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DAYTON OREGON

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

The senate has passed the bill providing for mail facilities in the army.

The house passed the senate bill authorizing the army to feed the Cubans and the people of the island of Cuba.

A special from Madrid says the municipal buildings at Linares have been sacked and the crowd fired on by soldiers.

The cruiser Charleston has been placed in commission at Yajalo, Cal. She will be dispatched with supplies for Dewey after being docked and overhauled.

Orders have been sent to Admiral Dewey by the McCulloch from Hong Kong to re-establish cable communication.

Certain powers, it has been definitely learned, says a London dispatch, have again made overtures to Great Britain, looking to intervention in the war between Spain and the United States.

The Yukon river will be open for navigation about June 1, says the latest arrival at Skagway from Dawson.

The LaFayette, a French liner, bound from Coruna, Spain, for Havana, was captured off the latter port by the gunboat Annapolis.

The anti-English sentiment in Cuba is being fostered by the Spanish press, and it is rapidly becoming stronger.

Porto Rico is said to be on the eve of revolt. The inhabitants are unable to longer endure the present situation.

The Spanish gold premium is nearly 80 per cent and the government is trying to place treasury bills in London, offering as much as 15 per cent, but at present with no prospect of success.

Frederick R. Couderc, the eminent lawyer and jurist, who represented the United States in the Behring sea commission, says the United States may rightfully retain the Philippine islands.

Captain Kent, a British torpedo expert, who has returned to Toronto, after an examination of the Maine wreck gives it as his opinion that a mine laid by Spanish officers destroyed the battleship.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that General Pando has ordered all the garrison in eastern Cuba to concentrate in Manzanillo, Nevitas, Gantanamo and Santiago de Cuba.

Between \$12,000 and \$15,000 went up in flames and smoke on the Linnton road about three miles from Portland, Or. The property destroyed was M. Burellbach's crematory and outbuildings, together with 110 head of hogs.

San Francisco will at once become a base of important military and naval operations. Before many days, 6,000 troops will be encamped on the Presidio reservation.

The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Argonaut, which was brought in by the Mariboead, contained a letter from Havana under date of April 26, which spoke of suffering among the poorer classes of the population, who were entirely without means of support.

Water spouts and tornadoes have played havoc and done hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage near Van Buren, Ark. Three houses were blown down at Rudy, and it is reported that Winslow, a summer resort on the top of Boston mountain, is entirely gone.

Lynde Bradley, an expert electrician in Milwaukee, has perfected plans for the use of the X-ray on board of war vessels and on the field.

Miss Martha Colver, who lives near St. Paul, is said to have killed more wolves than any woman in the Northwest.

A rope seven miles long and 4 1/2 inches in circumference, weighing nearly 60 tons, has just been made for use in a district subway in Glasgow, Scotland.

J. Waldere Kirk, the "king of duds," was held up and robbed of money and jewelry to the value of \$2,500 in St. Louis.

James Doel, the oldest living actor, has just celebrated his 94th birthday in Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, England.

Instead of importing, India is beginning to export coal at the rate of about 100,000 tons monthly. The principal collieries are in Bengal.

Irene McDougall Garfield, son of the late president, resides in Boston, is 27 years of age and has just won his first law case in city courts.

LATER NEWS.

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

It is said Spanish spies are apparently at work in this country. Evidence has been discovered of a plot to blow up the locks at South St. Marie.

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

The Spanish government has no money to buy war supplies, and will therefore insist that the cortes sit continuously until credits are voted.

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

The entire army stationed at Chucamanga Park has been ordered to the front. The First and Tenth cavalry to New Orleans, the Second cavalry to Mobile, the Third and Sixth to Tampa. The entire body of infantry goes to Tampa.

The torpedo-boat Winslow engaged three Spanish gunboats off Cardenas bay. She disabled one, and put all three to flight, and came out unscathed.

It is asserted in Hong Kong that Admiral Dewey finds the insurgents at the Philippines growing dangerous. He cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so.

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

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

News has been received by the navy department that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Cadiz. The object of this move, it is believed, is the concentration of the entire Spanish fleet for a bold stroke, in accordance with the plans of the Spanish minister of marine, as unofficially returned from Madrid last week.

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

The cabinet has decided to inaugurate an aggressive campaign against the Spaniards in the Philippines and Cuba. Five thousand troops will be sent to Manila at once from the Pacific coast.

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

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

Another tale of death on the Alaska trail has been received at Victoria, B. C. Twenty-two men were engulfed in the waters of an icebound mountain stream near Crater lake. Of the party not one life was saved.

