

# The San Juan Islander.

VOL. VIII. NO. 15.

FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## 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.

A force of telegraphers is to accompany the Manila expedition.

Crispien, the Italian statesman, says England's motives in seeking an alliance are purely selfish.

As a result of General Merritt's protest against the Philippine expedition, three regiments of troops now at Tampa will likely be sent to Manila.

The Cubans are joining the Spanish army. Insurgent sympathizers have received instructions not to resist Blanco's conscription order, and Blanco's army thus is being filled with Spain's enemies.

Andrew Carnegie, in an interview, says war is likely to be quickly ended, and that peace will be in sight within ten days. Permanent retention of the Philippines does not think advisable for prudential reasons.

The Spanish people have a new object of wrath. England is execrated upon all sides and by all classes at Madrid, and the feeling against Britishers is intense. Chamberlain's alliance speech is the cause of the outburst.

Don Ignacio de la Torre, son-in-law of President Diaz, of Mexico, is touring the United States. It is understood that the object of the visit is to impress on the people of the United States that Mexico is in sympathy with this country during the present war with Spain.

Preparations for the relief expedition to be sent to the Philippines are being hurried in both the military and navy departments, says the Madrid correspondent of the New York World. Five battalions, each 1,200 men, under eight officers, are assembled at Cadiz, Barcelona and Valencia, all ready, or will be ready for embarkation this week.

A dispatch from Havana is to the effect that an American war vessel engaged in removing torpedoes at Cardenas was blown up, and that the entire crew perished. The report is confirmed at Madrid in a dispatch from Havana which says a naval boat has been blown up off Cardenas, resulting in the loss of 170 lives. The United States fleet officers off Havana harbor have not heard of it.

The continued presence in Canada of Senor Polo y Bernabe, late Spanish minister to this country, and the recent reports which reach here of his activity there in behalf of the Spanish cause, have given rise to the suggestion in Washington that it might be a proper proceeding on the part of this government to direct the attention of the British government to the ex-minister's course, as a violation of the neutrality law.

Spanish prisoners are being closely guarded. Officers as well as privates are kept under surveillance at Fort Mifflin.

Astoria celebrated the opening of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad by sending an excursion of 16 cars to Portland.

More soldiers are needed for service. There is a strong probability that the president will soon issue a call for 100,000 additional volunteers.

The war revenue bill has been called up in the senate. Allison presented it and made a statement to the effect that the bill will produce \$150,000,000 annually.

The New York correspondents impressed in Fort Cabanas in Cuba are a sad. General Blanco has courteously acceded to an exchange, which will be made at once.

John Lee, of Birmingham, Ala., shot three men to show that he was not afraid of the Spaniards. He became engaged upon being twitted upon his alleged lack of courage.

It is said the president has decided to abandon the peaceful blockade, and instead has issued orders to bombard every fort until Spain's guns are silenced.

French officials deny the charge of violating the neutrality laws. The minister of marine declares he has heard nothing of permission having been given the Spanish fleet to coal at the island of Martinique.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned in a body. Sagasta is charged with the duty of organizing a new one, whose war policy is to be more vigorous. The chambers have been asked to suspend their sessions pending the solution.

The last of Oregon's quota of volunteers have departed for San Francisco. They were given an ovation on their departure from Portland, business houses having been closed to permit employees to bid their friends and brothers good bye.

An official announcement just issued by the governor of the island of St. Thomas prohibits the delivery of coal to the warships of the belligerent powers without previous permission of the governor, who will determine the amount each vessel may receive and who will supervise its delivery.

Minor News Items.  
The manufacture of sugar and salt is carried on by the aid of 2,401 inventors.

There is a curious superstition in Venice that if a stranger dies in a hotel the number of his room will be lucky at the next lottery.

It is against the rules to carry matches on board a modern man-of-war. From the time when the ship leaves harbor for a cruise she is never without a light of some kind burning.

## LATER NEWS.

Major-General Merritt is on his way to San Francisco to take control of the coming Philippine campaign.

The tide of Alaska traffic has turned. The steamer City of Seattle on her last trip brought down 263 passengers.

