

MORNING POSTAL WAR TO ARRIVE.

A Busy Day Among Followers of Rifle and Drum.

General M. P. Miller, Commanding Harbor Defenses, Ordered to Manila.

General Merritt rested a little while yesterday, but the work of organizing the second Manila expedition did not pause. General E. S. Otis kept straight ahead at the job and at a late hour last night was pondering over army returns at the headquarters in the Phelan building.

It is regarded now as settled that General Merritt will take to Manila on the next expedition the squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry now at the Presidio and the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry regiments, due in San Francisco to-day. The troopers of the Fourth Cavalry will probably leave their horses here and get mounts at Manila. Assurance has been given that the Seventeenth California Volunteers will go with the next expedition.

The work of getting the fleet in shape to receive the troops gains some impetus under General Merritt's direction. The steamship China is hastily discharging cargo in order to join the fleet without delay. The Zealandia will be the first ship ready, as the work of preparation on that vessel is well advanced. The Colon will not be far behind the Zealandia. At last accounts the Centennial and Ohio were on the Sound.

Five trains of the Southern Pacific bringing 1210 men of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry regiments will arrive to-day at noon. The Southern Pacific figures that the two battalions from North Dakota will arrive here to-morrow. The South Dakota regiment is booked to arrive early in the week, but no date is given.

Colonel Marcus P. Miller, Third United States Artillery, who was recently placed in command of the defenses of San Francisco harbor by order of General Merritt, was day before yesterday appointed by the President brigadier general of volunteers. Yesterday General Miller received orders by wire from the Secretary of War directing him to report to Major General Merritt.

It is clear now that General Merritt is going to assign to duty with the second Philippine expedition as many regular officers and soldiers as can be spared from this country. General Miller is one of the ablest officers in the United States army. His record for bravery and judgment on the field of battle is unsurpassed, and this fact is well understood by General Merritt, as the two officers were near to each other in the closing campaign of the Civil War.

The house at the Presidio in which General Miller dwells may hereafter be known as the "House of Brigadiers." Colonel S. B. M. Young, Fourth United States Cavalry, lived there a short time before he was promoted to the grade of brigadier general. His successor on the premises, Colonel E. B. Williston, Third Artillery, lived in the house but a little while before he received his star. Lieutenant Colonel Wallace P. Randolph, Third United States Artillery, came to the house from Fort Riley, Kansas, passed part of one night and the whole of one day under its roof, and shortly after was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. When Randolph went east Colonel Miller, who had not the slightest idea of further promotion on this sphere, came over from Angel Island and established himself in the house that he had just vacated.

Now a star falls on Miller. It is suggested in civil circles that General Dickinson should apply to the post commander at the Presidio for the privilege of sleeping one night in that lucky house.

Major David H. Kinzie, Third United States Artillery, will succeed General Miller in command of the harbor. The command embraces the batteries at Fort Point, mortars, dynamite guns, twelve and ten inch breech-loading rifles and also the high-power guns at Lime Point and the batteries at Alcatraz. The rapid-fire guns controlling the mine fields of the bay also come under the supervision of the commander of the artillery defenses.

The following order was yesterday issued by General Merritt, commanding the department of California:

Major William W. McCann, assistant adjutant general, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at these headquarters, in order to enable him to report to Major General E. S. Otis for assignment to duty under telegraphic instructions from the War Department of the 25th instant.

The O. & O. steamship Doric, which sailed for the Orient yesterday, will put in at Honolulu, and there overtake the fleet of the first Manila expedition which sailed from this port last Wednesday. Three large bundles of the call of Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week were placed in the hands of the Doric's purser, and the papers will be distributed, one of each date, to every man aboard the Peking, Australia and City of Sydney. Therefore the officers and enlisted men of the Fourteenth United States Infantry and the California and Oregon volunteers accompanying the expedition will have the privilege of reading the elaborate report of the great "send off" which the expedition received in the bay of San Francisco, and also the news of the world for two days later. The call was the only San Francisco newspaper which the expedition carried with it.

The number of troops furnished by California under the first call, together with the number asked for under the second call of the President, will entitle this State to Eugene P. Murphy of San Francisco stands a fair chance of getting a commission in this grade. He is a well-known citizen, a man of character and ability and a

West Point graduate of distinction. He graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1872 and in the army, chiefly in the Second United States Artillery, until 1872, when he resigned to follow civil pursuits. He served in California, Alaska, Washington and Arizona among his commissions of the regular service in the field were Governor Lord of Oregon and Dr. George Chismore of this city.