The surgeon of the Castilla says that in the battle of Manila the Spanish Admiral Montejó was wounded. The captain, chaplain and 90 others were killed and 60 wounded on the Castilla.

Lynde Bradley, an expert electrician in Milwaukee, has perfected plans for the use of the X-ray on board of war vessels and on the field.

Many cases have been discovered in which rich New York women hire their own proxies to go to Oklahoma to impersonate them in securing divorces.

The Railway Age predicts that the total expenditures in new railway buildings in 1895 will not be less than \$50,000,000, and may well exceed \$60,000,000.

Over 600 young women are at present enrolled in the various departments of the Swiss universities.

Prof. J. W. Hoffman, of the state colored college at Orangeburg, S. C., who was elected a fellow of the American geographical society the other day, is the first colored man to be so honored.

Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, one of the best known Episcopal ministers in California, died in Santa Rosa, aged 82 years. He was in Montgomery, Ala., when the Confederate congress held its first session and delivered the opening prayer.

TO ASSIST GOMEZ

Transport Starts With Supplies for the Campaign.

ACCOMPANIED BY TROOPS

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

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—The steamer Gussie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States government for the use of the Cuban insurgents.

The first regiment of infantry will accompany the expedition, and will be in charge of the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents.

The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aid, who has just returned from Cuba.

The Gussie has on board between 6,000 and 7,000 Springfield rifles, about 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hardtack.

The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding the point of landing, but in view of Captain Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader, General Delgado, it is supposed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana.

The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck a one-pounder rapid-fire gun. It is understood, however, that she will be met not far from Key West by a gunboat from the blockading squadron, and escorted to the designated landing place.

The Whitney, a sister ship of the Gussie, which sailed for Dry Tortugas with two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, returned today. It is intimated that she will follow the Gussie to Cuba as soon as the arms and supplies can be loaded.

Before a week has passed it is believed the insurgent leaders will have been furnished with arms enough for at least 15,000 men, and with a base of supplies established on the coast, a vigorous campaign against the Spanish forces will be inaugurated.

Large amounts of powder and projectiles for the blockading squadron are now arriving here.

On Picnic Island there are 12 cars loaded with dynamite torpedoes, powder and other ammunition, which will be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the wharf tracks.

An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work today fitting up big transports. It is believed now that all of the boats here will be in readiness for loading by Wednesday night.

General Nunez Returns.—Major-General Nunez, of the Cuban army, arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was effected about two weeks ago, after conferences between Nunez, General Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban delegate, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez.

After a brief conference with Mr. Quesada, General Nunez left for New York, where he will report to President Palma. The results of his trip are guarded with much care by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the island.

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

GOMEZ EAGER TO AID.—His Troops Are Badly in Need of Arms and Ammunition.

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

Hunger in the field almost equals Weyler's cemetery towns. Ten thousand revolutionists have died in the last few months. Gomez' own forces in Santa Clara are being vicariously on small game.

Other portions are worse, and but 20,000 healthy soldiers remain.

There are 12,000 men in Southeastern Cuba; 2,000 in Santa Clara under Carrillo; 1,500 in Matanzas under Betancourt; 1,500 in Havana under various small leaders; 3,000 in Pinar del Rio. Pedro Diaz and Mayi Rodriguez are under the experienced and skillful Gomez, and there are fully 20,000 more Cubans anxious to fight if armed, equipped and fed by the United States.

Example by a few regular troops, the moderate estimate is at least 40,000 Cubans, of which at least half heard bullets before.

Conditions of the blockaded island beggar description.

American exports for 1897 amounted to \$1,050,000,000.

No Officers to Be Rejected.—Washington, May 11.—Adjutant-General Corbin today stated that orders have been issued directing mustering officers to accept all officers who may be appointed by the governors of the several states, but to keep for reference a complete record of the disabilities of officers so appointed.

This order reflects on the many protests against the numerous rejections on account of physical disabilities, and will have much weight on Oregon and Washington, where rejections have been very numerous.

NO SURRENDER.

The Spaniards at Manila Are Still Arrogant.

London, May 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant and not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces.

A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable. The Hong Kong correspondent of the Chronicle says the British in Manila have forwarded a petition to Vice-Admiral Seymour, commander-in-chief of the Chinese station, for further naval assistance.

It is anticipated that additional ships will be sent there. The British consul is working in harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the British interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

There is no desire to advocate British acquisition of the Philippines, thus completing the chain of British possessions from the Straits settlements by Borneo to this colony.

It is felt that the occupation of the Philippines by any other great European power would be most dangerous to their interests. Business at Manila is at a complete standstill, but the Spaniards are not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces.

