

The San Juan Islander.

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered about 30 ships with a capacity of 25,000 men. They are to be used to convey troops to the Philippines and Cuba.

The Spanish government has no money to buy war supplies, and will therefore insist that the cortes sit continuously until credits are voted. Provisions and especially wheat are becoming scarce at Madrid.

A correspondent of a London paper says Sagasta knows Spain's cause is hopeless. He acknowledges the situation is most grave, and again declares that his country was forced into war by the United States.

The torpedo-boat Winslow engaged three Spanish gunboats off Cardenas Bay. She disabled one, and put all three to flight, and came out unscathed. Lieutenant Bernardo, Ensign Bagley and the men of the Winslow thought the odds of three to one fair.

It is asserted in Hong Kong that Admiral Dewey finds the insurgents at the Philippines growing dangerous. He cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so. Massacres are said to have occurred outside Manila, the insurgents killing Spanish women and children.

Under the law Admiral Dewey and his men have been entitled to a rich bounty. Even if the numerical importance of the fleet of Admiral Montojo has been overestimated, the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron will be entitled to share among them something like \$187,000 bounty money.

Sir Charles Dilke, an eminent British authority, when asked whether any question of international law or practice affected the United States' right to retain the Philippines, said: "None whatever. The States will hold the Philippines by the right of conquest. No power or powers will have the slightest title to interfere."

The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. The physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer applicants than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of cigarettes, the rejections are about 90 per cent.

The senate has passed the postoffice bill and a bill providing for enlistment of 10,000 immunes in the South.

A Madrid dispatch says orders have been sent to the governor-general of the Philippines to resist to the death the attack on Manila.

Admiral Montojo, in charge of the Spanish fleet at Manila, is reported to have been killed by the populace after having escaped from Cavite.

A dispatch from Bahia, Brazil, announces the arrival there of the battleship Oregon. It is said her call at Bahia was in accordance with instructions from Washington.

The cabinet has decided to inaugurate an aggressive campaign against the Spaniards in the Philippines and Cuba. Five thousand troops will be sent to Manila at once from the Pacific coast. Later on Havana will be attacked from the rear by the United States and insurgent troops, and by the fleet in front.

Cable reports received from Rear Admiral Sampson announce his arrival off the coast of Hayti with a division of his fleet. He will remain at the point where he is now located until the departure of one of the scouts in front of the appearance of the Spanish men-of-war, which sailed from St. Vincent nine days ago.

The dons tricked Commander Lambertson, says a Manila dispatch to the New York Herald. He had been sent to take Heras arsenal. He demanded their surrender, but they asked for more time. Upon their request being granted they improved their opportunities by fleeing to Manila and taking with them the Mauser rifles of the fort.

Another tale of death on the Alaska trail has been received at Victoria, B. C. Twenty-two men were engulfed in the waters of an icebound mountain stream near Crater lake. Of the party not one life was saved. The sudden breaking of the ice on which they were walking sent them to their doom without a moment's warning. The names of the dead are unknown.

The surgeon of the Castilla says that in the battle of Manila the Spanish Admiral Montojo was wounded. The captain, chaplain and 90 others were killed and 60 wounded on the Castilla. One hundred and fifty were killed and 90 wounded on the Reina Cristina, Admiral Montojo's flagship. Five were killed and 90 wounded on the Don Juan de Austria; four killed and 50 wounded on the Uloa.

Minor News Items.
The entire gang of train robbers who held up the Santa Fee train near Oro Grand, Cal., has been lodged in jail.

On the Yukon, at a distance of from 700 to 800 miles from the sea, there are many points where the river is 20 miles wide.

Col. William Ayers, who died at his residence in Philadelphia, enjoyed the distinction of having been the first Union prisoner who was exchanged during the rebellion.

LATER NEWS.

The Winslow Damaged—Four Sailors and One Officer Killed.

In an engagement in Cardenas harbor between the United States torpedo-boat Winslow and the gunboats Wilmington and Hudson on one side and some Spanish gunboats reinforced by land batteries on the other, the Winslow was badly damaged, one officer and four sailors were killed, and the captain and five men were wounded. The other American vessels engaged were not damaged.

Sampson's squadron is said to have met and defeated the Cape Verde fleet in a naval battle east of Hayti. The report cannot be verified.

Germany has intimated to the United States, it is said in London, that she expects to have a voice in the disposition of the Philippine islands.

