DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

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

A special from Madrid says the municipal buildings at Linares have been sacked and the crowd fired on by soldiers. Fourteen were killed and 60

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

Kong to re-establish cable communicaprovisions and prompt relief measures goes to Tampa. are necessary to avert suffering.

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, but Great Britain persisted in her refusal the odds of three to one fair. to take part in such a move.

gold is expected to come out this

The LaFayette, a French liner, bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana, was captured off the latter port by the gunboat Annapolis, Commander Hunker, while trying to run the blockade, after having previously been warned off. She had on board a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo, possibly containing contraband of war. It is said in Washington that the incident may lead to complications with France.

In accordance with the recommendation of the president, embodied in a message sent to congress, that body passed a resolution of thanks to Commodore (now admiral) Dewey, and the officers and crews of the vessels of his squadron, for their brilliant achievement in defeating the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, and in capturing the fortifications and defenses at Cavite. A bill was also passed promoting Dewey to

the rank of admiral. The anti-English sentiment in Cuba 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. Coudert, 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 battle-ship.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that General Pando has ordered all the garrison in eastern Cuba to concentrate in Manzanillo, Neuvitas, Gantanamo and Santiago de Cuba. All other places have been evacuated.

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. Burelbach's crematory and outbuildings, together with 110 head of hogs. The fire is supposed to have been of an in-

cendiary origin. San Francisco will at once become base of important military and naval operations. Before many days 6,000 armed men will be encamped on the ed they improved their opportunities Presidio reservation. Orders have been by fleeing to Manilla and taking with received to this effect by General Mer- them the Mauser rifles of the fort.

riam, commanding the department of California and the Columbia. The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Argonaut, which was brought in by the Marblehead contained a letter from stream near Crater lake. Of the party Havana under date of April 26, which spoke of suffering among the poorer classes of the population, who were entirely without means of support. The writer himself said he did not know

where he was to get his dinner. 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. The Arkansas river is 25 miles wide in places, and is now four inches higher than it was in 1892, which was the highest on record.

Minor News Items.

A Christian scientist in New York has committed suicide because she was in poor health.

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

A rope seven miles long and 416 inches in circumference, weighing nearly 60 tons, has just been made for use in a district subway in Glasgow, 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 apparentup the locks at Sault St. Marie. Admiral Montejo, in charge of the Spanish fleet at Manila, is reported to

have been killed by the populace after having escaped from Cavite. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has

chartered about 80 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. Provisions and especially wheat are becoming scarce at Madrid.

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

The entire army stationed at Chickamauga Park has been ordered to the Orders have been sent to Admiral tront. The First and Tenth cavairy Dewey by the McCulloch from Hong go to New Orleans, the Second cavalry Kong to re-establish cable communication Mobile, the Third and Sixth to Manila is said to be short of Tampa. The entire body of infantry

The torpedo-boat Winslow engaged three Spanish gunboats off Cardenas bay. She disabled one, and put all three to flight, and came out unscathed. Lieutenant Bernardo, Ensign Bagley and the men of the Winslow thought

It is asserted in Hong Kong that Ad-The Yukon river will be open for miral Dewey finds the insurgents at navigation about June 1, says the latest the Philippines growing dangerous. arrival at Skagway from Dawson. His He cannot control them, nor can be enbelief is based on the fact that unusu- able the Spanlards to do so. Massaally warm weather prevails on the cres are said to have occurred outside Yukon. Twenty millions of Klondike Manila, the insurgents killing Spanish women and children.

> 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 Montejo 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 announced from Madrid last week. The return of the Cape Verdes fleet to Cadiz leaves Sampson with no Spanish fleet to fight, except those smaller craft in Cuban waters.

A Madrid dispatch says orders have been sent to the governor-general of the Philippines to resist to the death the attack on Manila.

A dispatch from Bahia, Brazil, announces the arrival there of the battle-ship Oregon. It is said her call at Babia was in accordance with instruc-

tions from Washington. The cabinet has decided to inaugurate an agressive campaign against the Spaniards in the Philippines and Cuba. Five thousand troops will be sent to Manila at once from the Pacific coast. Later on Havana will be attacked from the rear by the United States and insurgent troops, and by the fleet in

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 done tricked Commander Lamberton, 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 grant-

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 not one life was saved. The sudden breaking of the ice on which tie gold seekers were walking sent them to their doom without a moment's warning. The names of the dead are un-

known. The surgeon of the Castilla says that in the battle of Manila the Spanish Admiral Montejo was wounded. The captain, chaplain and 90 others were killed and 60 wounded on the Castilla. One hundred and fifty were killed and 90 wounded on the Reina Cristina, Admiral Montejo's flagship. Five were killed and 90 wounded on the Don Juan de Austria; four killed and 50 wounded

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 hired proxies to go to Oklahoma to impersonate them in securing divorces.

The Railway Age predicts that the total expenditures in new railway buildings in 1898 will not be less than \$50,000,000, and may well exceed

ASSIST GOMEZ

ly at work in this country. Evidence has been discovered of a plot to blow Transport Starts With Supplies for the Campaign.

ACCOMPANIED BY TROOPS

ieveral 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. A company of 100 United States troops from the First regiment of infantry will accompany the expedition, and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the ants, however, are confident that 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 rapidfire 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 desig-

nated 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 inti-mated 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

On Picnic Island there are 12 cars loaded with dynamite torpedoes, pow der 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.

Géneral Nunez Returns.

Washington, May 11 .- 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 com munication 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

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' has available the land forces necessary to take Hayana without risking many of our soldiers.