At the first signal of the present war Mr. Murphy tendered his services to the War Department and his application for service is now on file in Washington. During his career as an army officer he received the highest commendation from his superior officers.

The United States naval rendezvous, No. 10 California street, will be open to-day and to-morrow, enlisting a gang of Naval Reserves for the Mohican. The Navy Department is in a hurry to put this vessel on some kind of special duty.

CAMP RICHMOND.
All the Troops Abundantly Supplied With Wholesome Rations.

Brigadier-General H. G. Otis of Los Angeles, who has just received his appointment from President McKinley, visited Camp Richmond yesterday and made an informal call upon Colonel Berry. The general inspected the Seventh's camp and visited the others. His visit had no significance, and Colonel Berry stated that military matters were not discussed.

Captain Mallory of General Otis' staff was busy yesterday inspecting the ordnance of the various commands. Major Moore also accompanied him. He was out for the purpose of supervising the erection of the field hospital, which is in course of construction.

General E. S. Otis' headquarters have been erected, and he will probably assume charge of the camp hereafter. He seems to have any definite idea of the exact day when he will establish himself here.

Colonel Little of the Twentieth Kansas is determined his command shall have no lack of supplies. He made the necessary requisitions for incense, and the necessary requisitions for the Government, so Colonel Little wired the Mayors of the different Kansas towns, requesting them to come asking for donations with which to buy instruments. The replies were quick and numerous, and so far the following amounts have been received: Minneapolis, \$20; Abilene \$40; Paola \$50; Fort Scott \$30; Trenton \$20; Ottawa \$100.

The generous response of the citizens of Kansas is greatly appreciated by the regiment.

The Thirteenth Minnesota received a lot of clothing supplies yesterday, and the days' clothing of the volunteers is being made up. The band of the First Colorado will give a concert at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The parade on Point Lobos avenue, which took place yesterday afternoon, was a very successful one. The recruiting of the Fourth and Lieutenant Hunt is getting on men as fast as he can have them examined.

The colonels of the various commands are daily inspecting the men. It is reported that the men of Camp Richmond are starving. Many of the men are sick and are being treated in the hospital. It is reported that which is given them, they cannot eat the donations that are daily received. In addition to what is given the men are supplied with wholesome rations by the Government.

The command of Private Sharpe of Company H, Seventh Regiment, who is ill in the French Hospital with pneumonia, remains unchanged. A private from Company E, who was taken to the hospital yesterday, is ill with meningitis.

Under the President's call for additional troops, the Twentieth Kansas is being organized. The present ones will be enlarged, and the new ones will be recruited from each State will be absorbed by the present organizations. This will mean an increase in each company of twenty-five men.

THE HAWERS DELIVERED
The Great Ropes That Will Tow the Monterey to Manila Completed.

The twelve-inch Manila hawsers that are to be used to tow the monitor Monterey to the Philippines were delivered to the commandant of the navy-yard yesterday. The prompt delivery of the great ropes to the Navy Department was somewhat of a surprise to the officers of the yard, as they were of the opinion that there was no factory on the Pacific Coast that was capable of turning out such hawsers on such short notice. On Thursday forenoon the officers of the navy-yard were determined to send the Monterey to Manila, began to arrange for the towing of the vessel part of the way to the port Dewey had succeeded in clearing of Spaniards. Large and specially made hawsers were required. By noon of that day the Tubbs Cordage Company was asked if such work could be done on the coast and what time would be required to fill the order. With the inquiry was a special request to the effect that it would be a great favor if the hawsers could be completed by Monday.

Half an hour later an answer was given stating that the work could be done on that day if the Tubbs Cordage Company delivered by 4 o'clock on Saturday. At 2 o'clock on Thursday the order was given for the hawsers, and yesterday afternoon the great ropes were delivered to the navy-yard and fitted them from the deck of the tug Reliance a few minutes before 4 o'clock and the hawsers were carried to the dock by the sailors and marines of the few vessels at the yard cheered the manufacturer again and again for the prompt response to the emergency order during these war times.

The delivery of the hawsers was made the occasion of an excursion by the employees of the Tubbs Cordage Company. The factory was closed for the day, and three tugs were employed to take them to the navy-yard and cheer at the delivery of the great ropes that grew out of the work of their hands. Each of the three great ropes measured 120 feet in length, and the weight of each of them was 2200 pounds. All three of them were loaded on the Reliance, and the Sea Queen and Sea King carried most of the employees of the factory. Most of the officers and invited friends of the company went on the Reliance, and the tugs were gayly dressed for the occasion.