It is believed in Washington by those acquainted with the naval programme that Admiral Cervera's defeat will end the war, and that the Spaniard will be detected whenever Sampson or Schley runs across his fleet.

France seems to be openly aiding Spain. A coaling station at St. Pierre, Newfoundland, is said to have been secured for the Madrid government through the efforts of ex-Minister Polo, who is now in Canada. The news has been confirmed by a Montreal dispatch to the New York World.

A heavy loss of life has resulted from the terrific gales that created havoc at points throughout the Middle West. Eleven dead at Rockford, Ill.; ten at Elmhurst, and five at Seiger, Wis., is the number so far recorded. Several towns were wiped out and an immense stretch of country devastated.

The American-Spanish war was discussed in the house of commons at Ottawa, Canada. Representative Cleary declared that many Canadians would like to see America beaten by Spain. Premier Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper, and several members, however, made haste to disavow such sentiments.

It is reported from Key West that Commodore Watson has started for Havana with United States squadron No. 3 to work in harmony with the squadrons under Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. Commodore Watson took his fleet from Key West singly. His fleet consists of the powerful monitors Puritan and Miantonomah, the cruisers Cincinnati and Helena, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, the torpedo-boats Ericsson, Dupont, Foote and Cushing, and the gunboats Bancroft, Dolphin, Morrill, Eagle, Wasp and Hawk.

It appears from information brought to Vancouver, B. C., by the Empress of India that the Spanish did a little bombarding on their own account in the Philippines about a fortnight before Admiral Dewey silenced their fleet. About the middle of April, says a Manila report, Spanish warships went down to Cebu, where they bombarded the city. The troops met no opposition in landing, the rebels having absconded before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, \$200,000 in cash. About 30 Chinese were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported. A massacre of rebels by Spaniards also preceded Admiral Dewey's victory.

The flying squadron has arrived at Key West.

Japan has sent four warships to the Philippines to protect Japanese interests there.

Sagasta has succeeded in organizing a new cabinet. Senor Leon Castillo will be minister of foreign affairs, and Lieutenant-General Correa minister of war.

Extensive jewelry manufacturing plants went up in smoke at Attleboro, Mass. Thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment. The loss will amount to over a million dollars.

The navy department has officially announced that the battleship Oregon is safe, but refuses to divulge her whereabouts. It is almost certain, however, that she has joined Sampson's fleet.

On the departure of the Charleston for Manila, salutes were fired at Mare Island navy-yard, and employees of the yard and citizens of Vallejo who assembled along the shore vigorously cheered the departing vessel.

The first detailed account of the bombardment by Sampson's ships has reached Key West. It says San Juan's forts were badly damaged, and that the Spaniards had considered them more formidable than Havana's fortifications.

Uncle Sam may boycott the Paris exposition, says a Washington special to a Chicago paper. There is a prospect that the United States will refuse to send an exhibit in retaliation for the unfriendly attitude assumed by France since the war began.

Every exertion, says a Washington dispatch, will be made by the navy department to inform Sampson of the location of the Spanish squadron, and every precaution has been taken, it is believed, to prevent information of the moves of the United States fleet from falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

The complete isolation of Blanco from the outside world is now looked upon by the leading military and naval authorities as an essential move, and steps, it is said, will be taken immediately to cut the cables which leave Cuba to Santiago. The right to cut these cables within the three-mile limit constituting Spain's jurisdiction is not doubted by the authorities at Washington.

The battleship Alabama has been successfully launched at Cramp's shipyards, Philadelphia. The Alabama is one of three powerful battle-ships for the construction of which provision was made by the act of June 10, 1896. The Alabama and her sister ships, the Illinois and Wisconsin, now in progress of construction, are combinations of the best features of the Iowa and Kearsarge types.

Remember the Maine Cracker.  
St. Louis, May 19.—Captain Duval, of the commissary department, has made a contract with local bakeries for 610,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to 80,000 barrels of flour. On each will be printed the words, "Remember the Maine."

Draughting compasses are being made with a flexible rubber suction cap on one end to fasten to the paper held the instrument while the circle is being drawn.

## IS OUT OF DANGER

### Battle Ship Oregon's Long Trip Almost Completed.

### OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED SAFE

Best News Since Dewey's Victory at Manila—No Authentic Information Concerning the Movements of the American or Spanish Fleets.

