Co-Operative Hospital Service.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 16.—President Thomas H. Boies of the National Association of Life Insurers to-day issued a letter to the presidents of all the life insurance companies in the United States in regard to the establishment of a co-operative hospital service between the American life insurance companies for the benefit of policy holders who are taking part in the contest now being conducted between the United States and Spain. The letter in part is as follows:

In the line of scientific progress and development that has so marked the history of the American life insurance company to-day, it would appear only natural and proper that the scope of their usefulness should be extended at this time in a patriotic effort to give such protection to those of their policy holders who may be called to battle, in providing for them the best of medical care, and, as possible, the insurance companies can offer valuable aid in looking after their unfortunates. In the event of an extended war in Cuba it might be necessary to locate a hospital at Key West or more or less suitable for this purpose could be rented and with slight modification be available for the sick. The hospital service should be organized in a bureau for the companies in preparing the necessary papers and paying claims in all cases of death among the policy holders—a convenience at once for the companies and beneficiaries of the insurance.

OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Reports received by Adjutant General Corbin up to 10 o'clock to-night indicate that 81,000 volunteers have been mobilized into the United States service. It is expected now that unless something unforeseen occurs all of the 125,000 volunteers will have been mustered into the service and be in their permanent camps, or en route thereto by the end of the present week.

All day inquires have been pouring into the War Department from the Governors of States as to whether the department would pay the expenses of

and allow per diem compensation to the men who responded to the Government's call and were subsequently rejected by the examining officers of the army.

A decision has been reached that the Government will bear all of the transportation and subsistence of rejected applicants from the date of their enrollment to that of their rejection, including their transportation and subsistence from the State camp to their homes. No per diem pay will, however, be allowed, as the men were not in the United States army. The various States will have to bear the per diem expenses themselves.

SAVE YOUR STRENGTH.

THE MOMENTS THAT are yours. If you don't do that you will be in a wretched condition. Yet that grand remedial treatment HUDYAN will cure you in a week. It stops all losses. It cures hydrocele. It does stop those backaches. HUDYAN gives you renewed strength and a new lease of life. Do you forget what a grand thing is strength?

YOUR STRENGTH.

The vital force is restored by "HUDYAN." All the evil effects of early folly are removed by HUDYAN. And it does it in a week quite often. It is the great and only remedy for spermatorrhea; it is the one thing which makes man. If you are not a weakling you may become one. Then you need HUDYAN.

YOUR STRENGTH.

HUDYAN cures weak knees. HUDYAN makes you able to face the world. HUDYAN cures depression of the spirits. HUDYAN will change your life of gloom into one of great and glorious happiness. HUDYAN is the sole proprietor of the great medical institute. Ask about it.

Circulars and testimonials are sent absolutely free to all inquirers. They will show you what has been done. If you have spots before your eyes, if you have blood stains, if you have kidney, bladder or liver trouble—state you case plainly to the great physicians who do so much good. They will charge you nothing for advice, but they will cure you.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, STOCKTON AND MARKET STS.

FOR BATTLESHIPS AND MONITORS.

Plans of the New Vessels to Be Constructed Considered by the Naval Board.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The Naval Board of Construction was in session to-day discussing plans for battleships and monitors whose construction is authorized by recent naval appropriation bills. A circular giving the general requirements of battle-ships is practically ready and does not differ from the outline recently published. In accordance with the direction of the board, plans for monitors are being prepared under the direction of Chief Naval Constructor Higginson. On account of the small appropriation made by Congress for each of these vessels—\$1,250,000—it has been determined to limit their size to 2500 tons displacement and to supply each ship with only one turret, to be placed in the forward part of the vessel. It has not yet been definitely decided whether to equip them with two 10-inch or two 10-inch breech-loading fifteen-inch guns.

The superstructure of the vessels will be constructed so as to reach from the turret nearly to the stern of the ship, and rapid-firing guns will be placed on this to be directed against any torpedo-boats that may attempt to attack the ships. The turret will be so arranged that the guns can be trained over an arc of at least 90 degrees, so that they can be fired in almost any direction except dead astern.

These vessels will not be as efficient as double-turreted monitors, but they will be very effective harbor-defense ships, and the department proposes to make them as good as possible with the money given by Congress. They will probably require two years to build.

Championship Boat Race.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 16.—The boat

captured spy confesses guilt

NEW YORK, May 16.—A Niagara Falls special to the Herald says: Late yesterday afternoon soldiers on guard at Fort Niagara saw a dark-complexioned man roaming about the grounds inside the high stone wall. He visited the blockhouses and the old barracks and hung about the old magazine buildings. He was finally placed under arrest and locked in the guardhouse. Then he apparently came to the conclusion that he would gain his liberty by confessing the truth.

Calling a guard, he made the statement that he had visited the fort for the express purpose of blowing up the magazine, but found the situation there different from what he had expected. He had lingered about until nightfall in the hope that he might succeed under cover of darkness. He would not tell under whose direction he was operating, simply making the general statement that it was in the interest of the Spanish.

