SPANISH GENERAL DEAD.

the Admiral Believes That Hobson and His Men Have Been Removed From Morro Castle and Will Proceed to Demolish It.

A flag floating at halfmast on Morro Castle at Santingo silently told the terrible destruction wrought last week by Admiral Sampson's fleet. Cuban spies have brought to Admiral Sampson a report that the Spanish General, Don Jose Toral y Velasquez, was kilied last Monday night by the explosion of one of the dynamite shells fired by the Vesuvius. They claim that several other Spanish officers were killed by the same explosion. General Toral was the Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, and was next in rank to General Pando. His death may explain the flying of the Spanish flag at half-mast over Morro Castle.

Admiral Sampson feels himself free

the Spanish flag at half-mast over Morro Castle.

Admiral Sampson feels himself free to attack Morro Castle. The Admiral is credibly informed that the gallant Hobsen and his crew are no longer there, so he is going to wipe Morro off the face of the earth with the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius and the batteries of his warships.

He would have smashed the castle long age, but Hobsen was imprisoned there, and Sampson and his crew think that, as a coward puts a child or a woman before him to ward off blows, so the Spaniards put Hobsen and his crew of the Merrimac in Morro to avoid bombardment of the fortress.

One dynamite shell from the Vesuvius, it is believed, would leave the gray old castle a smoking, shapeless ruin.

On Friday night the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis ran a great chance of being blown to visces.

On Friday night the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis ran a great chance of being blown to pieces. She was a fine target for the Spanish guns, as she tried to grapple the Kingston cable and cut it. She could not find the cable. She was right in the mouth of the harbor, and Morro's searchlights were playing on her, but not a gun was fired on her, from the castle. She was within 200 yards range, and Commodore Schley believes that the explosion of the guncotton hurled by the Vesuvius so terrified the Spaniards that they have not recovered their nerve.

WELCOMED TO HAWAIL

A Royal Reception for Troops on ay to Manila An Attempt to Blow Up a Transport Reported.

As Attempt to Blow Up a Transport Reported.

The United States transports City of Peking. City of Sydney and Australia arrived at Hawaii on their way to Manila June 1.

As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people and as the vessels entered the harbor, the speciators yelled themselves hourse. Such a scene of enthusiasm had never been witnessed in Honolulu. Next morning about of enthusiasm had never been withessed in Honolulu. Next morning about one-half of the troops were allowed to land. During the day they were given the freedom of the city. A committee of citizens furnished free cars and other conveyances. At noon President Dole and his vabinet received the officers of

conveyances. At noon President Dole and his vabiner received the officers of the expedition. An outdoor luncheon was served by the women of this city. The transports left for Manila June 4 accompanied by the Charleston. Of the 2500 men, but two desertions were recorded. They were from an Oregon regiment. Two men were left behind, one discharged for disability, the other is in a local hospital.

The Hawnian "Star." of June 2 publishes the following story regarding an attempt to blow up the United States ship City of Poking while that vessel was in port there:

"If the report, which is in circulation to-day is true, Honolulu came nearbeing the seene of as frightful a disaster as that of the Maine, and in much the same way. It is that nothing more or less than an attempt to blow up the Peking's magazine was frustrated just in time. An enlisted man, it is said, was caught just in the act of arranging a fuse connection with the magazine. The magazine. man, it is said, was caught just in the act of arranging a fuse connection with the magazine. The magazine contains 400 tons of powder, and had been guarded closely. The dastard, it is said, is now under the closest guard, and when the Peking gets out on the high seas will be hanged at the yard arm.

ACCUSED OF COWARDICE.

Admiral Mentejo Was One of the First to Reach Shore

The Oriental steamship Olympia arriced at Tacoma a few days ago bringing Chinese papers which accuse Admiral Montejo of cowardice at the battle of Manila.

A special correspondent of the Hong-kong Telegraph writes to his paper from Manila saying that the Admiral did no more than flee from one vessel to the other during the engagement. He

to the other during the engagement. He was among the first ashore, and almost before the battle was over, was at his country villa beyond the city.

He had not even allowed his Captains to know where the Cavite anchorage was mined, and this is given as a reason why some of the mines were exploded before the American ships approached them. They were exploded in order to give the Spanish vessels a chance to cross the line.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Italian ministry which was only formed on May 31 has resigned.

It is reported at Madrid that Gen. Augusti of the Philippines has re-signed.