Washington, May 20.—Secretary Long gave out the welcome information today that the battle-ship Oregon has successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circle of South America, and is now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet, the secretary would not say. The rigid secrecy of the navy department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the navy department has received since the battle of Manila, as it means not only that the Oregon is out of harm's way from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squadron now in southern waters, but also that her fighting strength will be added to Admiral Sampson's force in the near future, if, indeed, it has not already augmented the admiral's strength.

The Oregon left San Francisco about six weeks before the war opened, and at that time it was admitted that she was to join the ships in Atlantic waters. She stopped at Callao for dispatches and then went around the Horn and up the east coast of South America. In all, the trip covered was more than 13,000 miles. The last stretch, from Bahia to the Windward islands, had been followed with anxiety by naval officials, for by a strange coincidence the formidable Spanish squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo-boats approached the Windward islands at the very time when the Oregon was due there.

It was suspected that the Spanish admiral would try to intercept the battle-ship with his superior force, and before leaving Bahia, Captain Clark, of the Oregon, was warned to keep a close lookout for the Spanish fleet. In reply, Captain Clark expressed his confidence in being able to hold his own single-handed with the Oregon against all the Spanish cruisers. The only apprehension he felt was as to torpedo-boats under the Spanish admiral's command, for these are a new and practically untried element against the modern battle-ship, and while Captain Clark is confident of holding out against the Spaniards, a chance blow might be struck by them.

Notwithstanding Captain Clark's assurances, the navy department continued to feel that a meeting between the Spanish squadron and the American battle-ship on such unequal terms was far from desirable and might bring serious results. For this reason, the official information reaching the authorities today was a source of most hearty congratulation. Where the report came from was not made known, but the mere fact that Secretary Long regards the Oregon as safe makes it possible that she has passed to the northward of the Windward islands.

Aside from this bit of information, Secretary Long said at the close of office hours that there was no closer news to be given out. During the day, the bureau of navigation issued a bulletin summarizing Commander McCulloch's official report on the recent engagement at Cienfuegos and adding some minor news on the prospective exchange of prisoners, etc. These bulletins are practically all that comes from the navy department with the secretary's confirmation.

Today, Secretary Long joined the war board, which has been in session for some hours, to participate in the discussion of their plans, which are believed to have been modified materially by the news received from the Oregon.

The Spanish Squadron.  
New York, May 20.—A Herald dispatch from Puerto Plata, San Domingo, says:

It is reported here that the Spanish squadron, composed of four cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers, commanded by Admiral Cervera, arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, this morning. The report appears to be accepted here as true.

Port An Prince, May 20.—Nothing is known here of the report from Puerto Plata, to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Porto Rico.

Torpedo Boats Did Not Come.  
New York, May 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gibraltar says that the torpedo-boats Ariete, Halcon and Azor, which were at St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, with the Oquendo, the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, went first to the Canaries, and with the transport Ciudad de Cadix have returned to Cadix, but the three torpedo-boat destroyers, accompanied by the above cruisers, went westward.

Oregon Volunteers Bench San Francisco.  
San Francisco, May 20.—A full regiment of Oregon troops is now quartered at the Presidio, waiting for the command to commence active service. The second and third battalions reached here today in good condition, and tonight, 12 long rows of white tents in the quarter set aside for the Oregonians tell of the presence of the Second Infantry, Oregon volunteers.

## SWEEP BY A TORNADO

### Many Lives Lost in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Clinton, Ia., May 20.—Over a score of lives were lost, and thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed by a tornado, which swept over Clinton and Jackson counties this afternoon. The storm jumped into Western Illinois near Savannah, and it was near there that the loss of life was greatest. Telegraph and telephone facilities are paralyzed tonight, and the full extent of the storm is yet to be learned. The dead so far reported are:

At Preston, Ia.—Charles Flora, Mrs. Charles Flora, three children. At Quigley, Ia.—William O'Meara, child of John Clark.

At Riggs Station, Ia.—Martin Hines, daughter of Michael Dolan. At Stanwood, Ia.—Michael Maloney, Luke Maloney.

At Delmar Junction, Ia.—Oba Allison, B. Clemenson.