A boarding-house burned in Chicago and three of the inmates lost their lives, while four other were injured. A number of narrow escapes are reported.

A special received in Washington from Fort de France Martinique says an American squadron of nine ships is bombarding San Juan, Porto Rico. Secretary Long says the report is premature.

A Washington correspondent says that Admiral Dewey has had instructions sent him from Washington ordering the immediate destruction of all Spanish warships and fortifications at the Philippines.

Spain is overrun with plotters. Weylerites, Carlists and Republicans are each striving to raise a revolt. Their latest scheme is to obstruct procedure in parliament, so that the people will be in an explosive mood when the next Spanish reverse shall occur.

A Hong Kong special to a New York paper says a trading vessel from the Philippines report having witnessed the destruction of a Spanish warship by the United States gunboat Concord at Iloilo. The fight lasted two hours. There was no casualty or damage on the Concord.

Advices from Manila by steamer which left Monday say the insurgents are uncontrollable. The whole country is in a state of anarchy, and Admiral Dewey is powerless to restore order with his limited force. He is unwilling to bombard the city and hopes to starve them into submission.

A Havana special to a London paper says: Four American vessels opened fire on Cienfuegos Wednesday and attempted to land arms and men in barges. The Spanish troops, assisted by the fort, drove off the invaders. The American guns destroyed the cable station. A second attempt to land was also frustrated. The fighting continued for eight hours, and it is rumored that the Americans lost heavily. Altogether 14 Spaniards were wounded.

The house, by a vote of 90 to 48, has refused to consider the senate immigration bill.

As a result of the deficiency of rainfall in the principal grain-growing districts, California's wheat crop is pronounced a failure.

The expedition under command of Captain Dorst, Fourth cavalry, which left Tampa on the transport Gussie, has made a successful landing within 50 miles of Havana.

The correspondent in Rome of newspapers in Paris all affirm that a revolution in Italy is imminent, and that a popular rising throughout the country will not long be delayed.

A bold attempt was made to hold up the stage running from Alturas to Redding, Cal. The highwaymen three times shot the driver, who, however, fought desperately, and finally succeeded in beating off his bold assailants.

The Manila rebels cannot be restrained, and massacres of Spanish priests and officials continue. A proclamation issued by the rebel chief calling upon all insurgents to obey Dewey's orders fails to completely stop the bloody work.

A serious outbreak by hungry Spanish peasants occurred in the town of Logsonok, Spain. Grain stores were attacked and pillaged. A cavalry troop charged the mob, but it was repulsed by a determined onslaught made by women armed with axes and daggers.

Commissary-General Egan has ordered the purchase of 1,000,000 rations at San Francisco for the troops to be sent to help Admiral Dewey complete the conquest of the Philippines, and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered two fine steamers as transports.

The Hawaiian mail has arrived in Washington, and it is given out that the Hawaiian government stands ready to afford the United States all possible aid in carrying out its military and naval plans in the Pacific, furnishing its ships, coal, refuge and facilities for repairing.

A Cadix special says the Spanish war and naval departments are advancing preparations for a relief expedition to the Philippines, which it is said will be composed of 8,000 regular soldiers and two battalions of marines. Instructions have been sent to General Augusti to hold out as long as possible, 40 days being required for the arrival of an expedition going by way of the Suez canal and the Red sea.

The United States government has established censorship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana.

The oldest house in Pennsylvania has been damaged by fire in Chester. It was built in 1658 and was long used as a tavern, and later as a playhouse.

Underground London contains 8,000 miles of sewers, 24,000 miles of telegraph wires, 4,500 miles of water mains, 2,000 miles of gas pipes, all definitely fixed.

SENT TO MANILA

Charleston Starts With Ammunition for Dewey.

ORDERED TO LOAD TO LIMIT

At Least One Hundred and Fifty Tons of Ammunition Will Be Taken—The City of Peking Will Follow Shortly With Troops—Philippine Insurgents.

Washington, May 13.—The navy department decided to have the cruiser Charleston start immediately on its relief mission to Dewey's fleet at Manila. The Charleston will leave without waiting to convoy the City of Peking and other ships loaded with supplies. The orders to the commandant of the navy-yard at Mare island are to put on board the Charleston all the ammunition she will carry, so long as her steaming capacity is not retarded. It is the understanding here that at least 150 tons of ammunition can be put on board. It is estimated that it will take the Charleston two weeks to reach Manila.