The officers at the navy-yard place great faith in the Manila hawsers for towing purposes manufactured by the Tubbs Cordage Company. In tests they have proved to be superior to anything the navy has yet been able to secure, and

there was much enthusiasm shown at the prompt delivery of the order.

Among those in the excursion party were: A. C. Tubbs, president of the company; Charles W. Kellogg, secretary; W. B. Tubbs, Lieutenant J. Oyster, A. N. Pease, W. S. Spitzer, William Anderson, Captain C. Chitenden, J. Niederst, John Phelps, John Campbell, Edward Everett, H. Fortmann, W. D. Bradford, Gregory Hart, B. H. Hayes, John Fulton, Walter Schareg and Charles Zahn.

BIG BATCH OF GENERALS.
Deserving Men Who Will Wear Flannel Abdominal Bands.

One of the biggest batches of brigadier-generals ever created in one day was sent to the Senate Friday by the President. The list embraces many of the deserving, some of the underserving and a few of the useless. It will be noted with special gratification in the United States army circles that Marcus P. Miller, colonel of the Third Artillery and the officer in charge of the artillery defenses of San Francisco harbor, is in the list. A more deserving promotion could not have been made. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery, a gallant and recently promoted to major and engineer officer of volunteers, is said to be a convert to the flannel belt. It is suspected that Major-General Merritt will be promoted to major and engineer officer of volunteers, and it is very probable that he will be promoted to major and engineer officer of volunteers. It is a very clever tactician who can cure a newspaper man in the quest of news into the acceptance of a glowing description of a cholera belt. A man with a genius for this kind of business ought to be very acceptable at the headquarters of the department of the Pacific.

A retired colonel of the British army, who served many years in India, has been called to the attention of the War Department. He is a man who would think of going to Manila without a cholera belt. Every day for weeks he has been writing to Major Field's office in the Phelan building to explain just how the belt should be made and where it should be procured. Of course international law may construe flannel for belting brigadiers as contraband and in that event the material could not be obtained in a neutral port. Major Field has all this information on demand and would no doubt supply it on demand to Major General Merritt or Lieutenant Strother. When Major Field was in his office the British colonel committed the injunctions to writing, hence the major is in possession of the original manuscript on this important subject.