The French cabinet has placed its esignation in the hands of President

Spain continues her underground ef-forts to prejudice the powers in her

In three years the Spanish and Cub-an governments have borrowed 1,000,-000,000 peretas from the bank of Spain. Many German newspapers still continue publishing unfavorable new concerning the United States in her war with Spain.

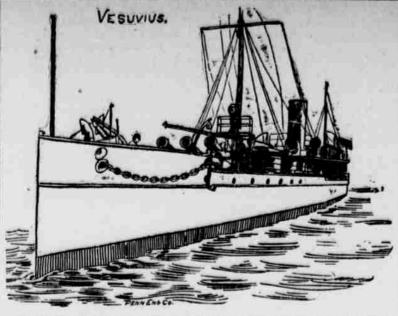
An unsuccessful attempt was made a ew days ago to assassinate Count stron, the first secretary of the Ger-nan Embassy at London.

The failure of Joseph Leiter, the Chi-cago grain operator, is much comment-ed upon in Berlin as being "a lesson to greedy speculators." The commercial papers hold Leiter responsible for the revolts which have occurred in Italy and cisewhere.

The best informed people in Europe believe the Brussels sugar conference will result in the abolition of the boun-ites in spite of French and Austrian opposition, owing to Great Britain's threat to place extru duties on sugar imported from states giving bounties.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The administration denies that the attack on Havana has been postponed until fall or after the rainy season is



During the civil war the United States introduced the monitor, astonished Europe, and revolutionized warfare. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has been a long time asserting her destructive abilities, but her recent action at

Europe, and revolutionized warfare. The dynamite cruiser vesuving has been a long time asserting her destructive obtitiles, but her recent action at Santiago has surprised her most enthusiastic admirers and European naval officers are again dumfounded. Last Thursday she threw dynamite shells into the harbor from her pneu matic guns. Two of these shells exploded in the water and the third tore a hale in the definding walls large enough to admit a cathedral.

Her guns are of 15 inch caliber and throw 100 pounds of gun cotton a distance of 21-2 miles. When the charge is increased to 500 pounds of cotton, the guns have an effective range of one mile. Judging from her destructive work during her initial trial off Santiago, it is apparent that as soon as Lieut. Hobson and, his heroes are removed from Castle Morro, Rear Admiral Sampson may entirely destroy the fort in a single night by turning the silent but death dealing guns of the Vesuvius upon it. The Vesuvius is built for quick action, for striking a blow unexpectedly and getting away before the enemy knows what has happened. She has a speed of 214 knots and can skim the waves like a bird. She has two propellers driven by vertical triple expansion engines. Her horsepower is 3,794; coal capacity 152 tons. In addition to her three 15-inch dynamite guns, she carries three 3-pounder rapid fire guns. Her crew consists of 6 officers and 64 men. She was built by the Cramps at an expense of \$250,000.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Adolfo Vera, a noted Spanish spy has been captured at Key West.

The departure of the Cadiz fleet from Spain has now been indefinitely post-Blanco must first hear from Madrid before he can release Hobson and his

before he can gallant crew. Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philip-ine insurgents, considers Dewey the

ion of Manila. Thirty-five transports will be used in conveying the expedition of 29,900 men to Puerto Rico.

Madrid reports say that yellow fever is raging among the American troops at Guantanamo.

Spaniards in Cuba are discouraged and dissatisfied mainly on account of the scarcity of food.

Sagasta says Manila has not yet fallen but that the situation there is of he gravest character. Reports from Manila say that the amily of Gen. Augusti has been cap-

tured by the insurgents. The government is endeavoring to secure 15 additional transports to con-vey troops to Puerto Rico.

Admiral Dewey has permitted the emoval of non-combatants at Manila y Spanish merchantmen. Dispatches report that 5,000 Spanish

soldlers at Puerto Rico have joined the represents. They feer the American Gen. Garcia stands ready at Santi-

ago with 9,000 Cuban insurgents to as-sist in the landing of the American army.
Cubans maintain a close cordon
about Guantanamo, shooting all Spanish messengers who attempt to pass

The Petersburg iron works of Vir-ginia have received a government con-tract for 10,000 4-inch shells and 1,200 -inch shells.

7-inch shelis.

A riot occurred between regular and volunteer troops at Old Point Comfort, Va., a few days ago. Twenty men were placed in the hospital.

