

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The house has passed the bondage bill by a vote of 132 to 65.

An army of 45,000 men are now encamped at Chickamauga.

Impartial, the official organ of the Madrid government, reiterates that Cervera is in Santiago harbor.

A Hawaiian annexation measure in the form of an amendment to the war revenue bill has been offered in the senate.

An independent railroad line between Portland and the Sound is to be built at once. There is little doubt that the Vanderbilt is back of the enterprise.

J. J. Eban, who killed two persons in San Diego county, eight years ago, has atoned for his brutal crime with his life. He was executed in San Quentin prison.

Preparations for getting the soldiers off on the second expedition to Manila are being carried forward with all possible expedition at San Francisco, troops being rapidly equipped.

While miners were working in the Red Ash vein of Casia William colliery, about 10 miles east of Pottsville, Pa., a large body of water was struck and six men are supposed to have been drowned.

Mrs. Frank M. Pixley, widow of the late politician and journalist, died at her ranch, near Corte Madera, Marin county, California. The cause of her death was heart disease, from which she had suffered for many years.

The war department has chartered the steamers China and Colon, of the Pacific Mail Company, which, with the Centennial, Zealandia and Ohio, will comprise the next expedition to the Philippines. They will carry 5,000 men.

A novel plan to reach Cervera and destroy his fleet is offered by J. J. Holland, the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat. He says he will go into Santiago harbor with his boat and after first destroying the mines in the harbor will blow up the Spanish fleet.

The blockading squadron under Watson is doing duty along the western coast of Cuba.

The Madrid newspapers are urging the cutting of the American cable crossing the Atlantic, if the Cuban cables are severed.

The government is preparing to begin active operations in Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico at once, and bring the war to an end as quickly as possible.

The dispatch boat Dandy had a close call in a terrible storm at sea. The water gave out. Fuel also was running low and the little steamer finally made harbor just in time to avert serious disaster.

Captain Concha, of the ill-fated Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, destroyed at the battle of Manila, says that Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila was partially due to the deplorable condition of Admiral Montojo's fleet.

All Havana is fear stricken, and the conditions in the Cuban capital are described as being most distressing. Famine is imminent. The Spanish government officials jealously guard food of all kinds, and refuse to issue to any family more than enough for the needs of a single day at any one time.

It is now said that other nations will object to Hawaii's siding the United States. Such a move may lead to serious complications. Spain, it is thought likely, will demand an explanation of Dole's government, and in case of an unsatisfactory reply will appeal to the powers of Europe for support.

The war department has accepted the services of a company of German sharpshooters in the eastern district of Brooklyn. The organization is known as the independent volunteer company, and has 200 members. When war was first declared between the United States and Spain the organization was among the volunteers.

A Madrid dispatch says Spain is verging upon a revolution. Sister signs of an impending outbreak are multiplying. The queen is brave and determined. She refuses to fly the country, although urged by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to do so. News of the capture or destruction of Cervera's fleet, it is said, is sure to precipitate a civil war.

Charles W. Richards, sergeant of artillery, on duty at a mortar battery near Fort Taylor, Key West, was fired upon by three unknown men, whom he says he knows to be Spaniards. The fire was promptly returned, but the men escaped. Richards was slightly wounded. He says the three men carried a package containing dynamite, with which they intended to destroy the batteries.

Minor News Items.
More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

Prince Victor Emmanuel, count of Turin, nephew of the king of Italy, arrived in New York and will make a tour of the country.

Thaddeus H. Stanton, paymaster of the United States army, is the only officer of his corps who has received honorary rank for gallantry in action since the war of the rebellion.

Within the last ten years the number of railway stations in Germany has increased from 6,378 to 8,893.

Col. C. P. Eagan has been appointed commander general of subsistence of the army to succeed General William H. Nash, who has retired.

Admiral Dewey has been honored by the people of New Orleans at the expense of Spain. The street that has heretofore been known as Spain street was formally rechristened Dewey street and all the Spain signs were replaced by those bearing the name of the fa-

LATER NEWS.

Admiral Sampson's Fleet Opened Fire on the Fortifications at Santiago de Cuba.

Port au Prince, Hayti, June 2.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, a fleet composed of 14 warships, of which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear-Admiral Sampson, and a number of torpedo-boats began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The American fire was directed principally against the forts and the harbor.

The forts of Morro castle, La Socapa and Punta Gorda suffered especially. The cannonading was very persistent and cannot have failed to be destructive. It lasted until 3:45 P. M.