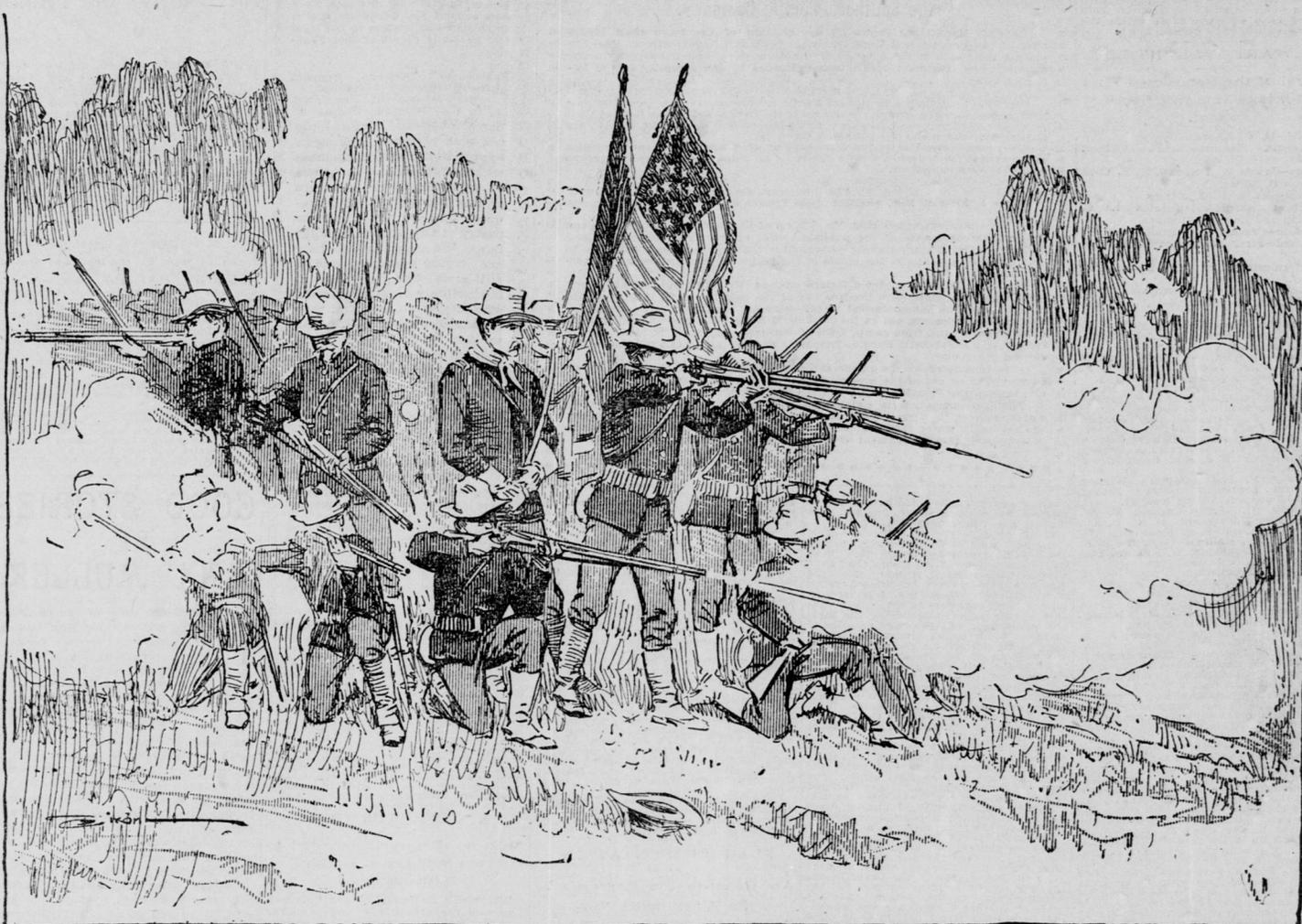
With due regard to the military wisdom of Major General Merritt and the aggregated military lore of all the newly hatched brigadiers it may be contended that our troops for Manila cannot compare with the Indian warriors of the Philippines without an umbrella. He also declares that the ordinary American would be completely roasted by the sun's heat would instantly go through it. This being the case the men should be provided with hats and umbrellas. Moreover, Major Field is informed that the soldier must wear a long strip of thin muslin around the neck to prevent the sun from chafing the skin.

A little reflection must convince one that it is impossible to take along everything absolutely needed to promote comfort in the tropics, hence there should be an agreement to take only the absolutely necessary articles. The best authorities agree that the cholera belt holds the highest place in the emergency list. The Call's information is that the British colonel places it first in his ideal requisition.

A cork helmet is another article that is said to be requisite for field service in the tropics. Major Field is informed that the real thing in this line could be procured in Calcutta, but this again brings up the question of contraband goods. Is a cork hat contraband of war? That is a question that General Merritt may have to refer to his Judge-Advocate.

It was Major Field's judgment that the British colonel's cork helmet, constructed and braced as the sample shown at the Phelan building, was not to be compared with the light straw hat of American manufacture.

There is a great deal of merit in the proposition that troops should obey the injunction of the Sanitary Corps and never go across the street without the flannel belt. There was some sagacity, too, in the manner in which the Examiner was led into ambush and persuaded to pub-



"CLOSE ORDER AT THE COLORS!"
SCENE AT THE FIRING DRILL ON THE RESERVATION.

lish as an interview with Major-General Merritt an elaborate commendation of the flannel belt.

GENERALS CONSULT.
The Work of Outfitting the Second Manila Expedition to Be Vigorously Pushed.

Major-General Wesley Merritt spent the greater part of yesterday in consultation with Brigadier-General Elwell S. Otis, who is to command the second Manila expedition. The plans of the expedition were thoroughly discussed and the necessary work was mapped out. There is a great deal to be done in the way of equipping the volunteers, who, above all things, need a large quantity of proper clothing, and many of them must be supplied with arms. The work of equipment will in itself take considerable time, and hence the date of the sailing of the transports cannot as yet be definitely fixed. It is safe to say, however, that the expedition will not be ready to sail in less

than ten days. Meantime, the troops are becoming accustomed to camp life and military discipline, and are being thoroughly drilled and otherwise put into good condition for an active campaign in the Philippines. Up to date there have been five troop transport steamers secured—the China, the Zealandia, the Colon, the Centennial and the Ohio. The collier Peter Jensen (now called the Brutus) may be able to carry about 300 troops, in addition

to the regular troops. The work of getting these vessels in condition and loading them with supplies will be pushed with the utmost vigor, the intention being to have them all ready for sailing by the time the volunteers are completely outfitted. Up to the present time the purchase and chartering of transports has been done by the Navy Department, but it is intimated that hereafter this business will be attended to by the War Department.

