

OFF FOR MANILA.

Army Now Under Sail for the Philippines.

ESCORT TO GOLDEN GATE

Scores of Vessels Go With the Transport to the Ocean—Due at Honolulu in Six Days—The Three Transports Have on Board Close to 5,500 Men and the Expedition is Under Gen. Anderson.

A San Francisco special says that start was made for Manila late Wednesday afternoon, and the first American Army to sail for foreign shore is now on the broad Pacific.

At 4 o'clock Brig. Gen. Anderson signalled from the Australia for the City of Pekin and the City of Sydney to get under way. The signal was seen from the shore, and the waiting crowds commenced to cheer wildly. They knew what it meant as well as the sea captains for whom the signal was intended.

No time was lost on board the transports. The crews worked with a will, and in a short time the anchors were up and the vessels were under way. Then the 2,500 soldiers who had been impatiently awaiting the signal to start, let themselves loose. They climbed to the rigging and swarmed all over the big ships, shouting and cheering like mad.

The bay was alive with small craft of every description, and huge ferries were pressed into service to accommodate the eager crowds and carry them to the head of the Golden Gate, that at last farewell might be said. The big transports steamed slowly along the water front, and the crowd on shore raced along to keep them in sight. The noise made by patriotic citizens on sea and shore was something terrific. Every steam whistle in the city appeared to be blowing, cannons were fired, and the din lasted for fully half an hour.

Alcatraz Fires a Salute. As the Australia passed Alcatraz Island in the lead of the other ships, the battery of United States artillery stationed there fired a salute to Gen. Anderson. The colors were dipped in recognition, and the steamships sounded their sirens. The boats, small and large, followed as the transports moved slowly forward, and not until the heavy swells of the Pacific were encountered did they turn back.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the vessels entered the ocean, and the sun glistening over the sea gave the departing soldiers a rare view of the country to fight for the honor of which they were sailing over 6,000 miles.

When last seen the transport fleet was steaming slowly to the southwest. After the pilots were dropped the vessels went ahead at full speed, and in six days, if all goes well, they will enter Honolulu harbor and join the Charleston. The strain of expectancy during the past few days has been severe on both soldiers and citizens, and after the noisy demonstration the townspeople felt relieved that it was all over.

The three transports carried close on to 2,500 men. The expedition, which is under command of Brig. Gen. Anderson, consists of four companies of regulars, under command of Maj. Robe; the First Regiment of California Volunteers, Col. Smith; the First Regiment Oregon Volunteers, Col. Sumner; a battalion of fifty heavy artillery, Maj. Gary; about 100 sailors and eleven naval officers.

Big Cargo for Dewey's Fleet. The fleet is loaded with supplies to last a year, and carries a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores for Dewey's fleet. It is not probable any more troops will be dispatched before another week. The Zealandia is being prepared to carry soldiers, but no other transports are in port.

It is thought the fleet will not keep company with the Charleston after leaving Honolulu. They all carry enough coal to steam at full speed from Honolulu to Manila, while the Charleston in order to economize coal, will not go faster than ten knots an hour. If the transports do not wait for the cruiser, they may be expected to arrive at Manila about June 20.

A FLEET OF 77 SHIPS

Now Assembled Around Cuba—They Keep Up the Blockade.

Seventy-seven men-of-war now enclose Cuba in a circle of high-powered guns. These vessels are all under the command of Admiral Sampson and form the strongest fleet ever assembled by the United States government.

The line of battle can be increased to seven battle ships and armored cruisers, of which the Brooklyn, the Iowa, the Massachusetts and the Texas are with Commodore Schley off Santiago de Cuba. The New York and the Indiana are with Admiral Sampson off the northern coast of Cuba, and the Oregon is at Key West preparatory to joining Sampson.

Besides these armor-clad defensive work and offensive work, too, are placed upon the monitors Amphitrite, Puritan, Terror and Miantonomoh, which are also off the northwestern coast of Cuba. Between Cardenas and Cienfuegos are the ships of Commodore Watson's blockading squadron, which include cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats, revenue cutters, auxiliary cruisers and converted yachts and tugs.

Secretary Long is proud of the fleet which has been gathered in so short a time, and no fears are entertained but that the blockade will be continued.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Chamberlain's recent Birmingham speech was criticized in the House of Commons by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader, and Michael Davitt, the Irish leader.

Prince Henry of Prussia paid an important visit to the Emperor of China in his palace at Peking.

A package containing \$100,000 was stolen from a car of a French express.

The make-up of a new Peruvian cabinet is announced from Lima.

Three nuns were killed and three are missing because of a fire in a French Catholic Hospital at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Kimberley made an indirect attack upon the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with regard to the possible alliance of England with this country.