The British inhabitants, however, are confident that the trouble will soon be over.

DEWEY'S PROMOTION.—A Substantial Recognition of His Remarkable Victory.

Washington, May 11.—A fitting tribute was paid by the senate to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay. The message from the president was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command.

Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice, the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president.

The senate went further than that. A bill was passed increasing the number of rear-admirals to seven, in order that the president might nominate Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent.

In addition, a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to, directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor, and have struck in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight.

The resolution appropriates \$10,000 to enable the secretary to carry these provisions into effect.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.—A Second Call for Volunteers Will Be Made Soon.

Olympia, Wash., May 11.—Governor Rogers today received the following telegram from Representative Lewis, dated Washington:

"Inform any of the Guard omitted from present selected quota that the secretary of war assures me new quota will be sought from Washington in next call, which will be in 10 days."

The governor should this call be made it must be largely filled from companies yet to be organized. Parties desiring can form companies upon a volunteer basis, and if the president makes a call for more troops they will be selected from the companies so organized.

The governor is in receipt of a large number of requests from patriotic citizens requesting appointments in the service, and from others who desire to become commissioned officers with power to form companies to be afterward mustered into the national service.

SPAIN'S BREAD RIOTS.—Many Victims Killed in Their Efforts to Secure Food.

London, May 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the Telegraph says: Bread riots continue throughout Spain. The painful monotony of the story was broken this morning by news of victims killed and wounded in their wild attempts to obtain food.

In Ciudad Real and almost every town in the province of that name there were serious disorders, and the outbreaks were only quelled by the military.

Now it appears that the prisons are too small and too few to contain the people arrested. Yesterday at Linares 14,000 workmen became disorderly, and a regular battle ensued with the municipal guards.

The rioters possessed themselves of a quantity of firearms, and the streets were barricaded, and they remained so till the moment of telegraphing. Twelve dead bodies and many wounded still lie in the streets, and nobody dares to remove any of them on account of the firing, which continues steadily.

New York, May 10.—The Herald says: Members of the Porto Rico revolutionary junta in this city have received advices from the West Indies stating that the natives of Porto Rico have risen at Junices and Balamar, and that upon the arrival of the United States fleet, 70,000 men will take the field against Spain.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.—Madrid, May 11.—It is announced the cabinet ministers have placed their portfolios in the hands of Sagasta, with a view of the probable reconstruction of the ministry.

The queen regent consulted late this afternoon with Montero Rios, president of the senate, who advises a reconstruction of the cabinet. It is increasingly probable that the cabinet will be reformed, with Senor Gamaza included, after the lower house has adopted the indemnity bill.

Nordstrom Must Hang.—Washington, May 11.—The appeal of Charles W. Nordstrom, under sentence of death in the state of Washington, was today, for the second time, denied by the supreme court of the United States.

Nordstrom appealed from the decision of the federal court of that state, refusing him a writ of habeas corpus, and the supreme court confirmed the decision.

Cuban Deputies Assemble.—Havana, May 7.—The assembly elected Cuban deputies assembled yesterday for the first time to effect organization.

Bad Fire in Duluth.—Duluth, Minn., May 10.—Fifty frame buildings in Minnesota point, just above the ship canal, were burned this afternoon. An hour after the fire started, 2,000 people were homeless.

The fire took 12 frame store buildings, the front on Lewis lake avenue, just below the "Under-the-Bill" district, and swept from there back to the lake shore. The district was populated by the poorest people in the city.

There were no particularly large individual losses. The total is thought to be over \$100,000.

DEWEY'S VICTORY

Revised Story of His Fight With the Spaniards.

YANKEE SKILL AND DARING

The Spanish Fleet Was Caught Without Steam—A Fatal Attempt Was Made to Blow Up American Ships With Submarine Mines.

Hong Kong, May 10.—Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the island, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and the facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat High McCulloch arrived here yesterday.

And even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable necessarily made the entire account of the engagement somewhat broken.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion.

At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality, and of railroad time-table order.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a messenger to Governor-General Augusti, announcing the ingurgation of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an enormous advantage.

Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed; not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore. This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that the American gunners, ships and guns are superior to any fleet anywhere.

Great credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for to a man they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig bay, about 30 miles north of Manila bay, Saturday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoiter the enemy. They found no Spanish ships at the entrance of the bay, and so Commodore Dewey decided to risk the mines and proceed that same night after dark into the bay of Manila, which he did.

The order of battle taken by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwaters of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and Manila.

The American fleet entered Manila bay Saturday night with the greatest ease. The Spaniards had not established a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay.