At Savannah, Ill., four persons, names unknown, were killed.

The storm, which worked such devastation in the rich farming country along the eastern border of Iowa, and in Western Illinois, started shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, a mile south of Stanwood. From Stanwood the storm moved rapidly in a northeasterly direction, passing over the northeastern part of Clinton county, and then over the southern portion of Jackson county. This section of the state is thickly settled. No towns were in the path of the storm, but farmhouses and barns were torn to pieces by the score. The storm was seen approaching by many farmers and they sought refuge in cellars. At least 25 were, however, unable to find shelter, and probably as many more were seriously injured by flying timbers.

The path of the storm varied from 40 rods in some parts of Clinton county to 80 feet in Jackson county. Trees and outbuildings were torn to pieces. Roofs of farmhouses were lifted like straws and carried half mile along the path of the storm and then hurled against the walls of big stock barns, cutting them in two and killing hundreds of cattle, which had taken shelter in the sheds from the storm's fury. Half a dozen school buildings were destroyed, but it is not thought any of the pupils perished, most of them having just reached home when the storm broke.

GRAND OLD MAN.  
Death of William Ewart Gladstone at His Home at Hawarden.

Hawarden, May 20.—William Ewart Gladstone, England's greatest statesman, died at 5 o'clock this morning. Mr. Gladstone had been unconscious practically all day yesterday, though at times he seemed to recognize for a moment some of the watchers about him. Certainly, he did recognize his wife, who was beside him all day, except when the physician prevailed upon her to rest. She tenderly clasped her husband's hand as she watched him.

Apparently, he slept a good deal; occasionally he uttered a few words in an incoherent, dreamy way; words which those who were watching were unable to catch. Their only consolation was that he was not suffering pain. No narcotics were administered.

Though a national funeral will probably be acceptable to the family, there is little doubt that the remains of Mr. Gladstone will be laid at rest in the peaceful graveyard at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago.

About 4 o'clock quick movements about the corridors of the castle and glimpses of people passing hurriedly to and fro before the lighted windows gave evidence that the supreme moment could not be far off. Naturally, it was impossible to obtain information, as all those in the castle were near the death chamber.

At 5 o'clock the long watch ended, and the bulletin was brought out announcing that Mr. Gladstone had passed calmly from one sleep to another.

Lynching Averted With Difficulty.  
Seattle, May 20.—Only the presence of Sheriff Mayer and 10 or 12 deputies prevented a lynching at Issaquah today. Some time ago William Newton, a man of considerable prominence in Issaquah, was accused of flaunting a Spanish flag and forcing to leave town. This morning it was learned that Newton had returned, and several hundred miners quit work and threatened summary proceedings. After Sheriff Mayer and his deputies arrived a mass meeting was held, and it was decided to place the evidence against Newton in the hands of the federal authorities, and all talk of violence ceased.

EXPEDITION AGAINST DEWEY.  
Spain's Efforts to Regain the Philippine Islands.

New York, May 19.—Preparations for the relief expedition to be sent to the Philippines are being hurried in both the military and navy departments, says the Madrid correspondent of the World. Five battalions, each 1,200 men, under eight officers, are assembled at Cadiz, Barcelona and Valencia, all ready, or will be ready for embarkation this week. This force will be commanded by General Canprudi. It is made up wholly of picked men, who have served two years. Several batteries will go with the expedition and large supplies of stores and coal. Warships to convey the transports will go from Cadiz to Barcelona.

A Spanish fleet was to leave Cadiz today, bound for the Philippines. The expedition, which is said to consist of troops and warships, will go by way of the Suez canal. Its object is to raise the blockade by Admiral Dewey's ships if possible and recover possession of the islands. If that cannot be accomplished troops will be landed for the purpose of enabling Manila to try to hold out against capture until the plans for intervention by Europe might restore the islands to Spain.

REBELS ARE USELESS ALLIES  
Fully One-Half of Them Are in Favor of Spain—Cavite Arsenal Found Empty—Madrid's Plans for the Recapture of Manila.