DICK CASE KNOCKED OUT.

Bobby Dobbs Takes the Measure of the Western Lad.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—Bobby Dobbs, the negro lightweight pugilist of Memphis, knocked out Dick Case of Seattle in the twentieth round here to-night. The fight was very rough from the beginning and both men were knocked down a half dozen times. Though Case forced Dobbs to nearly every round he received more punishment than Dobbs, who displayed better generalship. Case was badly bruised, while Dobbs came out in good condition.

CROP FAILURE AND FAMINE

Many Deaths From Starvation in Interior China.

Speculators Take Advantage of the Sorry Plight of the Populace.

Sharp Fight Between Japanese and Rebels on the Island of Formosa.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

TACOMA, May 16.—Hongkong advices per steamer Tacoma state that famine is spreading in Southern China, including Hainan Island and parts of Tonkin and Anam, it being due to short crops last year and the great rise in the price of breadstuffs throughout the Orient.

Inland from Canton families are selling their daughters for bread, all their other means being exhausted. Chinese speculators are taking advantage of their sorry plight by charging enormous prices for rice. Hundreds of cases of actual starvation have occurred.

The reports received at Canton from all parts of the famine district are equally bad. Grain is very high priced, and the Government can afford little relief until another crop is harvested. In some districts all seed grain has been devoured.

Another sharp fight has taken place between the Japanese troops and Formosa rebels near Kuan. About twenty Japanese were killed, including a paymaster and a quartermaster. Several scores of the insurgents were slain. Some of the rebels have obtained rifles and are becoming expert marksmen. They are trying to arouse the entire island against the Japanese rule, and in so doing are committing many barbarities. After capturing one small village recently they beheaded fifteen persons whom they suspected of sympathizing with Japan.

Many Japanese soldiers in Formosa are dying of malaria. Malarial disorders are most prevalent in the end of Formosa which is nearest to the Philippine group. There, according to official reports, 25 per cent of the Japanese troops and civil officers are sick with malaria. In the central part of the island the sick list numbers 21 per cent, and in the northern part 12 per cent. Navigators say the Philippines are not so swampy as Formosa, which fact lessens the sickness in the former islands.

PHILIPPINE LEADERS WANT SPAIN'S GOLD.

Legal Contest for a Share of the Sum Paid by Madrid to Chief Aguinaldo.

TACOMA, May 16.—Emilio Aguinaldo and other leaders of the late Philippine rebellion have fallen out over a division of the \$800,000 which Spain was to pay as the price of ending the rebellion. Last December the Spanish Government sent \$400,000 to Hongkong to be divided among the leaders of the insurgents, and promised \$400,000 more for distribution among the participants in the rebellion still remaining on the islands.

Among Aguinaldo's associates was Atchilo, who as Minister of the Interior was one of Aguinaldo's council of seven, which constituted the Philippine insurgent Government. Atchilo claims that despite his frequent requests for a division of the \$400,000 which Aguinaldo received he has been unable to secure any share of it. Several weeks ago he brought suit in the British court at Hongkong and obtained a temporary injunction preventing Aguinaldo, together with the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, from parting with the money. Atchilo exhibited letters and telegrams in support of his claim, showing that Spain negotiated for several months before she was able to buy off the insurgent leaders. After Aguinaldo and thirty-five others had reached Hongkong, Atchilo remained in Manila at the risk of his life to surrender the arms and property of the insurgents to General Rivera.

The second payment of \$400,000 for the benefit of the private in the insurgent army was never made as promised, which explains why the insurgents so quickly renewed their rebellion against Spanish rule.

FATAL FIRE IN THE MATERIE ST. JOSEPH.

Many Persons, Including Several Sisters of Mercy, Among the Victims.

ST. HYACINTH, Que., May 16.—A disastrous fire occurred here early to-day when the Materie St. Joseph was burned, causing the loss of seven lives and the injury of a number of the inmates, of whom there were 200 in the institution, by jumping from windows. There are also five persons unaccounted for. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The dead are: Two boys named Bouchemme, Sisters Alexandrina, Philomena and Desgarnes; Mrs. Guertin, a boarder; Mrs. Dr. Chagnon of Fall River.

The missing are: Maria Milotte, servant; Noflette Meunier, servant; Mrs. Berthelme, boarder, and Sisters Bouvier and Augé.

BLANCO REPORTS DEFEAT OF REBELS.

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HAVANA, May 16.—According to official advices received by Captain-General Blanco within the last few days the rebels have met with defeat at several places on the island, and their attempts to concentrate their forces have been frustrated. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded in these engagements, and ammunition, weapons and horses were captured. In consequence of this many rebels have surrendered and have submitted to the new regime.

General Blanco this afternoon charged Senator Galvez with the formation of a new Colonial Cabinet. Senator Galvez has submitted to him a list of men who will constitute the Cabinet, and it is the general belief that they will be nominated to-morrow, since General Blanco has already consulted political leaders.