

BRIEF WAR NOTES

CONDENSED SKETCHES OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

Plain, Unvarnished Paragraphs Portraying Truthful News of Events as They Have or Will Happen—Movements of Army and Navy—Departmental Doings

Wednesday, June 8.

The cruiser Columbia is again ready for service.

Colonel Pratt of the First Nebraska has been made president of the court martial.

Brigadier-General L. W. Colby has been assigned to General Brooke's staff at Chickamauga.

The Monterey left San Francisco yesterday on its trip to Manila accompanied by the collier Brutus.

From all indications the cable between Hayti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is probably out.

Secretary Alger has accepted the services of the American National Red Cross as an auxiliary to the hospital service of the army.

The Third regiment of Nebraska, it is understood, will not be called out until the two regiments now in the field are filled up to full complement of 100 men. When it is called its destination will be the Philippines.

The major of each battalion of the volunteer army, accompanied by four men, has set out to recruit the regiments up to 100 enlisted men. The first and second Nebraska will need something over 600 men.

On Monday morning last Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the coast defenses of Santiago commencing at 7:45 and lasting for three hours, silenced all forts, destroyed all the earthworks, and rendered Estrella and Cayo batteries, the principal fortifications, useless. It was reported that the cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk or badly disabled and her commander, who is second in command under Admiral Cervera, was killed.

The Spanish soldiers who have been captured at Manila by the insurgents are a sorry looking lot, and if a fair sample they will be no match for the American troops. Aguinaldo's treatment of Spanish prisoners is exemplary. A few excesses are reported. Admiral Dewey is not assisting the rebels, but it is due to him that Aguinaldo's forces avoid excesses. It is the insurgent chief's desire to form a republic in the Philippines under American protectorate.

Thursday, June 9.

It is officially admitted by Spain that the Reina Mercedes was sunk by Americans at Santiago.

The remains of Captain Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia, were cremated at Yokohama and will be forwarded to the United States.

A New York dispatch from Hong Kong says Manila has fallen, and is now occupied by the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo.

The auxiliary gunboat Leyden hangs around Cardenas and blazes away at Spanish boats or on the defensive works whenever she sees a movement made.

The president has decided that there is no immediate need for a regiment of sharpshooters, and consequently Nebraskans who want to enlist in such capacity will have to wait.

A special from Kingston, Jamaica, reports that the Spanish cruiser Victoria and the torpedo boat destroyer Furor were badly damaged during the bombardment of Santiago's defenses on Monday.

The president has asked for a full report of the gallant action of Lieutenant Hobson and his men at Santiago. When such is received, he will send a special message to congress recognizing the action.

A Cape Haytien, Hayti, dispatch says Sampson's fleet bombarded the town of Calmanera, in the bay of Gauntanamo. The bombardment destroyed a little house which sheltered the last connection of the French cable at Calmanera, though whether by the explosion of bombs from the warships, or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose, is not known.

At noon Wednesday the army of invasion under Major-General Shafter sailed from Tampa bound for Santiago and it is expected to reach there Friday night or Saturday morning. It consisted of 21,000 infantry, a battalion of engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, five squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of light artillery and two batteries of heavy artillery.

Friday, June 10.

Five more transports are needed to transport all the troops necessary for the Philippines.

The Westminister Gazette in a special edition says Manila has fallen into Admiral Dewey's hands.

The advocates of the dynamite gun as a weapon of warfare are urging the authorities to give the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius a chance to demonstrate its ability against fortifications.

The torpedo boat Porter found two torpedoes floating near Santiago harbor. One was secured, the other being worthless, sunk. The good one is a modern Whitehead, worth \$3,500.

The boys of company F, 2d Neb., V. I., are rejoicing over the receipt of a \$50 check from Dr. B. L. Paine of Lincoln, sent them to replenish their meat supply. Fresh meat is a luxury in camp, as only one or two rations per week are issued.

Gen. A. W. Greely tonight issued a general order to the cable companies that hereafter no news concerning the movements of American vessels or American troops would be permitted to be sent to foreign countries. The orders cover both press cables and private messages.

One company of the Second regiment of volunteer engineers will be recruited with Omaha as the headquarters for mustering. The men and officers will be drawn from Nebraska, Iowa and two Dakotas. Col. William Young, who will command, is a graduate of the military academy and resigned several years ago from the service while captain in the engineer corps.

Senator W. N. Allen reviewed the Second Nebraska volunteers last evening. The troops made an excellent appearance, and the senator was greatly pleased. Judge Hayward of Nebraska City was also a spectator. Colonel Bliss, brigade commander, accompanied the senator in the review. Senator Allen said today that he believed the war was over. The Nebraska boys might go to Cuba or Porto Rico, but only as an army of occupation, no fighting being required of them. Senator Allen will return to Washington tomorrow night.