The town which is situated near the inner end of the harbor, escaped damage. At 3:45 the cannonading diminished. About 3 o'clock, cannon discharges were heard at a distance (presumably at sea), continuing for some time, when the firing ceased completely.

The Spanish authorities maintain strict silence as to the number of victims, who were apparently numerous. A report is current that the American warships also engaged a fleet of Spanish battleships. Spanish reports say 14 American ships were engaged in the bombardment.

Jacksonville, Fla., is likely to be made the base of operations against Porto Rico. General Leo will open headquarters there immediately.

The anti-British demonstrations at Manila are intensifying. The queen's portraits are insulted and all foreigners are preparing to take refuge at Cavite.

The British battleship Renown reports being chased by an unknown steamer while on her way from Bermuda. The nationality of the pursuing vessel could not be learned.

The secretary of war has authorized the governor of Nebraska to raise a regiment of infantry, under the president's second call. William J. Bryan will be colonel of the new regiment.

Advices from Cadiz say all the guns of both batteries and forts are being replaced by heavier guns. It is reported that the departure of Camara's fleet has been delayed by defects in the torpedo-boats.

In the campaign against the Spaniards in Cuba, the army and navy will act together. No decisive blow is likely to be struck by either branch of the service until the other is ready to cooperate.

According to late Manila advices there is serious sickness on board the United States cruiser Boston. It is believed that fish furnished the vessel at Manila had been poisoned. The Spaniards were caught trying to strengthen their defenses and forced to desert.

The captain of the British steamer Loughton, who saw the Cape Verde fleet in Carraoa harbor reports the Spanish ships in fair shape, but coal was quite low with them. All the vessels took on enough to carry them to the next port. The Vizcaya and Maria Teresa also took a large quantity of provisions and other supplies from lighters.

As a result of the investigation the treasury department has been making into the question of a tariff for the Philippines to be levied as a military contribution during the occupation of the island by the United States forces, the administration has practically decided to enforce the existing Spanish schedules only, with such changes as circumstances may make necessary.

A strong expedition has landed at Guanatanmo. Four hundred men, a pack train and a large quantity of war supplies compose it. It is said to be the most powerful anti-Spanish expedition since the war. About 800 of the men are Cubans, and the others are Americans. The pack train consisted of 75 mules and 25 horses. The expedition carried 2,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for General Garcia.

The British steamer Restormel was captured by the U. S. Paul while trying to enter Santiago harbor with a cargo of coal for Cervera's warships.

Premier Sagasta's race is almost run, says a Madrid dispatch, and the overthrow of the Spanish cabinet is only a question of a brief time.

On Decoration day the blue and gray united in honoring the heroes of an earlier war. The president met awakening new interest in the day.

A change of front is strongly marked in Canada. The Canadians express great friendship for the United States and Toronto churches held special alliance services.

Dewey did much for cordage men in this country, and the profits in the ropemaking industry in America will be largely increased by our control of the Philippine islands.

Secretary Long has officially commended Captain E. G. Clark and the officers and men under his command for their excellent work in bringing the battleship Oregon safely to Key West.

Bids are to be invited at once for the construction of three modern fighting vessels for the navy. The new ships will all be of the Indiana type, heavily armored and furnished with a maximum speed of 10 knots. All three are to be completed within two and one-half years.

Schley's warships are preparing to go into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and force the squadron under Cervera to give battle. Schley's squadron, consisting of six formidable vessels, will probably be reinforced by the addition of others before moving on to the Spaniards, thus practically assuring victory for the American fleet.

Military invasion of the island of Cuba has commenced. About 25 of the fastest of the transports obtainable are being rapidly filled at the Gulf ports for immediate embarkation for Cuba. The ships can accommodate about 30,000 men. The last impediment to the enterprise was removed by the bottling-up of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba.

News received from Manila says: The Americans captured the Spanish

THE MOVE ON CUBA

Military Invasion of the Island Begun.

TRANSPORTS FOR 30,000 MEN

Details of the Movement Are Very Closely Guarded—Troops Are Put in Motion Immediately on Receipt of Definite News of the Spanish Fleet.