Hunger in the field almost equals Weyler's cemetery towns. Ten thousand Cuban revolutionists have died in the last four months. Gomez' own forces in Santa Clara are now living vicariously on small game. Other portions are worse, and but 20,000 healthy soldiers remain. 4. There are 12,000 men in Southcast-

ern Cuba; 2,000 in Santa Clara under Carillo, 1,500 in Matanzas under Betancourt: 1,500 in Havana under various small leaders; 8,000 in Pinar del Rio. Pedro Diaz and Mayi Rodriguez are under the experienced and skillful Gomez, and there are full, 20,000 more Cubans anxious to fight if armed, equipped and fed by the United States. pled by a few regular troops, the most moderate estimate is 40,000 resolute Cubans, of which at least half heard bul-

Conditions of the blockaded island beggar description.

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

NO SURRENDER.

The Spanlards at Manila Are Still 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-Ad- YANKEE SKILL AND DARING miral Seymonr, commander-in-chief of the Chinese station, for further naval assistance, and 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 Spanlards and natives

in check. There is no desire to advocate Brit ish 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 inhabittrouble will soon be over.

DEWEY'S PROMOTION.

A Substantial Recognition of His Re-markable 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 farther 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

Olympia, Wash., May 11. - Governor Rogers today received the following 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 said should this second 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 preswill 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 after- inside the stone and timber breakwaters ward 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 too few to contain the people arrested. | ward.

Yesterday at Linares 14,000 workmen became disorderly, and a regular guards. The rioters possessed themremained so till the moment of tele graphing. Twelve dead bodies and and nobody dares to remove any of

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 Junicas 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

of the ministry. The queen regent consulted late this tion of the cabinet. It is increasingly formed, with Senor Gamaza included, behaved in the same way and shared after the lower house has adopted the ber fate.

DEWEY'S VICTORY

Fight With the Spaniards.

out Steam-A Futile 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 Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business su idenly thrown upon the cable necessarily made the entire account of the engagement somewhat

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 on 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 inauguration 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 Spanlards, 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 Spantards 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 elegram from Representative Lewis, 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 80, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoiter ident makes a call for more troops they 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 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 reriots continue throughout Spain. The vealed the ships to each other, and the painful monetony of the story was Spanish flagship opened fire. Its acbroken this morning by news of victims tion was followed by some of the larger killed and wounded in their wild at- Spanish warships, and then the Cavite tempts to obtain food. In Ciudad Real forts opened up, and the smaller Spanand almost every town in the province ish ships brought their guns into play. of that name there were serious disor- The American suardon, which entered ders, and the outbreaks were only the bay through the shells of the Spanquelled by the military. Now it ap- jards, which began to strike the water pears that the prisons are too small and around them, moved majestically on-

When nearing Bakor bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance battle enseed with the municipal shead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or selves of a quantity of firearms, and torpedo. This was followed by a secthe streets were barricaded, and they ond and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawmany wounded still lie in the streets, ing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the them on account of the firing, which 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 Cabalio and Frile inlets, the following was the order: Flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and McCulloch. The two store ships, Nanshan

London, May 10 .- The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives these details: There was an act of treachery on the part of the Spanish view of the probable reconstruction ship, which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the afternoon with Montore Rios, president boat, but the American guns were of the senate, who advises a reconstruc-She went to the bottom with all on probable that the cabinet will be re- board. Several vessels close inshore

and Zeafiro, brought up the rear. In that order they swelt grandly be-fore the city and faced the enemy in

Though the Spaniards had opened Revised Story of His Fight With the 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 Luon and Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with their four gunboats and the torpedo-boats inside the har-

> The American ships passed back-ward 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 bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep affoat, 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 waters.

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

The Mindanac 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.

She Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the Span-

ish defenders on shore. seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore gin operations, would be found eventuany 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 lamage 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 to-tally destroyed. Admiral Montejo, the Spanish admiral, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroved 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 Castilla. Indeed, some estimates place the num-

ber 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 es planade 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 Commo dore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled Wednesday after they had capitulated.

It is said the commodore ordered the cable to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city. It is understood that the Spanish ships did not get under steam, until after the alarm was given.

It is said, that the Spanish commander informed the governor-general that it was advisable to surrender in the interest of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was shot half away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shat-tered by a shell and her steam pipe cers are dictinded there promis s to be little more left of the First regiment of burst.

As yet, there are no further details. After the day's fighting had ceased Commodore Dewey sent an ultimatum to the city battery, ordering it to cease firing or he would bombard it. The Petrel chased a gunboat up the river Pasig, and the Spanish captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender. The American captain re-

'Unconditional surrender, or fight." To this, the Spaniard answered:1 'We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send for ammunition, cause our stores is exhausted."

EXPENSES OF WAR

The Issuance of Bonds Favored by the President.

TALKED OVER BY CABINET

enate'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 warrevenue 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 confi-dence in favorable action by the senate with the bond feature incorporated, expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond pro-vision. 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 On the water the burning, sunken the seas to intercept the Oregon or to or destroyed Spanish vessels could be come into the waters near home to becloser to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean.

While there is great reticience 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 majorgenerals 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 Guards men 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 40 per sent of the men examined yesterday at Camp McKinley failed to pass muster, most of them because they weighe I 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. jot or title was abated from the strict letter of the army regulations, and when the labors of the examining officers are oncluded there promis s to be

Light Brigale after the charge of Ba a lava.

American Missionics Missacred Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, May 7 .- It is said that the insurgents engaged in the rebellion, which has grown out of the dissatisfaction with the hut tax and was announced yesterday, who burned the headquarters of the American missionaries in Shengay, in the Sherboro distriot, have attacked and destroyed the town of Rotifunk. It is further said that the members of the American mission located there, who were Sierra Leoneinans, have been massacred.