The brick fort which the Spaniarda held near the city of Guantanamo, was demelished by the bombardment of the Texas, Marbichead and Suwanee last

The cruiser St. Paul is waiting for he approach of the Spanish ship Purisima Concepcion laden with pro-visions for Havana. She also has on board \$70,000 in carh,

The inhabitants of the town of Cal-manera, Cuba, have strewn the streets with straw and oil with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills when the American Invaders

In view of the fact that the Powers will compel Spain to surrender as soon as Havana has capitulated, the presi-dent is determined to attack the Cuban capital at once, Gen. Miles, however, is opposed to this plan, and rumor says that he may be retired.

The cuckoo's song is the signal used by Spaniards for an attack.

It is said that another call for 100,000 men will be issued in a few weeks. Spain has chartered seven steamers o start this week with supplies for

Spaniards are confident that they can repel the proposed American in-vasion of Cuba.

Spaniards fighting the American marines at Guantanamo are using unokeless powder.

Model I has received news that Manila has capitulated and that the Ansericans have arrived in Cuba

Vessels at Kingston are preparing to land supplies at Havana. They will make rich prizes for Sampson.

A ship with supplies for the Span-lards has succeeded in dodging the American ships and landed at Santi-

ego.

The gunboat Suwance a few days ago captured a Spanish ship and Captain Delehanty presented it to the Cuban insurgents.

The Spanish chamber of deputies controllers the report that their soldiers

The Spainish chamber of deputies contradicts the report that their soldiers mutilated the bodies of American marines at Guantanamo.

The inhabitants of Catalona, Spain, of which Barcelona is the capitol, have signed a petition in favor of peace between Spain and the United States.

The warship Dolphin the other day discovered a well near Santiago from which the Spaniards secured their supply of water. One shot demoilshed

well. the well,
A cargo of coal for Admiral Dewey
left Philadelphia last Monday. The coal
is carried by the British ship East
Lotherin and will reach her destination
some time in Cotober.

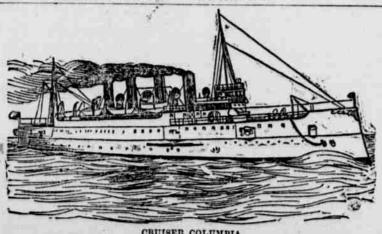
An intercepted letter from the commandant at Guantanamo reveals the fact that the troops there are living on half rations and that all the supplies will be exhausted by the end of the month.

Admiral Sampson for the third time last Thursday bomberded the forts and land batteries at Santiago. Great damage was inflicted. Forts were demoished, guns dismounted and the cruiser Viscaya was disabled.

The slowness in getting the troops for the Santiago expedition equipped and the repeated delays in embarkation make it altogether probable that it will be 20 instead of 10 days before the proposed Porto Rican expedition

When Admiral Cervera arrived at Santiago de Cuba with his fleet the people thought he would bring supplies; but, instead of food, he brought them 5700 more men to feed. The only aid he had to offer was the tons of ammunition in his ships' magazines.

In order to test the efficiency of the submarine mines a few days ago at Newport News, Va., an abandoned schooner was utilized. She was set adrift and as the mines were passed they exploded. Not a vestige of the ship remains. Residents at Newport feel safer now.



(Injured in a collision with the British steamship Foscolia.)

It is stated at the navy department that repairs on the cruiser Columbia at the New York navy yard are about completed and the vessel will be ready to join Commodore Schley in a few days. The repairing of the Columbia completes the only important repair job the navy has on hand. Sinc the beginning of the war the navy department has purchased and fitted out about 150 vessels. All of these have turned out well, and so far performed satisfactorily the work re quired of them.

A few weeks ago the president was hopeful of an early peace. Now he is not so confident.

Last Monday the American army of invasion under command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago bay.

The marines at Guantanamo are be-ing daily reinforced by Cuban insur-gents. After a few square meals the latter prove to be aggressive fighters.

At Santiago 4,000 women and children are existing on the roots and fruits of the mountains. The dead carts are inadequate to remove the corpses. Spanish officers at Manila are drowning their misfortunes in drink, and often engage in battle with the insurgents while drunk. General Augusti is court martialing and shooting them every day.

Railway transportation in six weeks for the troops has cost the government \$15,000,000.

Spaniards are eating their horses at

The Marblehead last week charge of shrapnel into a clump of bushes where a number of Spanlards were hidden. The deadly effect of the shrapnel was evidenced by the immedi-ate descent on the spot of a flock of vultures.