The rush orders to the Charleston will have the result, possibly, of obliging the department to send another vessel, probably the Philadelphia, along with the troop transports, which are expected to go out from San Francisco about the end of the week, as it is very unusual in time of war to send such transports without a warship to convoy.

By extraordinary efforts on the part of the authorities here, all the powder, shot and shell requisite for the relief expedition have been assembled at San Francisco already, though it was at first thought it would take until the 15th to draw these supplies from the various points. The ammunition includes 500 rounds of big projectiles for the guns of the Olympia, and about 20,000 six-inch shells, and 10,000 five-inch shells, as all the cruisers of Admiral Dewey's fleet mount five and six-inch guns. There is also an ample supply of the smaller sizes of shot and shell for the machine and rapid-fire guns. The stock of powder will be in three lots, aggregating over 70,000 pounds.

The Charleston has a crew of about 800 men, and this probably will be augmented by a marine guard of a few hundred men. The Charleston is a protected cruiser of 3,730 tons displacement, built of steel, and mounts eight guns in her main battery. She has twin screws, and an indicated horsepower of 6,666. The authorities here hardly expect her to make more than 13 knots, owing to her heavy stock of coal, ammunition and supplies. Her coalbunkers are rather limited, so that she will probably have to stop at Honolulu to reload.

The City of Peking, which will follow her, is a very fast merchantman, capable of being pushed to 18 knots or more, so that even with the handicap she has of starting several days after the Charleston, there is a prospect that she may overhaul her in the race across the Pacific and reach Manila first. This will depend, however, on how soon the City of Peking can be made ready for a start. Saturday is the earliest date mentioned.

The Charleston is commanded by Captain Henry Glass. Aside from carrying ammunition and supplies to Admiral Dewey, the Charleston will prove a valuable addition to his squadron. She will come next to the Baltimore in point of size and effectiveness. In determining upon this speedy departure of the Charleston, the authorities here have had in mind not only the need of giving early relief to Admiral Dewey, but also have been somewhat apprehensive of the attitude of the Philippine insurgents. The news reaching here from the Philippines, indicating that the insurgent force might resort to massacres, is reason for serious attention by the officials, as the present position in controlling Manila imposes a certain degree of responsibility in seeing that civilized methods prevail, and that the insurgents do not resort to lawless and incendiary measures.

The Philippine Question.

New York, May 13.—A special to the World from Washington says: There is considerable difference of opinion in congress on the question of holding the Philippines. Every one concedes that they are valuable, but it is thought by some that they would be a source of weakness. The opponents of Hawaiian annexation are almost in favor of disposing of the islands, while on the other hand the friends of annexation believe the United States should hold the islands permanently. One thing seems certain. If it is concluded that the islands are to be knocked down to the highest bidder, a coaling station will be held by the United States.

Removed Naval Movements.

Hong Kong, May 12.—It is rumored that naval movements are progressing which suggests an intention on the part of the powers to intervene between the United States and Spain.

Tonquin papers (under French direction) denounce the Americans as pirates, and the Anglo-Saxon race as encroaching upon the Latin race.

The British gunboat Swift will relieve the gunboat Tiana at Manila. She will leave Hong Kong tomorrow for the Philippines.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

Oregon and Washington Troops Leave for San Francisco.

Portland, Or., May 13.—Portland turned out to a man today to bid farewell to the first four companies of volunteers to leave Oregon to fight for their country.

The soldiers marched through the streets to their train amid such a waving of flags, shower of flowers and tumult of cheering as has never been seen in Portland before. Along the line of march 9,000 school children waved flags and shouted as they passed. At the union depot, where they embarked at 6:30 on a special train, thousands of people were gathered to wish them well.

The battalion which left was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moran, the major being C. U. Gantenbein, who was born and raised in Oregon. The command consisted of company A, Captain H. L. Heath; company B, Captain J. L. May; company C, Captain W. C. Moon, and company D, Captain A. F. Prescott.

First Battalion From Washington.

Tacoma, Wash., May 13.—Amid martial music, flying flags, waving handkerchiefs, cheers and many tears from loved ones left behind, the first battalion of Washington state volunteers marched from their camp south of the city through the principal streets this morning, embarking on the steamship Senator for San Francisco. They were escorted by a mounted troop, veterans, some of veterans and cadet corps. Among the bands was one from the Indian reservation. The schools were closed and a general holiday observed. Thousands lined the sidewalks to bid good-bye to the departing soldiers.

