

HAVANA REPORTS SPANISH VICTORY

HAVANA, June 10.—There was no further bombardment of Santiago de Cuba to-day, but some American ships fired several shots on Daiquiri, about thirty miles from Santiago de Cuba, where are some mines owned by Americans.

UPHEAVAL THREATENED IN SPAIN

Socialists and Anarchists Plot to Overthrow the Monarchy.

Working People, Ground Down by Excessive Taxation, Are Ready for Rebellion.

GRANADA, Spain, June 10.—A political personage with whom I had the honor of conversing in Madrid did not conceal the facts of the present situation, that an active propaganda was being carried on in industrial centers by socialists and agitators. The Spanish Government feared a serious rising in these centers. I was told. Several questions, among others the bread and silver questions, had created discontent among the miners and factory hands of Andalusia, and it was feared that the effervescence anticipated before long in Madrid would break out in Andalusia and spread like a spot of oil through the peninsula.

Those who are discontent may be excusable, since they are crushed by hard work, are ill paid and merely looked upon as human machines to be made the most of. I found, however, very different opinions in the district of Linares, where lead mines are worked. Socialism, even anarchy, reigns over the majority. Socialists and anarchists are very numerous. They are violently and irreconcilably opposed to monarchy, whether it be the Queen Regent or Don Carlos. They are revolutionary republicans, and if an opportunity occurred would stick at nothing to procure the triumph of the cause they defend.

DECKLOAD OF COAL WASHED OVERBOARD

So the Monitor Monterey and Collier Brutus Put Into San Diego for a Fresh Supply.

ON BOARD THE MONITOR MONTEREY IN SAN DIEGO HARBOR, June 10.—The United States monitor Monterey, which left San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon for Manila in company with the collier Brutus, came to anchor in the harbor here this afternoon with most of her deckload of coal gone and her bunkers about half empty. The monitor, after she passed the lightship off San Francisco harbor, squared away in the regular steamer course for Honolulu. There was a fresh northwest breeze blowing and a moderate beam sea running when she passed out that kept her deck fore and aft awash, but she steamed along at a good clip, and her officers were jubilant at a prospect of making the Hawaiian Islands in less than ten days.

Shortly before dark the Brutus began to show signs of distress. She was well astern of the monitor, and at times she would swing from her course until she presented her full broadside to the Monterey. First she would swing to port, then to starboard, and once she made a complete circle. She was too far distant for her signals to be read, and on the monitor it was thought that she had become disabled. The Monterey was turned back and headed for her, and just when darkness was setting in the two vessels were near enough to use the wigwag signal, and then it was inferred that her steering gear had given way. An hour later the Brutus flashed a signal that repairs had been made, and again the two vessels stood away on their course to Honolulu.

During all this time the wind was increasing in violence, and by midnight it was blowing half a gale. Big green seas were rolling and tumbling from starboard to port across her decks, and on several occasions huge combers washed over the tops of her turrets. Every sea that came aboard her had a most destructive effect on the piles of sacked coal that were lashed about her turrets.

At midnight several sacks on each pile on the starboard side had gone over the side, and with their departure the lashings that held their companions were weakened. The vessel was put under slower speed with a hope of saving what was left. For a couple of hours all went well and the storm showed signs of abating. Just before daybreak of Wednesday, however, when Captain Leutze was congratulating himself on having saved the deckload from the storm, a huge wave, seemingly greater than any during the night, thundered at the vessel and broke squarely over the side. Amid the tumult of water that washed over the deck there came a snapping of ropes and wire cables, and when the steamer lifted from the sea her starboard side from stem to stern was clear of its deckload.

The vessel was swung with her stern to the sea and all hands were called to secure what little was left on the port side. Scarcely a third of her deckload remained, and it was estimated that about 125 tons of her coal supply had been lost.

Captain Leutze decided that his wisest course then lay in running before the seas to San Diego, there recoual and make another start for Honolulu. Although more than ninety miles further from Honolulu than when he left San Francisco, the commander finds consolation in the thought that by taking the southern route to the Hawaiian Islands the vessel will be less apt to meet with unfavorable weather and at the same time fall in with the north-easterly trades sooner after clearing the land.

On the way down the coast, and when in the Santa Barbara channel, an experiment was made with the Brutus as a towboat. The collier hauled the Monterey during the greater part of Thursday afternoon at a little over seven knots an hour, and as a result of the experiment the Monterey's officers were of the opinion that the coast defense vessel would have no difficulty in reaching the Philippines in a shorter time than was anticipated and in good condition. The Monterey will sail from here to-morrow afternoon.