Sergeant Clarence Culver of Troop K, Griggsby's volunteer cavalry, and a friend named Fred Butcher of the Third Illinois light artillery started to walk down incline No. 1. When about half way down Culver slipped or an oily tile and shot down between them on his way through the culvert into the ravine hundreds of feet below. Fortunately his hand struck the cable and he clung to the greasy wire until his friend could draw him up. He was a pretty weak boy when he sat down upon the ties after his experience. It was a narrow escape.

From information just come to light it is learned the administration has determined upon a state policy concerning the Philippines. It is the evident intention of this government to annex the islands. This policy has not been hastily decided upon, and it was decided before Admiral Dewey began his operations. It will be operative as soon as Hawaii is annexed. This accounts in a measure for the vigor with which the president is pushing the annexation of Hawaii. The Philippine policy will then be outlined to the powers.

An associated press dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says it is believed the navy will follow up the landing of troops by forcing the passage of the narrow channel leading to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, fishing up the sunken mines and compelling Admiral Cervera to make a stand. If the destruction of the Spanish fleet is successfully carried out it will end the last vestige of Spanish dominion in eastern Cuba. The harbor of Gauntanamo is completely under the control of the American fleet and the landing of marines at that point is expected to occur simultaneously with the landing of troops at Santiago de Cuba.

The Kreuz Zeitung, a German paper, says it can confirm the report that several of the powers are consulting on the subject of mediating between Spain and the United States.

The Paraguay government has served notice to the commander of the Spanish gunboat Tamarario that he must either disarm his vessel or get out. He prefers to get out and will do so as soon as he possibly can.

A special from Hong Kong says a battle for the possession of Manila is in progress between the Spanish and insurgents under Aguinaldo. The latter has notified the Spanish governor that unless he withdraws the price put upon his, Aguinaldo's head, no quarter will be shown.

Adjutant-General Barry has received several inquiries relating to pay of officers and men who were rejected on physical examination at Camp Alvin Saunders. In reply to such questions he has written that as soon as this matter can be reached officers and men, late of the Nebraska national guard, will be paid in full for services at Camp Alvin Saunders.

The event Saturday at Chickamauga was the execution of Gen. Fred Grant's battle problem. In this problem were a number of new and difficult maneuvers and it was watched with great interest by thousands of officers and men. The maneuvers were all well carried out according to General Grant's excellently conceived plan and the fact was demonstrated that many of them would be very useful in actual conflict.

A dispatch from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says the invasion of Cuba by American forces began Friday when six hundred marines pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Gauntanamo and the stars and stripes for the first time floated on a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba. Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the south side of the island and troops can be landed at will.

No definite orders for the mustering of the Third Nebraska volunteers have been received by Governor Holcomb, but through other sources he was notified yesterday that United States mustering officers had been directed to proceed to old Fort Omaha to muster in the companies. After receiving this information Governor Holcomb issued a notice to the companies to be ready to move to Fort Omaha on the receipt of orders. The plan is to send the companies one at a time to be mustered in.

The Astor battery from New York will join General Merritt's expedition to the Philippines.

The first Tennessee regiment of volunteers went through Nebraska Sunday en route to San Francisco.

Major Edward G. Fechet, who for two or three years was inspector of the N. N. G., with headquarters at Lincoln, has been ordered before a retiring board.

The Rome correspondent of the Standard says: "Owing to the serious news from the Philippines the pope wired the queen regent of Spain, placing his services at her disposal if she considered that the time had arrived for the intervention of the powers in favor of Spain. The queen regent, in reply, telegraphed her thanks, saying that at an opportune moment she would feel the pope's offer to be very precious."

Captain George Stang of the royal Swedish artillery, called on Lieutenant Olson of the 2d Neb. Vol. I. Captain Stang is here to study the American army and has been made an honorary member of General Brooke's staff. He resembles Nansen very much.

Intense excitement was caused at Fort Monroe last night shortly after 9 o'clock by a dispatch received from the signal station at Cape Henry, stating that Spanish warships were lurking in that vicinity. A short while later a message was received from Washington instructing the commandant of the fort to be on the alert. It is thought the ships were not Spanish.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: "Critics here regard the occupation of Gauntanamo harbor as a master stroke and the fact that 3,000 Spanish allowed the landing as ominously significant."

General Miles has telegraphed to Depot Quartermaster-General Kimball at New York to forward to Tampa at once a large quantity of trenching tools. It is supposed they are needed for immediate use in the Cuban invasion. The order called for pickaxes, spades, adzes, hatchets, grindstones, sledgeshammers, crosscut saws, blacksmith tools, carpenter's tools, nails, rope, marlin spikes, sets of tackle and bush scythes.

Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned station at the entrance of the outer harbor of Gauntanamo, has been engaged in heading off a rush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since three o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours until 6 o'clock this morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead. Four Americans were killed. The attacking force of Spanish numbered between 300 and 1,000. The Spanish loss is not known, as they carried the dead and wounded away when they retreated.

Every precaution has been taken by the government to insure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern and on either flank. The fleetest scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance and to the rear of the transports, ready to signal the heavily armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The state-of-the-art machinery of the fleet is expected to lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war. The troops should arrive off Santiago Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots per hour. Landing operations should begin by Thursday, for General Shafter will not keep his men cooped up on a shipboard a moment longer than necessary.

Tuesday, June 14.

The Third regiment of Nebraska, will, according to advices from Washington, be mustered in at Omaha this week.

The revenue cutter McLean arrived in Tampa for water. She is stationed at San Arle island guarding the Key West cable.

A large quantity of smokeless powder has been received at Norfolk navy yard and will be immediately shipped to Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Private Norris of company M, Second regiment, has been granted a thirty-days furlough. He has been suffering from appendicitis.

Admiral Sampson has taken the shore end of the Gauntanamo cable and a force is rapidly restoring it to working order which will enable him to communicate direct with Washington.

An order was issued from army headquarters yesterday notifying Major-General Oils that the steamers to convey the second battalion to Manila were ready. The troops to go on this expedition are the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, two battalions of regulars, a detachment of engineers, and the two battalions of Utah light infantry.

A Washington special says now that the Santiago expeditionary force under General Shafter is on its way to cooperate with Sampson in the reduction of Santiago and the capture of the Spanish ships in the harbor, the energies of the war department will be directed toward the preparations for the invasion of Porto Rico. It is thought General Coppinger will be in command of this expedition.

The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transports bearing over 15,000 men and officers and convoyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary cruisers, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West yesterday morning at daybreak. An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the war department. They are expected to arrive at Santiago de Cuba Thursday and land either on that or the day following.

The navy department has been advised of the purpose of the army to send an invading force to Porto Rico, and the navy department is making preparations for conveying the fleet. This will be of a more formidable character than that which went with the Santiago expedition, for the plans include a combined attack on the San Juan fortifications by the army and navy, and the fortifications are so powerful that none but heavily armored ships can be sent against them at the beginning. Therefore, it is believed the Admiral Sampson's battleships will lead this fleet.

The navy department yesterday received its first mail advices from Admiral Dewey since he reached Manila. Under date of May 4, (cable), he gives a detailed account of the battle of Manila bay. It is the main feature of his cablegram, in which he speaks of the crews of the ships, saying that never had an officer so loyal and such brave crews. Admiral Dewey in his letter says: "Several vessels were struck and even penetrated, but the damage was of the slightest and the squadron is in as good condition now as before the battle. I beg to state to the department that no commander-in-chief was ever so gallant by more loyal, efficient and gallant captains than those of the squadron now under my command."

Entre Loan Subscribed.

New York, June 14.—The National City bank and the Central Trust Company of New York and Vermilye & Co. have informed the secretary of the treasury that, in order to insure the immediate success of the war loan, they will subscribe for the entire loan of \$200,000,000, or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

Japan Objects to the Tea Tax. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Japan has entered a strong protest against the duty on tea provided for in the war revenue bill.

SAILED BY DAYLIGHT.

SHAFTER'S ARMY HAS LEFT FOR SANTIAGO.

Three Volunteer Regiments Expected to Land in Cuba by Thursday—The First Division Consists of Over 15,000 Men—Only One Squadron of Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It was formally announced at the war department this morning that the first military expedition had left Key West at daylight to-day, bound for Santiago. Yesterday there was a lively conference between the officials of the navy and war departments and after an all-day session the war board completed its plans for conveying the troop transports.

Major General Shafter, who commands this expedition, has with him a force of 773 officers and 14,561 enlisted men. The United States regular troops make up the greater part of the force. There are only three volunteer organizations on the ships. These are the Seventy-first New York infantry, the Second Massachusetts infantry and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States volunteer cavalry, the regiment of which Theodore Roosevelt is lieutenant colonel. Whether any of these officers are with in the two squadrons named is not yet known at the war department. It was difficult to prevail on the mounted riflemen to leave their mounts behind, but this was a matter of necessity, it is said, owing to lack of accommodations for the horses on shipboard.

The best that the department could do at this time in the way of supplying the cavalry contingent for the expedition was to include among the troops one squadron of the Second United States cavalry, fully mounted, with nine officers and 280 enlisted men.