Washington, June 1.—The military invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the orders of the war department have miscarried, at an early hour this morning the troops that have been gathering at the Gulf ports began to break camp and march about the transports, waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About 25 of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They will accommodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from the Gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible, with safety and comfort, to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started this morning; where they took ships, or whether they are bound are questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refuse positively to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. Therefore, nothing of the details of this first movement can be learned. Arrangements for securing the start will be made from Tampa and Mobile, and in such case, the fleet of transports will converge at Key West to pass under convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to insure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida straits to protect them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions, and that the army will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points or not, cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed, the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits. Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent. The government already has sent expeditions to a large number of points on the island to land arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the war department today that a sufficient number of insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land.

RIOTING FOR BREED.

Unhappy Spain Has Troubles Within and Without.

London, June 1.—A Madrid dispatch says: Distress is reported in various parts of the interior, more especially in the provinces of Catalonia, where food prices have risen considerably, and a number of working people have been thrown out of employment. This week several factories at Moresana, west of Barcelona, will have to be closed, as a result of which hundreds of families will be plunged into misery. The local government is endeavoring to alleviate want by opening soup kitchens. According to a dispatch from Uria, riots occurred yesterday in the city of Mula owing to the scarcity of food, and especially bread. It is known that the local authorities and a number of wealthy individuals have arranged to have cheap bread baked for the poor.

General Miles Leaves Washington.

Washington, June 1.—Major-General Miles, commanding the United States army, accompanied by the members of his family and his personal official staff, left at 11 o'clock tonight for Tampa. The party comprises 64 persons, occupying a special train on the Southern railway, consisting of one Pullman, one special car, one combination baggage and day coach, and one baggage car.

General Miles will go directly to Tampa, where he will establish headquarters for the army. He will personally direct the movement of the troops in the invasion of Cuba.

Negotiations Concluded.
Washington, June 1.—The Canadian negotiations which have been in progress for the past week were concluded tonight when the definite agreement was reached for the creation of a commission which shall consider all the subjects of controversy between the United States and Canada, and frame a treaty between the imperial governments.

The Restormel now lies in the harbor near the wharf. The British flag is flying at her stern. Marines patrol the prize and will allow no one aboard. The members of the crew are not even allowed to take newspapers offered to them from launches that come alongside.

Hospital Train Provided.
Washington, June 1.—With the consent of Secretary Alger, Surgeon-General Sternberg has taken initial steps for securing a hospital train for the transportation of the invalid troops from the front. This train is to consist of 10 tourist sleepers and a dining car, and is to be in charge of a corps of medical attendants. By using all the berths available, there will be accommodation for 600 men. The latter will be taken from Tampa or Miami, Fla., as conditions warrant, for transportation to the nearest available hospital.

Enough Army Mules.
St. Louis, June 1.—Colonel G. C. Smith, department quartermaster-general, received orders instructing him to cease purchasing mules until further orders. Twelve thousand mules have been purchased here. The average price was \$100.

A small piece of cheese and an elec-

MERRITT IN COMMAND.

Takes Formal Charge of Philippine Forces and Expedition.

San Francisco, June 1.—Major-General Merritt today established headquarters in the Phelps building, in the rooms vacated by General Otis, who is now located at Camp Merritt. This morning General Merritt issued an order assuming command of the Philippine expedition, and is now engaged in completing arrangements for the forwarding of the second detachment of troops to Admiral Dewey's assistance.

The work of preparing the steamers Zealandia, China and Colon for the reception of troops is progressing slowly. What regiments will make up the second expedition to the Philippines is agitating the men at camp greatly. They all want to go, but as there are already over 12,000 men here and more coming, and the second expedi-

tion is to be made up of only 5,000 men, there will be many disappointments. There are now five volunteer regiments ready, the Colorado, California, Minnesota, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. Every effort to get them into shape for service has been made, and in view of this activity to get these regiments fully equipped, it looks as if, with the regiments now here, will constitute the major portion of the second expedition.

The Red Cross Society, formed here has \$32,799. Today's contributions were swelled by one of \$500 sent in by C. P. Huntington.

Troops for Merritt.
New York, June 1.—By direction of the president, formal orders have been prepared for issue adding 8,000 men to the department of the Pacific under General Merritt, increasing the force to 20,000 men, says the Washington correspondent. The president has ordered that this increase would be made, if possible, of men of the same character were presented, and it was only upon the success achieved by the expedition that the entire harbor, the execution of certain contracts much earlier than anticipated that it was found possible to redeem the promise.

These related not only to transportation, but to arms, ammunition, uniforms and other requisite equipment, having been such up to this time to secure these essentials for only 12,000 men.