ALFRED DIXON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS TO BE TAKEN.

Besides the Philippines, Spain claims sovereignty over two other groups of

islands in the Pacific, quite as numerous, though not so great in area nor so populous as the "Pearls of the Indies," which Dewey has just added to Uncle Sam's string.

The one group, the Ladrone, or the Mariana Islands, was the first group met by Magellan as he crossed the broad Pacific in his voyage around the world in 1565. Before he had reached the island of Zebra of the Philippine group and met his death at Mac-tan. This group is some 1200 miles east of the nearest point of the Philippines and comprises seventeen islands with a large number of islets and reefs. The chain stretches from north to south between 144 and 148 degrees E. longitude for some 600 miles, and they are estimated by Behren and Wagner, the German geographers, to have a total area of 560 square miles.

At the time of the first occupation by the Spaniards the native population, composed of Spanish and Chinese, was estimated at over 80,000 souls, but the present population composed mostly of half-breeds hardly exceeds that number.

The capital and chief town is Agana, on the island of Guam. This group, with the Carolines, is under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of the Philippines.

All these are of volcanic origin and some of them rise to a height of 2000 feet. The name "Carolines" is applied to the whole of the widely scattered archipelago lying between 3 degrees and 11 degrees north latitude and stretching from 135 degrees to 177 degrees east longitude, or through some 2500 miles right over the equator.

Until lately the Spanish have claimed the whole, but the eastern part, known as the Pelaw Islands, composed of the Gilbert and Marshall groups, are now claimed by Germany, leaving to Spain the central group, or the Carolines proper, and the western group, known as the Pelew Islands. These groups, though five in number, has one island, Babelthau, with an area of 275 square miles, while the area of all is some 350 square miles. The population is about 14,000. They are of a copper color and are of Malay and Papuan origin. Every village is a separate and distinct republic. Though the nearest to the Philippines they know at the present day but little, except in name, of Spanish rule.

The Carolines proper, called after Charles II of Spain, consist of forty-eight distinct groups comprising a total of some 500 islands with a large number of islets and reefs. Of these are on the far east and Puyupet and Rug, to the west, have an area of some 330 square miles, while all the rest are less than 40 square miles in extent.

This archipelago is known as the "New Philippines," and from Ngol on the west to Ualan on the extreme east the distance is about 1800 miles with an average breadth of 350 miles. They are mostly of coralline formation and generally low, though some of them, Ruk, Ualan and Ponapi, attain a considerable height, the latter being some 2360 feet high.

The fauna is poor, but the vegetation is luxuriant. The population, mostly of Indonesian stock, is estimated at 30,000, two-thirds of whom live in the three islands of Ruk, Yap and Panapi. Yap is the center of administration for the whole.

Red Cross Societies Formed. SANTA ROSA, June 10.—At a mass meeting this afternoon a Red Cross society was organized. Rev. L. D. Rathbone was elected president and Herbert Slater secretary.

SANTA LUIS OBISPO, June 10.—A Red Cross society has been organized at Cayucos with the following officers: Mrs. Mary J. Stewart, president; Mrs. A. Burroughs, vice-president; Mrs. H. K. Caas, secretary; Mrs. A. K. Hardie, treasurer, and Miss Slocombe, financial secretary.

Santa Ynez Recruits. LOS OLIVOS, June 10.—An enthusiastic recruiting rally was held at Santa Ynez to-night. Quite a number of recruits for the Santa Barbara Cavalry Regiment were enrolled. Music was supplied by Los Olivos' Cornet Band.

Says the Cable Is Not Cut. MADRID, June 10.—The Spanish Foreign Minister says the cable to Santiago de Cuba has not been cut. He adds that he received dispatches from there this morning.

General Miles, commander-in-chief of the United States army, explains the lessons of the present war in next Sunday's Call.

NOW GOES TO THE PRESIDENT BY AN INDIAN

War Revenue Bill Finally Passed.

SENATE'S ACTION DECISIVE

ALL CHARGES OF CONFEREES RETURN LADEN WITH YELLOW-SEALED QUARTZ.

Those Who Voted Against the Measure Are Opposed to an Increase of the Interest-Bearing Debt.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—One of the exploded parties that ever came out of the gold regions reached here last night and stopped at the Granville Hotel. Their clothes were in tatters, their hands and faces blistered terribly by the sun, and their frames mere skeletons. Their only possession was a few firearms and several bulky looking canvas bags. In spite of their worn appearance the strangers seemed cheerful, and if the story they tell is true they have every reason to be.