Hong Kong, May 19.—The steamer Esmeralda, which has just arrived from Manila with 400 refugees, chiefly Chinese, reports that the United States cruisers Concord and Boston are going to Hilo, where they expect prompt capitulation and hope to recapture the American ship Saranac, with a cargo of coal.

The blockade of Manila is extremely rigid, and several foreign ships have been refused admittance.

The rebels are useless as allies of Admiral Dewey. They are utterly disunited, quite half of them being in favor of Spain.

The Cavite arsenal was found empty. Colonel Miguel, of the artillery, committed suicide because he discovered that there was no ammunition.

Captain-General Augusti is trying to conciliate the rebels, and has authorized the establishment of native councils.

The archbishop of Manila, in a pastoral issued the 8th inst., said: "Christians, defend your faith against heretics who raise an insuperable barrier to immortal souls, enslave the people, abolish crosses from cemeteries, matrimony or funeral rites, or to administer consolation or grant absolution."

Pending the arrival of troops from the United States, the Americans defer hostilities ashore.

## HOLDING HIS OWN

### Dewey Is Maintaining a Strict Blockade at Manila.

### REBELS ARE USELESS ALLIES

Fully One-Half of Them Are in Favor of Spain—Cavite Arsenal Found Empty—Madrid's Plans for the Recapture of Manila.

Hong Kong, May 19.—The steamer Esmeralda, which has just arrived from Manila with 400 refugees, chiefly Chinese, reports that the United States cruisers Concord and Boston are going to Hilo, where they expect prompt capitulation and hope to recapture the American ship Saranac, with a cargo of coal.

The blockade of Manila is extremely rigid, and several foreign ships have been refused admittance.

The rebels are useless as allies of Admiral Dewey. They are utterly disunited, quite half of them being in favor of Spain.

The Cavite arsenal was found empty. Colonel Miguel, of the artillery, committed suicide because he discovered that there was no ammunition.

Captain-General Augusti is trying to conciliate the rebels, and has authorized the establishment of native councils.

The archbishop of Manila, in a pastoral issued the 8th inst., said: "Christians, defend your faith against heretics who raise an insuperable barrier to immortal souls, enslave the people, abolish crosses from cemeteries, matrimony or funeral rites, or to administer consolation or grant absolution."

Pending the arrival of troops from the United States, the Americans defer hostilities ashore.

Land Attack on Manila.  
London, May 19.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: Aguinale and the principal leaders in the recent rising left today on the dispatch-boat McCulloch for Cavite. They will attempt to persuade the natives to attack Manila in a few days. They have promised Admiral Dewey to regulate their conduct in accordance with the principles of humanity.

The Americans are evidently anxious to complete their conquest before the arrival of the troops from San Francisco.

British residents now take a more hopeful view and a famine is no longer feared.

Keeping the Natives Loyal.  
London, May 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Manila, dated May 17, says: As a means of keeping the natives loyal and inducing them to refrain from assisting the Americans, Governor-General Augusti has instituted a consulting assembly composed of 15 members of mixed and native blood. Its president is Senor Paterno, who achieved the late peace and accompanied the rebels to Hong Kong in December.

Preparations are being made to forward supplies to outlying districts, in case of a bombardment.

The archbishop of Manila appoints June 17 as a day of rejoicing at the renewed consecration of the Philippine islands to the sacred heart of Jesus.

Reinforcements Are Necessary.  
New York, May 19.—A report from Hong Kong says Consul Wildman has returned there from Kowloon bay, where he took the insurgent leader, General Aguinaldo, and his cabinet, on the McCulloch. An arrangement was made for the insurgents to storm Manila.

The dispatch adds that it is absolutely necessary that American warships and a strong military force be sent to Dewey's aid at once.

Famine May Compel Surrender.  
London, May 19.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Standard says: It is expected, owing to the strict blockade and the famine resulting from it, that the city of Manila will soon be compelled to capitulate to the American blockading squadron under Admiral Dewey.

EXPEDITION AGAINST DEWEY.  
Spain's Efforts to Regain the Philippine Islands.

New York, May 19.—Preparations for the relief expedition to be sent to the Philippines are being hurried in both the military and navy departments, says the Madrid correspondent of the World. Five battalions, each 1,200 men, under eight officers, are assembled at Cadiz, Barcelona and Valencia, all ready, or will be ready for embarkation this week. This force will be commanded by General Canprudi. It is made up wholly of picked men, who have served two years. Several batteries will go with the expedition and large supplies of stores and coal. Warships to convey the transports will go from Cadiz to Barcelona.