Brigadier Elwell Otis, owing to the rush of business incident upon the arrival of Major-General Merritt, was unable to move his headquarters from the Phelan building to Camp Richmond yesterday, but expects to make the move not later than Monday. The quarters for himself

and staff at Camp Richmond are about completed for their reception. The commodious tents are well equipped with furniture and conveniences, including telephone and telegraphic connections. It is the desire of General Otis to be located at the camp as soon as possible, so that he can inaugurate a strict military discipline and have all the troops destined for the Philippines thoroughly instructed in their duties.

Colonel J. B. Babcock, who arrived on Friday evening from Florida, yesterday entered upon the discharge of his duties as adjutant general on General Merritt's staff. He is well known in San Francisco, having served for a long time as adjutant on the staff of General Shafter, who had command of the Department of California.

Major E. H. Crowder, who also came from the East, will be the judge advocate and Colonel Charles McClure will be the chief paymaster of the expedition.

CALIFORNIA'S QUOTA.
A Rather Puzzling Telegram Received by Governor Budd From Secretary of War.

Governor Budd yesterday received a dispatch from the Secretary of War stating that it is estimated that it will require 1942 men to bring the California organization already mustered in up to the maximum strength, and asking if that number of volunteers could be furnished. Adjutant-General Barrett, to whom the telegram was referred, replied in the affirmative, adding that many more could be supplied and that they could be fully equipped and uniformed at once.

Under the second call for volunteers the quota of California was figured out to be 1942 men. The call, therefore, for 1976 is somewhat puzzling. It may mean that the balance of the 1976 men required, after the 1976 have been disposed of, bringing up the various companies from 80 to 100 men, although to do this it is figured out that it will only take 808. Captain Carrington, the mustering officer, has sworn into the service 3333 men up to the present time.

Adjutant-General Barrett in a later dispatch to the Secretary of War assured that California could at once furnish seventeen companies of infantry and three troops of cavalry, and that all were anxious for active service.

WASHINGTON SOLDIERS.
Have Received a Full Supply of Clothing and Equipage. Arms To-Morrow.

The Washington volunteers at the Fontana barracks have received their full supply of clothing and equipage, and they expect to be furnished to-morrow with rifles and ordnance stores from Benicia arsenal. This prompt equipment is taken by the men to mean that they are to be sent to the Philippines at an early date, and they are all anxious to go.

The forty-five men of Company G who were made sick by eating deviled ham sandwiches have nearly all recovered. They received every possible attention from the medical staff, and the volunteers who furnished trained nurses to attend them, and provided them with an abundance of delicacies, for all of which the volunteers are very thankful.

This morning the officers of the command, with their wives and lady friends, will take a yacht ride about the bay. The command has been ordered to report at the Memorial day parade to-morrow.

It is expected that Colonel Wholly and the regimental headquarters now at Vancouver, Wash., will soon be ordered to Fontana barracks to join the two battalions now there.

TROOPS AT THE PRESIDIO.
Flag Presentation—Court-Martial at Fontana Barracks.

Yesterday afternoon an elegant stand of colors was presented to the First Battery of the California Volunteers, stationed at the Presidio and in command of Lieutenant Herbert Choynick, who was formerly a member of Governor Budd's staff. The presentation speech was made in a most felicitous and patriotic manner.

Holt's School.
Holt's School, at Burlingame, still maintains its position in the front ranks of the preparatory schools on the Pacific Coast. It has just closed the most successful year in its history, and graduated ten young gentlemen. Nowhere are boys better taught or better cared for in every respect.

by Judge J. C. B. Hebbard in behalf of the donors, Paul Oesting, Rudolph Fischbeck, Charles Newman, Edward M. Graney, St. Green, Charles Green, Charles F. Berg, Fred H. Bushnell, James W. Coffin, Judge Isaac R. Herrmann, Thomas H. Williams, R. E. Miller, Edward F. Klein, L. M. Hoefler, A. C. Freese and J. D. Sullivan, all of whom are the warm personal friends of Lieutenant Choynick.

A board of officers, consisting of Captain James O'Hara, Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and First Lieutenant George F. Bartlett, all of the Third Artillery, has been appointed by General Merritt to meet at the camp near Fort Winfield Scott, at the call of its president, to revise the general rules and manuals prepared by the board of officers convened by special order No. 156.