They contained quartz which upon being assayed had about \$600 to the ton and they claim it was not picked. Theirs is the most marvelous story ever brought from the gold regions. It seems almost incredible, but every member of the party tells it with an air of sincerity.

In January last Ferguson Melville, M. E., R. M. Ferguson of Seattle, John Gardner of Boston and Henry Condon of Minneapolis started from Seattle for the Cariboo country to discover the mother lode. They had abundant provisions and a good outfit. They reached Ashcroft in February and struck deep north. At the Indian village of Pan Yan on the trail they met a young buck named Charles Brunel, a graduate of the Carlisle Indian school in Pennsylvania, and a cousin of Sitting Bull, who stated he could guide them to a mountain of gold 300 miles north.

The party jumped at the bait and the Indian led them a weary march 400 miles north, toward what is known as the unexplored country. Day after day the party was kept in constant ignorance of their location and depended solely on Brunel. The latter kept up their hopes by stories of the golden mountain, and lured them further into the wilds. Disaster followed the party, for in fording a mountain stream they lost most of their outfit. When six days of Ashcroft they began to suspect the Indian and threatened him with death if gold was not found within three days. Brunel then struck the west, toward the coast range. He was met by a man named Littlefoot, and became more skeptical. Twice they were attacked by grizzly bears, and a night watch was kept to guard against mountain lions and wolves, which were numerous.

At the expiration of three days' failure to find any gold, the party held a council of war and decided to shoot him. The buck held to his original story and showed no signs of fear. This was three weeks ago and the party was then near the coast range. Another day was given the Indian and he used it in taking them to an immense body of rock on the shore of a small lake about 200 miles north of this city.

He pointed out what appeared to be glittering spots on the surface of the rocks. Two of the party, experienced miners, fairly hugged the Indian, and were about to gather in the supposed vast riches, when Melville told them that it was but "tenderfoot pride," a bicarbonate of mica.

Now comes the strangest part of their strange trip. The death of the Indian was fully decided upon, and one of the party was deputed to shoot him. He was to die at nightfall. During the day Melville prospected around the spot, and he claims to have made a marvelous find. The Indian had used the false gold to substantiate his story.

Needless to say, the Indian's life was saved, and the party gathered considerable quartz and started for civilization. On their way back to the coast range, traveling 800 miles of rough country and have fairly cornered a good fortune. Melville, of course, will not tell the location of his find.

The men will return next week and expect to remain until the first of December. They have Indian fashion, got drunk after reaching here, and the others are keeping guard over him to see that he does not reveal their secret to outsiders.

ADMIRAL CERVEA IS DULY WARNED.

Told That if He Destroys His Fleet Spain Will Have to Pay Additional Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Navy Department has sent orders to Admiral Sampson to notify Admiral Cervera that if he destroys his four armor-clad cruisers and two torpedo destroyers to prevent their falling into our hands Spain at the end of the war will be made to pay an additional indemnity at least equivalent to the value of those vessels.

It has been realized all along that the Spanish admiral, rather than permit his fine fleet to be added to the United States navy, might at the last moment, when he saw that further resistance was useless, prefer to blow it up. It was assumed that if Cervera cared to do this nothing could be done to prevent it. Even now he may prefer to send his ships to the bottom and let this country exact such reparation as it may see fit. The Navy Department foregoes, however, to convince him by the foregoing argument of the folly of doing anything so rash.

COMMANDERS OF TWO SHIPS ARE INVALIDED

Harrington of the Puritan and Everett of the Mangrove on the Sick List.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A Washington special to the Herald says: On account of the terrific strain and the heat under which they have been laboring in Cuban waters since the beginning of the war, Captain F. W. Harrington, who, for more than a year, has been in command of the Puritan, and Lieutenant-Commander W. U. Everett, whose command was the Mangrove, have been compelled to seek treatment in the Naval Hospital at Key West.

Orders issued to-day direct Captain Frederick Rodgers, formerly president of the Auxiliary Cruiser Board, to take command of the Puritan. A dispatch received from Key West announced that Lieutenant John W. Stewart, executive officer of the Lancaster, had been assigned by Commodore Remey to command the Mangrove.

Prospectors Tell of a Remarkable Find.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BONANZA

RETURN LADEN WITH YELLOW-SEALED QUARTZ.