A Spanish fleet was to leave Cadiz today, bound for the Philippines. The expedition, which is said to consist of troops and warships, will go by way of the Suez canal. Its object is to raise the blockade by Admiral Dewey's ships if possible and recover possession of the islands. If that cannot be accomplished troops will be landed for the purpose of enabling Manila to try to hold out against capture until the plans for intervention by Europe might restore the islands to Spain.

## PLANS OF MANILA.

### Admiral Dewey Secures Possession of Them Through an American.

Cincinnati, May 19.—William Doherty, an ornithologist and entomologist, who, in the interest of science, has traversed the globe, has just returned to his home here from the Philippine islands, via Hong Kong and San Francisco. His latest distinction was in successfully passing the Spanish customs office at Manila with plans of the city, the harbor, the fortifications, and minute details of their armament, from Consul-General Williams to Admiral Dewey. It was a dangerous proceeding, but Mr. Doherty carried it to a successful accomplishment. The plans and drawings were concealed in a newly laundered shirt, which was folded, pinned up, and brandied in the usual style, and put with other clothing in his trunk. Arriving at Hong Kong early in April, he delivered the supremely important papers to Admiral Dewey on the Olympia. He is a modest gentleman, and deprecates notoriety, and therefore had little to say on the subject, except to state the bare facts.

SWEEP BY A TORNADO.  
Much Damage Done in Southern Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., May 19.—A violent tornado devastated a wide district along Republican river in Southern Nebraska early this evening. A special from Franklin says:

The vicinity of Franklin was visited this evening by a terrific hail and rain storm. Shortly afterward the funnel of a tornado was seen eight miles southeast of town. It swept rapidly northward, devastating the farms, groves and cattle ranches that lay in its path. The forest growth along the Republican river lies prostrate and tangled. The tornado lifted the water from the river bed where it crossed, forming a great column of spray and water that overflowed the valley behind it. The telegraph poles along the Burlington are broken off, splintered and twisted for nearly half a mile. Six farmhouses were torn to pieces, together with outbuildings, but no one was killed here, so far as known.

The tornado veered eastward from this place, passing into the thickly settled country of Thompson creek and Buffalo township, where it is feared there is loss of life and a further loss of property. Bladen reports three farmhouses demolished, but no one was killed. The property damage is heavy at Riverton, but there were no fatalities. Seven houses were unroofed at Albion. Mrs. Harry Austin and two children were seriously injured by falling walls. Samuel Moeton was struck by flying debris, and his leg broken.

WAR REVENUE BILL.  
Considerable Progress Made in the Senate.

Washington, May 19.—Considerable progress was made in the senate today in considering the war revenue measure. Jones of Arkansas presented in a general statement the views of the Democratic members of the finance committee. He maintained that the taxes imposed by the pending bill ought to be levied upon property, and not upon consumption; that the policy of the Republican party had always been to impose taxes upon consumptions, while that of the Democratic party was to impose it upon property. He believed that taxation that would raise \$150,000,000 would be amply sufficient to be carried by this bill, and that if the exigencies of war should demonstrate that more money was needed, congress could provide it later. He opposed the proposition to issue bonds and certificates of indebtedness far in excess of the requirements of the war, and held that the expenses should be paid as the war progressed.

The house held a brief session today. Two important bills affecting labor were passed, one limiting the labor of persons employed upon government work, and in government service, to eight hours daily, and the other providing for the appointment of a nonpartisan labor commission to consider legislative problems affecting labor.

Fatal Fall of an Elevator.  
Boston, May 19.—Eight men in the employ of the Columbia Freproofing Company today fell a distance of more than 100 feet with an elevator in the building under construction for the Boston Wharf Company, on a street. One man was instantly killed, and six others have since died of their injuries, and there is very little hope of the recovery of one other. The dead are: O. S. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.; Michael Griffin, Fitchburg, Mass.; William Duncan, Bruno Samario, Laborer Car-damen, Henry Harvey, Pietro Pane, Daniel Boyle was badly crushed and will probably die.