"Swift Water Bill," a Klondike gambler, was drowned with two women and a second man by the breaking of the ice near Lake Bennett.

Edward Strusche, a member of the Austrian Reichstag, says that a minority of Austrians would like to see the United States victorious over Spain.

THE NEWS.

A war conference was held at the White House, at which, it is stated, a decision was reached to attack Havana at once with a crushing force of troops.

Commodore Schley, whose squadron is off Santiago de Cuba, sent a cablegram to the Navy Department, from the language of which it is inferred that he is sure Cervera's fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

An unconfirmed dispatch from Manila, sent to Madrid, states that the cruiser Baltimore has been disabled by an explosion.

In the Spanish Senate a speaker advised that privateering be taken up, and it is said that the government will impress into service as auxiliary cruisers all steamers above 4,000 tons.

A dispatch from Madrid says that revolution is feared as a result of dissensions among liberal leaders, and the Queen Regent has been advised to prepare to fly.

A bill has been introduced into Congress allowing double pay for enlisted men ordered to serve outside the United States.

One hundred and eighteen thousand men have been mustered in on the first call for volunteers, 4,000 more are ready, and Adjutant-General Corbin will now turn his attention to the second call for 75,000.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that contractors of supplies must not put mottoes on their goods. This was brought about by a St. Louis contractor of hard tack, who stamped on each cake the words, "Remember the Maine!" It is understood that the Secretary of War will issue a similar order.

The Spanish Senate voted congratulations to Admiral Cervera upon his arrival at Santiago.

Spanish reports state that American vessels bombarded Guantanamo, Cuba, but were repulsed.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 Spanish troops are reported to be embarking at Barcelona for the Philippines.

One hundred and four thousand volunteers are now mustered into the United States Army and the delinquent States may not be permitted to fill their quotas.

The invasion of Cuba is more likely to begin, it is stated, from Key West, instead of Tampa, in view of the shorter distance to Cuba.

Part of the troops assigned for coast defense will be used to garrison forts and the remainder will be camped at Hempstead, L. I., and Sea Girt, N. J.

The Navy Department in Washington issued a bulletin to the effect that there was no truth in the published statement concerning an engagement off St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti.

The new Spanish ministry, it is stated in Madrid, has determined to send out at once the formidable reserve squadron at Cadix.

The Spanish steamer Montserrat, alleged to have "thrice run the Cuban blockade," has returned to Spain. Her captain was given a rousing reception at Madrid.

W. G. Bowen, one of the most prominent lawyers in Cotulla, Tex., was murdered. As he was returning to his home, about 10 o'clock, he was shot twice in the back, not twenty steps from his house. No clue to the perpetrator has been found. It is thought the assassin will probably be lynched.

RACE TO MANILA.

This is Indicated by Recent Developments to Be a Probability. Between 8,000 and 10,000 Spanish troops, drawn from Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia will leave Barcelona for the Philippine Islands.

A Washington special says the cabinet discussed the coming expedition to the Philippines. Statements as to the troops with which General Merritt's force will have to cope were submitted. They range from 3,000 to 20,000 Spanish soldiers, but the conclusion reached was that the number could be successfully counted on as about 10,000 men.

The force already selected to go with General Merritt is believed to be more than adequate to cope with these troops, who are considered to be in none the best condition as to discipline or equipment. If the number is found to be greater, the administration will send as many men as may be wanted to reinforce those about to start with General Merritt.

Advises received at the War Department indicate that the steamer City of Pekin, which is to carry troops and supplies to Manila, will have started on the way from San Francisco by Monday. Over 1,000 men will be aboard her. Following the Pekin will be the steamer City of Sydney and Australia. This work, it is hoped, can be accomplished in a few days, so that the second portion of the expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey will be close in the wake of the first.

Assistant Secretary Melickjohn has chartered another vessel to be used for transport purposes across the Pacific. This is the Zealandia, of the Ocean Steamship Company, which can carry 800 men.

Up to this time it has been decided to give General Merritt the greater part of the fourteenth infantry, now on the Pacific coast, the entire eighteenth and twenty-third regiments of infantry, two batteries from the third artillery and four troops of cavalry. The remainder of the expedition will be made up of volunteers. Altogether about 15,000 men will be sent on the first expedition.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Electricity runs a typewriter. Norway boasts a paper church. Lord Salisbury owns a \$4,000 rug. Cleveland steamfitters organized.

A London club has a \$50,000 carpet. Chicago coopers struck for an advance. Japan contains seventeen English newspapers.

Spain has 91,225 professional beggars. Scotland has 109,000 trade unionists. Denver unionists want a labor temple. Detroit German cabinetmakers organized.