The early hours of the morning revealed the ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Its action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships, and then the Cavite forts opened up, and the smaller Spanish ships brought their guns into play.

The American squadron, which entered the bay through the shells of the Spaniards, which began to strike the water around them, moved majestically onward.

When nearing Baker bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or wide of their mark.

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern channel between Caballo and Frile in front of the Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and McCulloch. The two store ships, Nanshan

and Zafiro, brought up the rear. In that order they swept grandly before the city and faced the enemy in column line.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began. The Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Leon and Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with their four gunboats and the torpedo-boats inside the harbor.

The American ships passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered demoralization among the Spanish fleet and batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Cristina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon after the fire became worse and worse, until they were burned to the water's edge.

The Don Ulloa made a most magnificent display of bravado. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep afloat, he nailed her colors to her mast and sank with all hands fighting to the last. She was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clear by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working her guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the water.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedo-boat crept along the shore and around the offing in an attempt to attack the American storeships, but she was promptly discovered. She was driven ashore and was actually blown to pieces.

The Mindanao had meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The battle, which was started at about 5 A. M., and adjourned at 8:30 A. M., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 P. M. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the Spanish defenders on shore.

On the water the burning, smoldering or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured a dozen of the crew.

Shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship.

On the other hand, about 160 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montejó, the Spanish admiral, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroyed in due course of time. The Reina Cristina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain, and a midshipman. By one shot which struck her bridge, about 100 men were killed and 60 wounded on board the ship. Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over 1,000 men.

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed. Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continually during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender.

The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, but it was said Commodore Dewey feared rising upon the part of the insurgents if he emptied a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila.

EXPENSES OF WAR

The Issuance of Bonds Favored by the President

TALKED OVER BY CABINET

Senate's Action Causes President Uneasiness—May Throw Out Bond Feature, Which Would Interfere With Plans Mapped Out.

Washington, May 9.—At a cabinet meeting today, besides the war situation in its general aspect, there was some discussion of the relative merits of persons seeking brigadier-generalships and other commissions in the army. The president expressed himself very pronouncedly as opposed to the appointment to such responsible positions of those who have had no military experience.

One feature of the session was a discussion of the attitude of the senate in providing the "sinews of war" for defraying the expenditures of the war. The president has positive information that the senate committee on finance, which is still struggling with the war-revenue bill, will report the measure with the bond feature eliminated.

This causes the administration great uneasiness and embarrassment, and the statement is made that the possibility of adverse action of the full body of the senate is a source of much anxiety.

The president laid before the cabinet the information he had as to what is to be looked for from the senate, and, while not expressing absolute confidence in favorable action by the senate with the bond feature incorporated, expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond provision. Should it not become a part of the law, many urgent appropriations for the war will have to be held back.

The money to be secured from bond sales, it is said, is needed imperatively for the execution of the plans mapped out, and adverse action by the senate was likely to interfere unless the money is otherwise provided, and by as speedy a method as by the issuance of bonds.

The administration is anxious to impress this fact upon congress, so that ample revenues may be at hand for a vigorous prosecution of the war. There was considerable gratification evinced at the general war outlook. There was a strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the sea to intercept the Oregon or to come into the waters near home to begin operations, would be found eventually to be now progressing to some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean.

While there is great reliance on the part of members of the administration on the subject, there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson give him great latitude.

It was announced by Secretary Alger today that the volunteer army will consist of seven corps, each in command of a major-general.

Theodore Roosevelt was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel today. "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was the first of the major-generals of the volunteer army to be mustered in. Wheeler has the distinction of being the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the military service of the United States.

MANY FAILED TO PASS.—Twenty Per Cent of Washington Guardsmen Rejected.

Tacoma, May 9.—About 20 per cent of the members of the National Guard companies thus far examined by the examining surgeon at Camp Rogers have failed to pass on account of physical disability. Thursday night a meeting of the line officers of the regiment was held in one of the major's tents, and an expression was given by some of the company commanders that, if the same percentage of their men was refused, they would take their companies home and make no attempt to be mustered in. The officers also agreed upon a telegram, which was sent to Washington today, asking that the examining and mustering officers be instructed to admit the line officers of the regiment without subjecting them to the physical examination.

But Few Chosen.—Portland, Or., May 9.—Fully 90 per cent of the men examined yesterday at Camp McKinley failed to pass muster, most of them because they weighed too much or too little in proportion to their stature. Thirty men were rejected from Captain Heath's crack company from McMinnville. Company A of Portland, suffered a like fate. Not a lot of the army regulations, and when the labors of the examining officers are concluded there promise to be little more left of