Claim They Discovered an El Dorado After the Death of Their Guide Had Been Decried.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VANCOUVER, June 10.—One of the exploded parties that ever came out of the gold regions reached here last night and stopped at the Granville Hotel. Their clothes were in tatters, their hands and faces blistered terribly by the sun, and their frames mere skeletons. Their only possession was a few firearms and several bulky looking canvas bags. In spite of their worn appearance the strangers seemed cheerful, and if the story they tell is true they have every reason to be.

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THE NEW WAR TAX

There is Much Hard Work Ahead for the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue is now busily engaged in preparations for the enforcement of the war revenue bill, which, it is expected, will become a law in the same form as passed by the House. Nearly the entire work involved will fall upon the internal revenue service, the exceptions being the bond issue and the coinage of the silver in the Treasury. The increased tax upon beer that has been removed from the brewery premises and stored will be collected by assessment, as will also the additional tax of 2 cents per pound imposed on stocks of tobacco outside of factory premises and the additional tax on cigars and cigarettes, where such stocks of tobacco, snuffs, cigars and cigarettes are in excess of the exempted quantities—that is to say, 1000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and snuff and 20,000 cigars and cigarettes.

While the collection of the above taxes by assessment, instead of the affixing of additional stamps, will greatly simplify the work in this connection, yet there are many blanks to be prepared, printed and distributed within a few days after the printing of the act. The Bureau is already interested in the matter of the affixing of stamps, which will be required for the schedules A and B, under which stamps are required for almost every character of commercial transaction from the ordinary bank check to the first mortgage bond of a trunk line railway.

SWORD FOR DEWEY AND MEDALS FOR HIS MEN.

Board Appointed to Put Into Effect the Joint Resolution Passed by Congress.

NEW YORK, June 10.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Secretary Long has taken measures to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress conferring the thanks of that body upon Admiral Dewey and directing the presentation of a sword to that officer and medals to the officers and men under his command. To decide upon the design for these medals the Secretary has appointed a board, with Assistant Secretary Allen as its president and Senators Henry Lodge of Massachusetts and Professor Marshall Oliver, U. S. N., as members. This is Mr. Long's letter to Mr. Allen:

Referring to joint resolution No. 33, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Manila Bay and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic station of the United States navy, and to cause to be struck gold medals to be distributed to the officers and men of the department in this matter, and Professor Marshall Oliver, U. S. N., you will consider and report suitable designs for the sword and medals provided in said resolution, together with the cost of the same. Please advise fully with Senator Lodge in the matter and arrange with him for meetings of the committee at convenient to him.

HAVANA'S DEFENDERS IN WANT OF FOOD

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 10.—The British cruiser Talbot has arrived here. She left Havana on Tuesday with thirty-eight English passengers, ten of whom were women. The women included members of the British Red Cross Society. The passengers report Havana quiet. Food is scarce and this is particularly true of flour. More than half the bakeries are closed, and others, which are only filling outstanding contracts, expect to close within a few days. One bakery was besieged by a mob, and when it closed 260 persons inside the shop were clamoring for the privilege of purchasing bread. Eggs are now a luxury, and have been taken from the regular menu at the hotels. They are supplied only at large extra cost. The Spanish soldiers are grumbling that they are starved and the Government owes all of them from nine to twelve months' pay. Petty officials live by extorting blackmail and demanding extra charges on everything. Meat is plentiful, as 800 cattle were recently landed at Batabano. Paper is worth 14 to 16 per cent of its value and a centen is worth \$3 in silver. Captain Blanco is endeavoring to encourage the citizens with bombastic bulletins, reporting American defeats. He has issued orders prohibiting the dealers from raising the price of food, but it has had little effect.

FORMIDABLE FLEET TO ACT AS CONVOY

Guarding Against Danger of Attack Upon the Transports by Spanish Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Another formidable American fleet has been assembled, consisting of sixteen warships of various classes, headed by the big battleship Indiana, which, for all-round effectiveness, stands at the head of the fleet. This fleet is assembled at Port Tampa, and is to serve as a convoy for the transports from that port. The formation of this formidable convoy fleet is due to reports, more or less indefinite, that Spanish warships were lurking between Florida and Cuba with a view of intercepting the transports. In order to avoid the slightest possibility of a demonstration by Spanish ships against the troop ships this new fleet of sixteen warships was determined upon.