The 13-inch shells of the Oregon are causing great confusion among the Spaniards. A building at Calmanera was hit by one of these shells and immediately the residents of the town left, saying they could not contend with an enemy hurling such mountains of explosives.

VICTORY FOR AMERICAN MARINES.

SPANIARDS REPULSED

The Soldiers at Guantanamo Defend Their Position and Many of the Enemy are Killed Cubans Fired Wild but Were Conragoous.

The Arterican marines who were last week landed at Guantanamo from the transportship Parther, under the com-mand of Col. Robert W. Huntington, completely routed the enemy last Wed-

nesday.

For some days they had been harassed by the sneaking and hidden movements of the Spaniards. Last Monday they became exhausted as a result of their vigilance and had it not been for the support from the warships which neir vigilance and had it not been for be support from the warships which ccupied the bay, the American soldiers ould have been compelled to give up be position where they had planted be stars and stripes but a few days

before.

The force of marines was under Capt. Elliott and the co-operating Cubans were under Col. Laborda. The combined forces razed a Spanish campabout five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity and killed about forty Spaniards. One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four were wounded. It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their

impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting. But it is believed there were at least 400.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling victously over the Americans, but

fank. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but
the marines settled down to their work
as though at target practice. Very few
Spaniards were in sight. They were
laying behind the huis and in the
brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed
their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For twenty
minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire.

rific fire.

It was beginning to look as though a lit was beginning to look as though a It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to flishedge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on

break for a thicket a hundred yards further on.

It was then the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fail in a vain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howeled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild throughout, but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

without fear.

As the enemy began breaking camp the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Span-

rds were making. As the Spanish retreated the Ameri-As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went, and by the time the camp was reached, the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded and probably many of their dead. Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the bush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where the firing had been most deadly. No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

MINES DID NOT EXPLODE

Marblohead and Texes Have a Narrow Escape 2.5m Destruction—Paraneles Interfere.

blehead and Texas from destruction in

the channel at Guantanamo a few days

ago greater precautions have been observed. Both ships struck contact mines without exploding them. Each mine contained 40 pounds of gun cotton, sufficient to destroy any vessel. The mine which became entangled in the propellor of the Marblehead was of the contact variety, surrounded by six plungers, and one of which when struck is supposed to break a glass bulb containing fulminate of mercury.

bulb containing fulminate of mercury

detonating 142 pounds of gun cotton. The mine was covered with barnacles, which interfered with the action of the plungers, thus saving the ship and

Lee's Secretary Killed.

A deadly lightning bolt from a clear sky killed Janies F. Gatewood, General Lee's private secretary, at Pablo Ecach, a coast resort, near Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday afternoon. General Lee was very much shocked over the news, and at once went to his room.

Lee was very much shocked over the news, and at once went to his room. Tears were in his eyes. When General Lee came back from Havana, Gatewood then a medical graduate, began assisting him in his correspondence. When General Lee was made a Brigadier he made Gatewood his private secretary. He is from a good family, and was the only support of an aged mother and sister in Richmond, Va.

NEWS NOTES.

Several persons were killed a tornado at Decatur, Ala., the other

A lamp was upset by Miss Ander-scheck of Sharpsburg, Pa, last Satur-day while she was curiling her hair, and she was burned to death.

Judge John J. Wickham, of the Penn-sylvania superior court died at Beaver, Pa., last Saturday. Hemmorrhage caused by over-exertion caused his

The Westinghouse company of Pitts-burg has secured a contract to supply all railroads in Russia with patent air brakes. The contract involes between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000.

Gov. Budd of California has commut-ed the death sentence of Samuel A. Worden to life imprisonment. During a railroad strike in 1894 at Sacramento Worden helped wreck a train in which the engineer and three soldiers were killed.

death.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO.

Thousands of troops are assemble ing here awaiting transportation to

of the Philippines will accompany this army when it sails

HOUSE FAVORS HAWAIL

Vote Stood 209 to 01 Resolutions Relating to the Conditions on Which the Islands Will be Accepted Speaker Reed Absent.