General Merritt was informed last night of the improved prospects for augmenting his force, and was requested to designate such additional troops for duty in the Philippines with the assurance that his wishes would be respected.

CARGO OF COAL.

The Cruiser St. Paul Secures a Rich Prize.

Key West, June 1.—The British steamship Restormel was captured by the cruiser St. Paul and brought into port this morning, under her own steam, by a prize crew. She was captured while trying to put into Santiago with a cargo of coal. The steamer was bound from Cardiff to Porto Rico. As the Restormel came in the British flag was halfway down her mainmast. Newspaper men are not permitted to approach within 100 yards of her. The Restormel was captured by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigbee, under the very guns of Morro castle, at Santiago de Cuba, at 6 A. M., May 25. She carried 2,400 tons of best Welsh coal from Cardiff, presumably for Admiral Cervera's fleet. The St. Paul had been lying off Santiago for six days, and early last Wednesday morning the collier was sighted, making a full speed for Santiago harbor.

The St. Paul fired a blank shot, and the Restormel came to, four miles from the Santiago forts. The forts did not fire on the cruiser. A prize crew, in command of Lieutenant Patton, was put on board and dispossessed the British officers, who made no protest. Not a line was found among the ship's papers relative to the destination or consignee of the cargo. The Restormel was headed at once for Key West. She was leaking badly when captured and is still in a serious condition.

The Restormel now lies in the harbor near the wharf. The British flag is flying at her stern. Marines patrol the prize and will allow no one aboard. The members of the crew are not even allowed to take newspapers offered to them from launches that come alongside.

London, May 31.—The Times complains bitterly of the refusal of Spanish authorities in Cuba to release its correspondent, Mr. Knight, who, the Times says, was sent with the approval of the Spanish government, and in landing from a small boat was once complying with the Spanish request that he come in a neutral vessel.

An elephant is possessed of such a delicate sense of smell that it can scent a human being at a distance of a thousand yards.

London, May 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the News says: According to advices from Copenhagen the United States has assumed confidential pour parlers for the purchase of the Lesser Antilles, the Washington government desiring to get possession of St. Thomas harbor. The prospects are said to be favorable, but America must reckon on a high price as against other bidders.

Porto Rico is shortly to be occupied. Preparations with this end in view are well advanced, and both the army and navy are said to be ready to march on the island.

SAYS HE SAW THE FLEET

Schley Positive of the Spaniard's Location.

SECURE IN SANTIAGO BAY

Believes That Cervera Will Blow Up His Ships Rather Than Have Them Fall Into Our Hands—Invasion of Cuba Expected Soon.

Washington, May 31.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning the navy department received a dispatch from Commodore Schley announcing definitely that he had located Admiral Cervera's Cape Verde squadron in the bay of Santiago de Cuba. The commodore states that he has seen and recognized the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

While the naval officers have been moderately certain for several days that Cervera's squadron is in the harbor of Santiago, the official announcement from Commodore Schley was received by the officers on duty at the department yesterday with intense satisfaction. Assurance is now doubly sure that the Spanish fleet is bottled up and the cork is in the bottle.

It is not believed that Admiral Cervera will attempt to escape from the predicament in which he finds himself, as such a course would result in the destruction of his vessels, and the loss of many lives precious to Spain.

The suggestion is made, however, that the Spanish may blow up the ships at anchor, from which the entire harbor, the hands of Schley, as they certainly will if they remain in the harbor.

The definiteness of Commodore Schley's dispatch would seem to indicate that he had effected a landing near Santiago and made a personal investigation of the harbor. It would be impossible, from the entrance of the bay, definitely to see and recognize the Spanish vessels, but by effecting a landing at some point on either side of the entrance, a vantage point could be gained, from which the entire harbor, it is believed, could be examined. In all probability, Commodore Schley, or one of his trusted officers, has succeeded in performing this hazardous undertaking in order to obtain the valuable information contained in his dispatch.

What effect the certainty that Cervera is practically helpless will have on the plans with reference to the invasion of Cuba can only be conjectured. The transportation of land forces, it is thought, was delayed because of the uncertainty concerning the location of the Spanish squadron. If the understanding is correct, the probability of an early invasion of Cuba is strong. It is not unlikely that the movement of troops, which has been delayed from time to time, will begin to-day, and before the end of the week, the United States forces will have obtained a substantial foothold upon Cuban soil.