The Coast Is Safe.

Washington, May 13.—Representative Tongue has now been assured by the navy department that the commerce on the Pacific coast is amply protected. There are now 15 vessels of different sizes attached to the Pacific squadron, which are said to be enough for the purpose of cruising up and down the coast, but more can be added if found necessary.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA.

Bill for Its Construction Introduced in the House.

Washington, May 13.—A bill allowing the British Columbia & Seattle Railroad Company, of Washington, to construct a railroad bridge across the Columbia at Vancouver, was recently introduced in the house of representatives. Under the provisions of the bill, work will be commenced within two years from the passage of the act, and completed within two years. The bridge is to include two large draws, at least one span of sufficient size to permit of small traffic, and is to be constructed 10 feet above high water, taking the measurement from the maximum limit. Provision is made to guard against obstructing navigation on the Columbia, either temporarily during the course of construction, or after the structure is complete. The work is to be carried on under the supervision of the secretary of war, to whom will be submitted for approval drawings of the bridge, and maps of the location. Favorable action on this measure will undoubtedly be had, as a bridge at the point named is needed by the public as well as the company.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Persons Killed in a Big Philadelphia Fire.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Three persons were burned to death today, and property amounting to \$255,000 destroyed by a fire which originated in the big six story building occupied by McCadden Bros., wholesale dealers in toys and fireworks, 619 Market street.

The dead are: William McCadden, a member of the firm.

Charles Richardson, a packer.

Miss Evelyn Caldwell, a stenographer and typewriter.

Their bodies were found on the second floor of the rear of the building, and were so charred that it was impossible to recognize them, but as all the employees with the exception of those named have been accounted for, there can be no doubt as to their identity.

Three other persons are missing—the engineer, the fireman and a porter.

Ten Injured by an Explosion.

Cleveland, O., May 13.—Ten men were seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the new water works tunnel under the lake. The explosion occurred over 60,000 feet from shore.

HER BOILER BURST

Total Destruction of a Spanish Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.

London, May 13.—A dispatch to the Globe from Gibraltar says a British steamer just arrived there reports officially that she passed a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer yesterday, which was guarding the straits. Shortly after the steamer passed her all the lights of the destroyer were suddenly extinguished, a terrific explosion followed immediately and the destroyer disappeared. The disaster was apparently caused by an explosion of her boilers. It is believed all on board perished.

The Destroyer.

London, May 13.—The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer reported to be blown up near Gibraltar probably is the Destructor. The Destructor is classed as a torpedo gunboat. She was built at Clydebank in 1887, and was 193 feet 6 inches long, and was estimated to have a speed of about 23½ knots. Her armament consisted of one 8.5-inch gun, four 6-pounders, quick-firing, and four Maxim guns. She had three torpedo tubes, and a crew of 85 men.

WOULD NOT FIGHT

Spanish Fleet Returns to Cadiz to Escape Sampson.

COAST IS SAFE FROM ATTACK

American Squadron May Have to Cross the Atlantic Before Peace Is Finally Secured—Blockading Fleet Destroys More Spanish Earthworks.

Washington, May 13.—Advices were received late this afternoon by both the state and navy department that the Spanish flying squadron of four cruisers, and three torpedo boat destroyers, had arrived at Cadiz, Spain. This is the fleet that sailed from the Cape Verde islands nearly two weeks ago. It is hard to tell whether the naval officers were relieved or disappointed by the news. The safety from attack is now completely assured, and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba, without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off.

On the other hand, it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that the sailors and soldiers must make up their



Map Showing Location of American and Spanish Fleets.

minds to go after the Spanish, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores. It was suggested by some of the members of the navy department that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might take a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez canal, and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to common understanding, the Suez canal is open to warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spanish choose to take this course, they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic.

It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable a proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey.

Nothing was heard from Sampson today, but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next 24 hours. Whether this means an attack on Porto Rico or not cannot be learned.

The return of the Spanish fleet leaves the course free to the Oregon to make a junction with the North Atlantic squadron.

EARTHWORKS DEMOLISHED.

Plenty of Work for the Blockading Fleet.

Key West, May 13.—The Spanish soldiers displaying much activity along the coast from Bahia Honda, 45 miles west of Havana, to Cardenas, 65 miles to the eastward. As the ships of the blockading fleet have instructions to prevent the erection of new fortifications, and have at various points shelled working parties, the task of strengthening existing defenses and throwing up earthworks is carried on principally at night, save in the immediate vicinity of Havana.