By a vote of 209 to 91 the house of representatives Wednesday afternoon adopted the Newlands resolutions, providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The debate, which has continued without interruption since Saturday, has been one of the most notable of this congress, the proposed annexation being considered of great commercial and

congress, the proposed annexation being considered of great commercial and strategic importance by its advocates, and being looked upon by its opponents as involving a radical departure from the long-established policy of the country, and likely to be followed by the inauguration of a pronounced policy of colonization, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, and participation in international wrangles. More than half a hundred members participated in the debate. From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting in opposition. In the Democratic ranks the division upon the question was more marked, is Democratic members voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolutions, is Democratic members voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolutions, is Democrate, 8 Populists and 4 fusionists: the vote against annexation comprised 17 Democrats, 3 Itepublicans, 7 Populists and 4 fusionists: the vote against annexation comprised 17 Democrats, and then by resolution accept the vession and declare the islands annexed. The resolutions provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii not to exceed 34,000,000 is assumed. Chinese immigration is provided that, until congress shall provide for the government of the islands, all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the president shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect a provisional government for the lislands. Congressman Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, presided when the Hawaiian resolutions were adopted. Speaker Reed being ill. The speaker sent word, however, that he was opposed to annava-

ever, that he was opposed to anraxa-tion. It is expected that the measure will pass the senate in a few days.

EFFECTS OF THE DELAY

Troops Will Not be in Condition to Fight When They

Reach Santiage. reliable information as to the No reliable information as to the cruse of the intensely aggravating delay of sending troops to Cuba could be obtained about the war department. Naval officials, whose patience has been sorely tried by the slowness of the army in getting to Admiral Sampson's assistance, angrily intimated that the movement of the troop ships had been halted after they had got under way by the discovery that in the confusion of getting on board at Tampa essential parts of the soidiers' equipment had been left behind in the freight cars. Officials of both departments in private conversation express every concern at the probable effect every concern at the probable effect

on the troops of their long confine

ment on the overcrowded transports in the intense heat of the last few days. If from this on all goes well with the fleet, therefore, when it reaches the point of debarkation, near Santiago, the soldiers will have had 10 days of

the soldiers will have had 10 days of the most exhausting sort of experience crowded together under a broiling sun during the day and with little chance for refreshing sleep at night. To put it very mildly, they will hardly be in good fighting trim when they reach Santiago, and it is therefore predicted here that it will be the middle of next week at the earliest before the combin-ed land and sea attack on Santiago can be attempted with prudence.

TO MEET THE SPANIARDS.

American Ships Ready to Meet the Cudis Fleet Should It Dure to Sail for Cuba.

Big Russian Contracts for America. Ambassador Hitchcock, at St. Pet-ersburg, under date of May 21, informs

the state department that the Man

rallways within the last six months. Spain's Fleet Headed Toward Manila

The captain of a German steamer

which arrived at Gibraitar last Friday reports having sighted the Spanish Cadix fleet off Ceuta, north coast of Africa, about opposite and seventeen miles south-southeast of Gibraitar. The warships, it is said, were going in an easterly direction. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers and four torpedo boat

can be attempted with prudence.

"The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrived. Three German, two-British, one French, one Jupanese men-of-war now in port. Another flerman man-of-war is expected. The following is a correct list of the Spanish vessels captured and destroyed:

"Destroyed—Two protected cruisers, five unprotected cruisers, one transport, one serving vessel, both armed.

"The following were captured: The transport Manila and the gunboat Callao."

Admiral Dewey's report was food for

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM DEWEY,

MANILA MUST FALL.

Insurgents Treating Spanish Prisoners Rumanily-

Augusti Sends Word to Madrid That he Can

Resist the Enemy No Longer.

The government at Washington has taken it for granted that Manila, for the present at least belongs to the United States. A post office will be established on the islands as soon as the first expedition of troops arrive. A new form of government will be inaugurated by Gen. Merritt and import duties placed upon all goods coming into Philippine ports.

The navy department has received the following from Admiral Dewey:

"Cavite, June 12, Via Hong Kong, June 17.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3, Insurgents continue hostilities and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay with refugees on board, under guard of neutral men-of-war; this with my permission.

"The health of the squadron con-

Callan."

Admiral Dewey's report was food for a good deal of discussion at the navy department. Taken in connection with the press reports it would seem to indicate that Manila probably has fallen by this time. One phrase used by the admiral that "they do not intend to take the city at the present time," warrants the belief that he has reached a perfect understanding with the insurgent leader and that the town is not to be attacked until his own troops arrive. For some reason it is extremely desirable that such should be the case, and that Dewey should receive the surdesirable that such should be the case, and that Dewey should receive the sur-render of the town in person, rather than force the Spaniards to surrender to the insurgents and thereby afford a possible pretext for the interference of

to the insurgents and thereby afford a
possible pretext for the interference of
some of the European powers, whose
ships are gathering in suspiciously
large numbers in Manila bay.
The following dispatch from Manila,
signed by Capt, Gen. Augusti and
dated June 13, is published officially at
Madrid:

Madrid:

"The grave situation set forth in my dispatch of June S continues. The troops are fighting on the line of blockhouses which stops the enemy's advance. The enemy has begn strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city.
"Communication with the provinces is still cut and I do not know whether the detachments there will be able to hold out against a lack of resources.
"I hope to receive assistance from the peninsula before our means of defense are exhausted."