The States contain 10,000 union horse-shoers. Chicago boiler-makers struck for nine hours. In China telegraphers get \$4.50 per week (gold). Cleveland unionists want sweat shops exterminated.

Duluth plumbers were conceded the eight-hour day. New York master horse-shoers held a State convention. At Stevens' Point, Wis., potatoes cost 75 cents a bushel. Tallapoosa, Ga., is to have a co-operative glass factory. Dr. Kenny, City Coroner, in his evidence before the Licensing Commission, attributed a large amount of intemperance which prevails in Dublin, Ireland, to the unsuitable and unsanitary dwellings of the workers. A rapid increase in business, due to the war, has necessitated an addition being built to the United States Seamless Tube Works at Pittsburgh, Pa. The plant is being enlarged by an extension of 100 feet.

INVASION TO BE PUSHED

Important Discussion of the Problems of the Campaign at the White House.

A Council of War Resulted in Definite Plans for Prompt Action Against Cuba and Porto Rico. The Long Postponed Destruction of the Havana Fortifications Will Occur This Week, When an Army of 75,000 Men Will be Landed on Cuban Soil.

Havana is to be taken at once by a combined land and sea attack. This was the most important conclusion reached at a war conference at the White House Thursday, participated in by President McKinley, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, General Miles, Admiral Sigsbee and Captains Crowninshield and Mahan.

At the conference, which was one of the most important held since war was declared, the entire situation was discussed, and it was decided that the time had arrived for striking a crushing blow to Spanish rule in Cuba. For many reasons, chief among them being the unhealthfulness of Cuba at this time of the year, it was determined that the blow should be struck with all the power with which the army and navy are capable.

To carry out the present plan a few more days' delay at the beginning will be necessary, but the campaign will be shortened in the end. There is to be no sending down of a small advance guard of regulars to capture a base of supplies under the guns of the fleet as had at first been contemplated, but the entire invading army is to be moved forward, and soldiers are to be landed in Cuba as rapidly as they can be carried over from Florida in the transports. Every available man is to be sent to the front, and it is probable that not less than 75,000 men will be landed on Cuban soil.

The greatest difficulty which the War Department has encountered has been in securing sufficient transports for the troops. Up to the present time 33 vessels have been obtained, and are all ready for port. They will arrive within a day or two of that port. They will carry an average of 1,600 men each, so that it will be necessary for all the transports to make two trips, and some of them to make three.

On the first trip 10,000 men under command of Major-General Shafter will be carried across. In this detachment will be included all of the regulars and most of the volunteers now concentrated at the place of embarkation. While these troops are being carried over and the transports are returning, additional regiments of volunteers will be hurried forward from Chickamauga and Falls Church, so that no time will be lost when the transports return.

It is the purpose of the authorities to land the men as near Havana as possible. While this is going on the vessels of the blockading squadron and of Sampson's fleet will keep as many as possible of the Spanish troops occupied in the harbor. They will open an advantageous position for the attack upon Havana, Sampson's armor-clad ships upon the outer defenses at Morro Castle and the other defenses at Havana harbor, and the attack will be kept up by sea and land until General Blanco is forced to surrender.

Another dispatch asserts that Admiral Montojo, commander of the Spanish squadron destroyed by Admiral Dewey, is to be court-martialed on the charge of cowardice. This dispatch also alleges that the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, more recently captured by a boat of the United States fleet as she was entering Manila Bay, is to be shot for not returning the fire of the Americans.

The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce, and meat is exhausted, while all of the canned stuff is nearly gone. Two weeks will exhaust the available supply. The volunteers are without food, but the Spanish government authorities refused to give it, and riots are threatened.

Apparently the Spaniards are more afraid of the Oregon than that vessel is of them. Although the Oregon is unopposed on her voyage through the West Indies by a single ship, the Maritima and Netheroy having been left in Brazilian waters, no attempt has been made by Admiral Cervera to intercept the American battleship.

Scattered the Troops on Shore. The government tug Osceola reported at Key West that while cruising along the Cuban coast with the torpedo boat Erickson Friday afternoon they saw a large body of Spanish soldiers patrolling the shore about eight miles west of Havana. Both boats sent in a fusillade of shots, which scattered the troops, but it is not known if any of the soldiers were killed. The Spaniards did not return the fire.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE. Two of Millais' pictures, "The Order of Release" and "The Black Brunsvicker," were sold on the 30th ult. at Christie's, London, for 5,000 guineas and 2,650 guineas, respectively.

Dr. E. J. Hopkins, "the father of English organists," is in many ways a remarkable man. Dr. Hopkins' fingers have not lost their cunning, though in constant sway over the keyboard for 55 years.