The narrow escape of the Vicksburg and Morrill Saturday, when they were decimated within easy range of the Santa Clara batteries, just west of Morro castle, has taught some of the unarmored ships a lesson, and it is not likely that that class of boats will venture within close range of the modern high-power guns again.

It may be, however, by the erection of these light batteries, which must be abandoned as soon as the serious work of the fleet begins, that Blanco puts heart in his starving soldiers, and impubes them with the idea that a Yankee invasion can be repelled at any point.

The Hornet and the Winslow, now blockading Matanzas, have had a lively time for several days, shelling Spanish details at work on batteries and telegraph lines outside of the entrance of the harbor. There, as at other points, most of the work is done at night, and each morning sees fresh earthworks thrown up like fresh ant hills against the rusty green of the coast line.

Sunday morning the Hornet found a party putting a telegraph line from the lighthouse and signal station, a mile east of Matanzas harbor, to the battery west of Point Cabanilla, on the other side of the bay. The batteries here are said to be of some magnitude, mounting a few high-power guns. To stop this telegraph activity, the Hornet steamed quietly in and dropped a shell in the midst of the workmen. They scattered like rabbits, and the line grounded then and there.

THE POWERS' ADVICE.

Will Soon Tell Spain That It Is Time to Quit.

Washington, May 13.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers in Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit, and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

This discussion has been entirely unofficial, and without advice from their own governments, but it is said that Spain's plight is such at the present moment that a movement on the other side may begin at any time toward inducing Spain to make terms for closing the war. In such a move it is pointed out that those powers that have been friendly to Spain, particularly Austria and France, might well join in urging her to sue for peace before it is too late. It is said the nations friendly to Spain might suffer by a prolongation of the war, and the ultimate annihilation of Spain.

At the same time those powers most friendly to the United States, particularly Great Britain and Russia, would, it is believed, join in a movement promising to restore the peace of the world.

The military attaches of foreign establishments here say that Admiral Montojo and his entire staff ought to be

TO ASSIST GOMEZ

Transport Starts With Supplies for the Campaign.

ACCOMPANIED BY TROOPS

Several More Transports Will Be Sent as Soon as They Can Be Loaded—Major-General Nunez Returns From Cuba—Will Conduct a Vigorous Campaign.

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of infantry will accompany the expedition, and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aid, who has just returned from Cuba.

The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hardtack. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but in view of Captain Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Delgado, it is supposed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, a sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas with two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, returned today. It is intimated that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms and supplies can be loaded. Before a week has passed it is believed the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated. Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here.

On Pienic island there are 12 cars loaded with dynamite torpedoes, powder and other ammunition, which will be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work today fitting up big transports. It is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night.

General Nunez Returns.

Washington, May 11.—Major-General Nunez, of the Cuban army, arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was effected about two weeks ago, after conferences between Nunez, General Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban delegate, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez. After a brief conference with Mr. Quesada, General Nunez left for New York, where he will report to President Palma. The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the island.

It is understood that General Nunez will continue organizing parties of Cubans to go to the front, and will have command of the united Cuban forces other than those in the field under Garcia and Gomez.

GOMEZ EAGER TO AID.

His Troops Are Eager in Need of Arms and Ammunition.

New York, May 11.—A commissioner sent to Gomez's camp has returned here. Gomez formally declares his readiness to co-operate with Miles and Sampson whenever the United States has available the land forces necessary to take Havana without ridding many of our soldiers.

Hunger in the field almost equals Weyler's cemetery towns. Ten thousand Cuban revolutionists have died in the last four months. Gomez' own forces in Santa Clara are now living vicariously on small game. Other portions are worse, and but 40,000 healthy soldiers remain.

There are 18,000 men in Southeastern Cuba; 2,000 in Santa Clara under Carrillo; 1,500 in Matanzas under Betancourt; 1,500 in Havana under various small leaders; 8,000 in Pinar del Rio. Pedro Dias and Mayo Rodriguez are under the experienced and skillful Gomez, and there are fully 30,000 more Cubans anxious to fight if armed, equipped and fed by the United States. Exemplified by a few regular troops, the most moderate estimate is 40,000 resolute Cubans, of which at least half heard bullets before.

Conditions of the blockaded island beggar description.

American experts for 1897 accounted for \$1,000,000,000.