This powerful fleet of convoys is strong enough, both in number of ships, also in individual ships and armament, to cope with any Spanish ships that might be at large, and it entirely eliminates any possible danger that might attend the transporting of the army of invasion to Cuba.

Captain Taylor, who commands the Indiana, is available as commander of this squadron, although it is not disclosed definitely who will be his chief. Commodore Watson is with the blockading fleet off Havana, and cannot well be spared from that position, which will be maintained efficiently, notwithstanding the fact that the Indiana is the flagship of the convoy squadron. Captain Taylor is regarded as one of the most judicious and capable officers in the service, and should the squadron command fall on him, it is felt that he will be able hands. The Indiana will probably be the flagship of the convoy squadron. There probably will be other battleships, but it is not deemed advisable, for prudential reasons, to give the full list.

The Indiana is one of the most formidable ships afloat, being regarded by naval experts as superior, as a fighting machine, to any other ship of the Terrible class in the British navy. She has a displacement of 10,288 tons and has a main battery of sixteen large guns, besides many smaller rapid-fire guns. Her largest guns are of the 13-inch class, four in number, mounted in turrets, two forward and two aft.

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TALK OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION REVIVED.

Belief in Vienna That the Russian Government Soon Will Take the Initiative.

VIENNA, June 10.—The Government has decided not to initiate mediation between the United States and Spain, as it wishes to avoid the appearance of making intervention seem only a dynastic action in the interest of the Queen Regent, which might perhaps give fatal offense. Nevertheless a decided opinion is held that the time for intervention is very near at hand, although a hesitation to take the first step is evident everywhere. The probability is that Russia will undertake the initiative within one or two days.

It is known that the American Government has become more approachable on the subject of intervention. With regard to the Philippines, no doubt exists in official minds in Vienna that the islands cannot remain in the hands of America. The insurgents there reflect all foreign control, and moreover, it is scarcely conceivable that America could provide a sufficient force to enable her to take full possession of so extensive a group of islands. The probability is that the powers will find a way out of the difficulty by re-establishing a sort of protectorate, which perhaps England might undertake.

One fact, however, is incontrovertible: The United Cabinet are agreed that the Philippines must remain an open market for the commerce of the world. MADRID, June 10.—It is reported Germany will propose a meeting of the European conference to discuss the question of the Philippines. An interview which the German ambassador, Count de Radowitz, has had with Duke

Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has provoked general comment.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GUIDE RECRUITING OFFICERS. Conditions Under Which Volunteers May Be Accepted for the Second Call. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The War Department has just issued instructions for the guidance of the officers of volunteers detailed to recruit for their own organization to fill them to the maximum figure under the second call of the President for 75,000 men. Applicants for enlistment must be between 18 and 45 years of age, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease and must be able to speak the English language. Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of the regimental commander. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of a parent or guardian. The term of service is two years. For infantry and artillery the weight must not be less than 120 and not more than 190 pounds, and for cavalry the weight is not to exceed 165 pounds, though recruiting officers are authorized in their discretion to accept desirable applicants ten pounds or less overweight or underweight. For a regiment the maximum of all grades, commissioned and enlisted, must not exceed 1235 infantry or 1255 cavalry. For a company the maximum of all grades is 108 in infantry, 100 in cavalry, 173 in field artillery and 200 in heavy artillery. Wherever practicable the choice by an accepted applicant of a particular company of the regiment or other organization for which the recruiting officer is making enlistments should be respected.

WOULD ENLIST CHINESE ON THE PHILIPPINES. CLEVELAND, June 10.—Dr. Joseph F. Chan, a Chinese physician, highly educated and a naturalized citizen, residing here, has conceived a novel plan for rendering assistance to the United States in driving the Spaniards from the Philippine Islands and has offered his services to the Government to aid in carrying out the plan. Dr. Chan proposes to enlist in the United States regular army or to receive an appointment as surgeon. He will ask for authority to enlist a party of about 200 of his fellow countrymen in San Francisco and to take them to the Philippines and do missionary work among the Chinese residents of that country. Dr. Chan says that of the 9,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines 3,000,000 are Chinese. They are taking no part in the insurrection against the Spaniards, but are strongly opposed to Spanish rule. He says that the Chinese in the Philippines are almost entirely ignorant of the United States, but if he can go over there he would influence the natives to become in favor of a government of the islands under the control of the United States, and would organize a large army of Chinamen to fight under the U. S. flag and to become allies in the army of invasion. The doctor is in correspondence with Governor Bushnell and the War Department at Washington in reference to his plan.

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