Commodore Schley has not only his own squadron, but two or three vessels under his command, and it is not believed that he will be deterred by the possibility of escape with his fleet. No information is obtainable as to the intentions of Commodore Schley. Whether he will endeavor to force an entrance to the bay and seek a battle with the Spanish squadron is not known, but such a course at present is not regarded as likely. It would be the better, in the opinion of some naval officials, to keep Cervera and his vessels safely in the harbor, where they are absolutely as helpless as they would be at the bottom of the sea.

Funds for the Besieged.
Madrid, May 31.—The minister of the colonies, minister of finance and Señor Sagasta had a conference last night on the methods of sending the resources asked for by the governor-general of Cuba and the Philippines.

The Restormel now lies in the harbor near the wharf. The British flag is flying at her stern. Marines patrol the prize and will allow no one aboard. The members of the crew are not even allowed to take newspapers offered to them from launches that come alongside.

London, May 31.—The Times complains bitterly of the refusal of Spanish authorities in Cuba to release its correspondent, Mr. Knight, who, the Times says, was sent with the approval of the Spanish government, and in landing from a small boat was once complying with the Spanish request that he come in a neutral vessel.

An elephant is possessed of such a delicate sense of smell that it can scent a human being at a distance of a thousand yards.

London, May 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the News says: According to advices from Copenhagen the United States has assumed confidential pour parlers for the purchase of the Lesser Antilles, the Washington government desiring to get possession of St. Thomas harbor. The prospects are said to be favorable, but America must reckon on a high price as against other bidders.

Porto Rico is shortly to be occupied. Preparations with this end in view are well advanced, and both the army and navy are said to be ready to march on the island.

DEWEY'S CABLE.

No Reported Change in the Situation at Manila.

Washington, May 31.—The navy department this afternoon made public the following dispatch: "Cavite, May 28, via Hong Kong, May 31.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: No change in the situation. The blockade is effective. It is impossible for the people of Manila to buy provisions except rice. The captain of the Olympia (Gridley) has been condemned by the medical survey. He is ordered home. He leaves by the Occidental & Oriental steamship from Hong Kong, May 28. Commander Lambertson has been appointed commander of the Olympia." "DEWEY."

Dewey Short of Provisions.

Kong Kong, May 31.—The news is absolutely no truth in the report that the United States cruiser Baltimore, now at Manila, has been damaged by an internal explosion.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Zafro, which arrived here at midnight yesterday, reports that Dewey is short of provisions and ammunition.

The Havila-Manila cable, it is said, was cut by Americans May 23.

A brush between insurgents and Spanish occurred near Cavite May 20. The entire American fleet is at Cavite.

The report that some of the American ships had sailed for Iloilo, where the Spanish gunboat El Cano is supposed to be, is incorrect.

Aguinado, the insurgent leader, is with the insurgents, between the Americans and Spanish continue.

The priests and nuns at Manila have been removed from the latter place to Lagun.

All the coast towns are reported to be held by the Spanish troops.

SPOILS OF WAR.

Spain Said to Be Ceding Territory That Is Not Here.

Berlin, May 31.—Regarding the news that Spain has agreed to cede the Philippines to France, it is said at the German foreign office that Germany has information that some parlous, looking to this end, have been proceeding for some time, mainly through Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, and that the negotiations have already reached a rather definite shape.

Germany's answer to this is found in a semi-official communication, setting forth that Germany would protest against the cessation of the Philippine islands to France or any other single power, adding that a cessation to the combined powers of Europe would be most acceptable. It is understood that the project had been dropped, at least for the present.

The report of De Rio, the new Spanish minister for foreign affairs, cautiously mentioned the negotiations with France above referred to.

GRAVE OF GLADSTONE.

The Statesman's Remains Lie in Westminster Abbey.

London, May 31.—The Northern transport of Westminster, where England's greatest dead rest, the remains of the late William Ewart Gladstone were entombed today with the ceremonies of the nation he had served and

of the church he had attended. His grave is beside that of his lifelong adversary, Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), whose marble effigy looks down upon it, decked with the regalia which Gladstone had refused. The possible future kings of Great Britain walked beside the great commoners and nobility, and the learning of the state surrounded them, though the wish of the deceased had been for simplicity.