Blanco Is Expecting Cervera.  
Chicago, May 19.—A special to the News from Key West says: The Wilmington's crew were amazed to see Morro castle's flashlights last night for the first time since the blockade began. It was suggested that the Spaniards were expecting the Cape Verde fleet.

Yokohama, May 16.—Two hundred fishing boats have been swept away by a gale and tidal wave at Swatolikaw, and 1,500 men are missing.

A Denial by Merritt.  
Washington, May 19.—Secretary Alger this afternoon received the following telegram from General Merritt: "Governor's Island, N. Y., May 19.—General Alger, Washington: I desire you to know that the interviews published in the New York newspapers this morning are in every way incorrect and unauthorized. I had intended to take no notice of them, but I understand the articles are taken seriously in Washington."

WESLEY MERRITT.

## NEARLY ALL IN

### Eighty Thousand Volunteers at Mobilizing Points.

### MUSTER IS ALMOST COMPLETE

Rejected Volunteers Will Receive Transportation and Food—General Merritt Credited With Making a Remarkable Statement.

Washington, May 18.—Reports received by Adjutant-General Corbin up to 10 o'clock tonight indicate that 80,000 volunteers have been mobilized in the service. Unless something unforeseen occurs, all of the 125,000 volunteers will have been mustered into service, and be in their permanent camps or en route thereto by the end of the week.

All day inquiries have been pouring in from governors of states as to whether the department would pay the expense of and allow per diem compensation to the men who responded to the governor's call and were subsequently rejected by the examining officers. A decision has been reached that the government will pay transportation and subsistence of all rejected recruits, previous to their rejection, including transportation and subsistence from the state camp to their homes. No per diem 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.

Wants Regular Troops.  
New York, May 18.—The Tribune today says: Major-General Wesley Merritt may not go to the Philippines in command of the troops to be sent to the assistance of Rear-Admiral Dewey. In an interview last night General Merritt said:

"I may not go to the Philippines at all. It is proposed to give me 15,000 men, only 1,000 of them regulars, and the rest volunteers, and those from the Northwest, who have had little opportunity for training and discipline. I have asked the department for at least 4,000 regular troops, for I believe they will be required. There will be no opportunity to train the volunteer forces before they start or after they get to Manila. I want enough disciplined troops so that the whole body will be as effective as possible."

"Are you going to Washington to see about this matter?"

"No; I am sending an officer. I had conversation with Dr. Bourne, of Atlanta, who is familiar with the Philippines, and came on to see me, and he and Colonel Hughes will go to Washington together. The only way I could get more regular troops would be to take them from the army now in Florida for Cuban invasion; but I feel that I do not want to go on this expedition unless I have an entirely adequate force, and at least five regiments of regular troops."

The department promises to send men, but history and experience show that in such expeditions all depends upon the first force sent. How can the Charleston start if there are no men ready? General Otis may be willing to go on without four or more regiments of regular troops and take only 1,000 trained men, with 14,000 undisciplined ones, but I am not. I do not propose to go without a force that is suitable to my rank. I shall stay right here if I do not go to the Philippines. I do not expect anything will be done in the matter until it is certain what I am to have for the purpose of the expedition."

Merritt in Charge.  
San Francisco, May 18.—Major-General Merritt, commanding the departments of California and the Columbia, arrived from Vancouver barracks this morning, accompanied by his aid, Lieutenant Bonnett. He at once assumed charge of all arrangements for dispatching the troops for the Philippine islands.

Seven Lives Lost in a Quebec Blast.  
St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, May 18.—A disastrous fire occurred here today. The Materie St. Joseph was burned, causing the loss of seven lives and the injury of a number of inmates, of whom there were 200 in the institution, by jumping from the windows. There are also five persons unaccounted for. The cause of the fire is unknown. The dead are: Two boys named Boucheman, Sisters Alexandrian, Philippina and Des Gagnés; Mrs. Gertrude, boarder; Mrs. Denchmann, of Fall River, Mass. The missing are: Maria Millette, servant; Nefestie Menoncio, servant; Mrs. Berthiaume, boarder; Sisters Bouvier and Ange.