There will be a general court martial at the Fontana Barracks, occupied by the Washington volunteers, next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The court will be conducted by Major J. J. Weisenberg, with W. V. Rinehart as judge advocate. No serious offenses are known to have been committed by any of the Washington volunteers, and in all probability the few violators of the law will be let down easy with a reprimand.

The Sixth California Volunteers, in camp at the Presidio, have now been fully supplied with blouses, shoes and leggings, but as yet they have received no hats, and the need of Company G is acute. However, they are being equipped as rapidly as circumstances will permit. They are anxious to receive orders to their destination and duties, and while not expecting to go to the Philippines on the second expedition, they hope to be ordered there eventually. There is some sickness in this command, the most serious cases being caused by pneumonia. Private Hoffman, of Company G, has been very ill with pneumonia, is slowly recovering, but will be confined to the hospital for some time. Private Johnson, of Company G, is also a victim of this disease, and his condition is considered dangerous.

NEEDS OF THE RED CROSS.
Donations of All Kinds Solicited for the Boys.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society are again in need of flannel for soldiers' bandages, their supply having been exhausted by the number of bandages made during the past week, yet many more are required.

They wish to suggest to those ladies forming clubs for the purpose of making them at their homes, that they may be most desirable color, and that natural gray is the most desirable color, and that the sale rates, also that natural gray is the most desirable color, and that the rooms of the society, 15 Post street.

An article which might be contributed by the ladies for distribution and which is the invalid's slipper of elderdown flannel, several pairs of which have been sent to the hospital, which is most simple, and they add wonderfully to the comfort of convalescents, which many of them find that they already have the material for several pairs on hand.

A few other suggestions regarding the "needle book" which are added, and which add so much to a soldier's comfort, may not be amiss. All the old magazines or books consigned to upper closet shelves be sorted, tied into neat and uniform parcels for transportation, and help to while away many an otherwise lonesome hour for our boys.

Everything in the way of hospital supplies are needed. A useful "housewife," so many of which are required, it is well to remember that, like its owner, it may know long, hard work, and it is preferable to the flimsy, though pretty, lighter silk so many are tempted to make use of. In furnishing them with a small pair of scissors, which even a man needs when away from the willing fingers of mother or sister, bear in mind that the thread should be coarse. Linen is preferable, and have a little roll of both black and white.

Let the needles you quilt into the leaves of the "needle book" be coarse also; they are for men's unskilled fingers, and a darning needle and small soft ball of darning cotton could be added.

Have two sizes of the half dozen safety pins, and three sizes of horn buttons. A "row" or two of common pins, not too small, a tiny ball of twine, for a string occasionally does not come amiss, and it might be well to have some one remembered that, perhaps a man, even might use a thimble in sewing on buttons or darning his socks, as some will be sure to do. If there is a small pair of scissors you do not need, or a pair you feel inclined to buy, they will be a vast improvement over sawing off linen thread with a knife, if the thread is wound flatly on narrow cards it will take less room and present a neater appearance than in ball, which give the receptacle an untidy look. A

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.



From a Photograph by Taber.
Captain C. L. Hooper, Who Will Take Charge of Admiral Dewey's Dispatch Boat.

Captain C. L. Hooper of the revenue cutter service and for the past two years superintendent of construction and repair for the service at this port has been detached from his present duty and ordered to proceed to Manila and assume command of Admiral Dewey's dispatch boat, the McCulloch.

Captain Hooper is one of the young officers of the service and stands near the top of his grade. He was appointed an acting third lieutenant in the revenue cutter service in 1864 from the State of California, and commissioned a third lieutenant in 1866, promoted to second lieutenant 1868, and to the grade of first lieutenant in 1870. He was made a captain in 1873, and has been on duty continuously on the Pacific Coast for the past twenty-five years.

He has commanded all of the cutters of the Pacific Station, and at one time spent seven years on the Corwin, which vessel he considers the ablest in the fleet. For the past two years, in addition to other duties on shore, he has had command of the entire Bering Sea fleet. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain Captain Hooper was one of the first to apply for active duty afloat, choosing for his command the McCulloch. He will sail with the second expedition for the Philippines, taking with him twenty extra men from the naval force here for service. Captain Hodgson of the McCulloch, the present captain, having exceeded the age limit of command, will proceed to San Francisco upon the arrival of his relief.