A New Mexican Train Hold-Up.
Albuquerque, N. M., May 26.—The south-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe railway was held up last night near Belen by two cowboy robbers. They boarded the train at Belen and made the engineer run the train down the road three miles. They then marched the engineer and fireman to the express car, where they threw one of the safes out of the car, blowing it open with dynamite, taking considerable money. The amount secured is not known. The express messenger, Hiseock, was not molested, nor were the passengers. The sheriffs of Valencia and Socorro counties, with possees are now in pursuit.

Strike Is Settled.
Seattle, Wash., May 31.—The strike on the Great Northern tunnel in the Cascades has been settled. The company will grant the demand of the strikers for an increase in wages, the increase to go into effect June 1.

Sixteen Inch Gun Forged.
Bethlehem, Pa., May 31.—The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped to Watervliet arsenal, New York, the largest cannon forging ever turned out in America. It is the first of the 16-inch group ordered for Sandy Hook.

Spanish Fairy Tale.
Madrid, May 31.—El Progreso publishes dispatches purporting to come from Paris, giving details of an alleged battle near Jamaica, in which it is said two American warships were destroyed and one Spanish warship was injured. Although the account is very circumstantial as to the time, place, incidents and results, it is received here with suspicion.

Men are said to watch on an

PLANS NOT COMPLETE

Details of the Second Call Not Yet Taken Up.

GOVERNOR'S VIEWS SOLICITED

Incomplete Regiments May First Be Filled Up—Requirements of Negroes Will Probably Be Offered by Men of Their Own Color.

Washington, May 30.—An important phase of the military programme is the decision not to take up the details of organizing the new force of 75,000 volunteers for at least a week or 10 days. At a cabinet meeting today inquiry was made of Secretary Alger as to what steps he proposed taking in the organization of this large additional force of volunteers. His reply was that he had not even considered the details of this question, and that his plan was not to take up the matter for a week or 10 days.

In the meantime no conclusion has been reached as to whether a portion of the 75,000 volunteers will be used to recruit the regiments remaining unfulfilled in the first call, or whether 40,000 men from the second call. This would leave 35,000 men to be organized in distinctly new regiments. It would have the advantage of filling every regiment in the service, instead of leaving some of them with a depleted organization. On the other hand, it would destroy the integrity of this force of 75,000 volunteers as a second reserve.

The war department is anxious to obtain the views of its military governors of states and territories in regard to filling to their maximum the regiments already furnished by them under the first call, and with this object in view, Adjutant-General Corbin today sent telegrams asking the several governors to make recommendations to the department on this subject.

A number of minor points coming up constantly in relation to the second call for volunteers are being passed upon in a general way at this time. For instance, the question arose today as to whether colored officers, as well as colored troops, would be taken as a part of the organizations offered. General Alger at once decided that if a colored company had efficient, soldierly colored officers, they were as much entitled to receive recognition and acceptance in the military service as were the troops themselves. He made this decision known to the governor of Indiana, who asked for information, and he stated that same thing to Representative Hall, of Iowa, who has an organization of colored men with colored officers in his district. In this connection it developed that colored men are being considered for some of the staff appointments, and the surgeon-general is having been proposed as a colored man as surgeon, with the rank of captain.

The colored surgeon will be assigned to a colored regiment, and colored troops and colored officers will be kept together as far as possible.

It is now known what the regiments called upon for infantry, cavalry or artillery. It is quite likely, however, that any request a state may make in this matter will be complied with if possible.

Adjutant-General Corbin tonight announced that three of the brigadier-generals appointed by the president today would be officially assigned, as soon as the senate had confirmed their nominations, to command troops in the Philippines. The generals selected for the Philippine expeditions are George A. Garretson, of Cleveland; Frank A. Greene, of New York; and Charles King, of Wisconsin.

Late this evening General Merritt wired General Corbin requesting that General King be sent with him to the Philippines. The request was approved and forwarded to General King, and so becomes, to all intents and purposes, a command.

General King is a novelist and an ex-officer of the United States army. Generals Garretson and Greene have already signed their acceptance of the orders to proceed to Manila. Both are experienced officers of marked ability. It is understood, unofficially, that Harrison Gray Otis will also go to the Philippines.

Fatal Tennessee Collision.
Chattanooga, May 30.—A special from Colliedale, Tenn., says: An engine collided with the Chattanooga accommodation train at Gainsville, north of Chattanooga, on the Cincinnati Southern. The crew on the engine, composed of Conductor Simpson, Engineer Hudson, Fireman Edwards and Brake-man Mathews and Swanson, were all instantly killed, except Swanson, who is not expected to live. All remained in Sonner