HEAVY WAR EXPENSES.

A Deficiency Bill of \$224,032,323 Reported to the

House An Energency Nava Fund.

The general deficiency bill, carrying an aggregate of \$224.032,323, was reported to the house a few days ago by the committee on appropriations. All but \$18.205,026 is for war expenses and \$8,070,872 of these ordinary deficiencies are for tensions. The bill is the largest deficiency bill

ever presented to congress and the largest appropriation bill put through that body since the civil war, a special appropriation bill of upwards of \$700. appropriation bill of upwards of \$700,-000,000 enacted into a law in 1863 collipsing it. In addition to the amount carried by this bill, appropriations have been made during the session to supply deficiencies aggregating \$115,-256,156, making in all for deficiencies, including the present measure, \$339,-388,490. Of this amount \$221,183,453 is distinctively for war expenses and is independent of amounts carried in the naval and fortification acts and in the naval and fortification ac naval auxiliary act, which appropri ated \$3,000,000,

ated \$3,000,000.

Under the head of naval establishment the bill caries \$10,000,000 for an emergency naval fund, and a maximum of \$500,000 of the sum appropriated for the creation of an auxiliary naval force is authorized to be expended for the repair and equipment of vessels so purchased.

The following appropriations are included under the head of military establishment:

tablishment:

Pay of volunteers under act approved April 22, 1598, and subsequent acts for the six months beginning July 1, \$25.026,266; also volunteers' pay under that act and subsequent acts, muster-ed into service under the president's call of May 25, to be available from June 1 to December 31, 1898, in all \$14,-Total for war department and military establishment war expenses, \$178,-317,876.

OR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Ample Provision Made to Care for the Troops Name

It was determined by President McKinley, Secretary Long and the members of the Naval War Board, at a
conference held at the Executive Mansion a few days ago to organize a fast
flyfing squadron to meet Admiral
Camara's Cadiz fleet if it comes across
the Atlantic. The squadron will be under the command of Commodore
Schley, and will be composed of the
first-class battleship Oregon, which Geing to Coba.

Lieut. Colonel J. M. Brown, surgeon U. S. A., general purchasing agent of the army medical department, in New York said that thorough provision had York said that thorough provision had been made for caring for the sick and wounded in the army that is now on its way to Cuba. The strength of the hospital corps is 700. Of this number 150 hospital stewards and assistants, including trained nurses, sailed on the transports. Dr. Brown has shipped south 1,000,000 yards of bandages besides large numbers of hospital cots and bedding. Each officer and man in Gen. Shafter's command is provided with a kit of appliances with which he can attend to his own wounds if necess, sary. These appliances are done up in a waterproof package and consist of two compresses, one rolled bandage and one triangular bundage. The kit cost 13 cents each and 60,000 of them have been shipped to Tampa. The United States army is the only army in the world supplied with such an out-fit. Schley, and will be composed of the first-class battleship Oregon, which made such a record-breaking trip from San Francisco: the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the New Orleans, the Minneapolis, the Cincinnati, the Nework, the Yale or the Harvard, and probably one or two other vessels. The flying squadron will concentrate near San Juan, Puerto Rico, and await the appearance of the Spanish fleet. the state department that the Manchurian rallway in Russia has awarded the Westinghouse Airbrake Company of Pittsburg a contract amounting to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 for equipping rolling stock with airbrakes, and that the contract is to be duplicated in the near future. He also states that 65 Baldwin locomotives have been ordered from Philadelphia, making a total of 80 Baldwins ordered in nine weeks, and 128 sold to Russian rallways within the last six months.

MANILA NEWS.

The rebels are two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) outside Manila. The town is entirely surrounded; and every night there is fighting.

Spain prefers that Manila should fall into the hands of the Americans instead of the insurgents. The latter are notorious for their crucity.

The rebels will endeavor to make Manila establish an independent government before the arrival of the Americans. The Americans will bombard when the troops arrive.