William Krupp is the name of the first man in Boston who volunteered to carry a gun in the present war.

Probably the Government Has Been Cui or From Cuba. Mysterious silence reigns in official circles at Madrid. The government discloses nothing from the seat of war.

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75,000 MORE MEN.

President's Call Will Raise the Volunteers to 200,000.

FOR A RESERVE ARMY.

It is Realized They May Be Wanted and by Taking Time by the Forelock They Will Be Ready for Action in Three or Four Months—The Quota for the Regular Troops is Filling Slowly.

A Washington special says, seventy-five thousand more volunteers are wanted. The President issued his proclamation Wednesday after consulting with Secretary Alger. This means the administration realizes that the war is not over, and that the country must be prepared for the emergencies that threaten. These may not occur, but the administration does not propose to be guilty of any lack of forethought for the future.

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How Relief Came. From Cole County Democrat, Jefferson City, Mo.

When la grippe visited this section, about seven years ago, Herman H. Evelyn, of 511 W. Main St., Jefferson, Mo., was one of the victims, and has since been troubled with the after-effects of the disease. He is a well-known contractor and builder, a business requiring much mental and physical work. A year ago his health began to fall alarmingly, and that he lives to-day is almost a miracle. He says:

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely. I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I began to give them a trial. After using a few boxes I felt wonderfully relieved and was satisfied that the pills were putting me on the road to recovery. I bought two more boxes and continued taking them."

"After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I am restored to good health and feel like a new man. I am now capable of transacting my business with increased alacrity."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine and anyone that is afflicted with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and general debility, will find that these pills are the specific. HERMAN H. EVELYN." Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 24th day of May, 1877. ARTHUR PORTERSON, Notary Public.

Mr. Evelyn will gladly answer any inquiry regarding this if stamp is enclosed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure people troubled with the after-effects of the grippe because they act directly on the impure blood. They are also a specific for chronic erysipelas, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases due to impure or impoverished blood.

REAL BROWNIES IN AMERICA. Explorer Sullivan Finds a Tribe of Fingians on Orinoco River. Eben J. Sullivan, a South American explorer, claims to have discovered a race of living brownies near the head waters of the Orinoco River in the wilds of Surinam. In describing his find, Mr. Sullivan says:

"The queer little people are about four feet in height. Their skin from head to foot is a brilliant reddish brown, translucent in effect. Their legs are like pipestems, scarcely the size of a child's arm, while their arms are ridiculously small and thin, and their stomachs are big, out of all proportion to the body, and distended back as well as front."

Their faces are fat and flabby like those of Palmer Cox's brownies. "I think they number 10,000 to 15,000. They are nomadic, moving over thousands of square miles. It was purely by accident that I came upon some of their roving bands. A traveler might have to search for months in the same region in order to find any of them. All those that I saw were in different parts of Surinam."

"In measuring these little folk I found none over four feet and eight inches, and the women were much shorter. They use the style of headdress so common among African tribes—that of shaping many designs by mixing mud with their hair; both men and women do this. Clothing in their village is worn only by adults, and then seldom more than a cloth over the loins. But they bedeck themselves with many brass and copper ornaments. They have tribal marks that sometimes cover the entire body and head. These are made by slits in the skin.

"They live in little houses called massoucos, of mud or woven dried grass, entered by crawling on the hands and knees. I went into one and it seemed like a child's playhouse. There were queer little images, idols, fetish gods set up all about. They represented animals mostly and there were many ugly specimens of clay pottery. There were little fetish doctors in clay and many other things of the sort suggesting most depraved, superstitions ideas. They are, I believe, all pagans, though some of them seem to have an idea of a supreme spirit of power."

A man resembles a ball of twine when he is wrapped up 'n' himself. Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle. To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Cascarella's Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. It Cures Calfs to cure, druggists refund money. What has been done can be done again.—Disraeli. Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, E. J. Kline, Philadelphia, Pa.

Conduct is three-fourths of life.—Matthew Arnold. Sent free, Klondike Map From Gold Commission's official survey. Address Gardner & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. Our only greatness is that we aspire.—Jean Ligeois. For Whooping Cough, Pilo's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. Dutton, 67 Thorpe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1884.

No one can disgrace us but ourselves.—J. G. Holland. Educate Your Bowels With Cascarella's Candy Cathartic. Cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. It Cures Calfs to cure, druggists refund money. Self respect is the cornerstone of all virtue.—John Herschel. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle. Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fail.—Confucius. A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c. Success in most things is in knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu. No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. Makes weak men strong, blood pure. See H. A. Druggist's list.

In India there is a fly which attacks and devours large spiders.