The full list of the troops that make up this expedition, as reported to the War department by General Shafter, is as follows:

Infantry regiments Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventy-first New York volunteers, Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirtieth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Second Massachusetts volunteers, First, Fifteenth, Thirtieth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Third, Twentieth—total infantry, 961 officers and 10,759 enlisted men.

Cavalry—Two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, First and Tenth cavalry and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States volunteer cavalry. Total dismounted cavalry, 109 officers, 2,875 enlisted men. Mounted cavalry, one squadron of the Second, nine officers and 280 enlisted men.

Artillery—Light batteries E and K, First artillery A and F, Second artillery, 11 officers and 233 enlisted men.

Batteries G and H, Fourth artillery siege, four officers and 182 enlisted men.

Engineers—Company C and E, nine officers, 200 enlisted men.

Signal corps—One detachment, two officers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital detachments are included in the above figures. The staff corps numbers fifteen officers.

General Shafter, in his report, indicates the great obstacles that had to be overcome in order to embark his force at Port Tampa, and it is not likely, if his recommendation carries weight, that the effort will be made to again embark so large a number of troops from this port without considerably enlarging the shipping facilities. It will be noticed that by far the larger portion of the expedition is made up of infantry, although an unusually large number of artillery is included, and that the cavalry is almost entirely lacking.

It is expected, however, that the dismounted cavalry with the expedition will be mounted later in Cuba, either from the stock of native horses or from mounts that will follow them from this country. Owing to the mountainous and jungle-like character of the country back of Santiago where the troops must operate, there will be little opportunity for the use of cavalry, so that the expedition has not been weakened, in the opinion of experts, by withholding the cavalry mounts at the beginning of the campaign.

A force of transports, said to number thirty, conveyed the troops under the escort of a strong squadron of warships ranging from the immense battleship to the small gunboat and fast-sailing yacht.

The escorting warships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, were ready for the voyage by nightfall, and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if they should have escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

The battleship Indiana will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war. The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots per hour. Landing operations should begin by Thursday.

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, June 13.—The expedition from Tampa under General Shafter, convoyed by American warships, is anxiously awaited by the fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

Sunday morning the cable steamer Adria was grappling for the Haytian cable. The cable is to be spliced and Admiral Sampson will hold it for direct communication with Washington.

Sueing a King's Daughter. LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch from Vienna says the creditors of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, wife of Prince Philip, who is accused of forging the signature of Crown Princess Stephanie to the extent of \$2,000,000, are bringing action against her to recover the money.

American Landing a "Masterstroke." LONDON, June 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: "Critics here regard the occupation of Gauntanamo as a masterstroke and the fact that 3,000 Spanish allowed the landing as ominously significant."

LEITER'S DEAL COLLAPSES.

Immense Sales by Him Smashes the Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 14.—All interest on the board of trade to-day centered in the doings of Joseph Leiter and the results of his famous big deal in wheat. A tremendous slump in prices was generally attributed to immense sales for him. According to one authority, Mr. Leiter ordered all his trades closed out at the opening of the day's transactions in the wheat pit, and it was stated that at least 8,000,000 bushels of wheat were liquidated for him in the Chicago market alone. The severest breaks in prices, however, were in the Northwest, where it was said Leiter had his big lines.

Cash wheat in Duluth went off 19 cents and in Minneapolis 17 cents. Half an hour before the close Leiter's



JOE LEITER

sales in Chicago were placed as high as 10,000,000 bushels. His brokers, Allen & Grier, transferred June wheat to Armour and September to Lamson Bros.

It was reported that a movement was on foot among strong interests to take care of cash wheat and that a meeting was in session at which the matter was under consideration.

It is the opinion of many that all of Leiter's immense profits have vanished in the past few days, because of the big decline in the wheat which he had left this morning, for which he paid very high prices, while he was holding the market up to sell his big lines.

During the final moments of trading Joseph Leiter was at the Illinois Trust and Savings bank in consultation with his father, L. Z. Leiter, and others. Joseph Leiter said in reply to inquiries that he would not make an assignment; that his options had been liquidated and that his cash wheat would be put in the hands of trustees.

Stories of financial trouble for the young man who engineered one of the greatest wheat deals in the history of the country gained circulation this morning. However, little credence was given to this feverish gossip at first. Mr. Leiter was closeted with his father, L. Z. Leiter, and when pressed to tell whether the slump had affected his interests, frankly admitted that he had lost money. How much he would not say. He had not time to go into details. Conferences were the order of the day.

Leiter's wheat interests have been turned over to a board of trustees who will settle up the deal. This course was necessary on account of Mr. Leiter's inability to put up margins which were called for. Joseph Leiter admitted that his father had withdrawn his support.

The collapse of the big deal at this late day, when the public generally supposed that Mr. Leiter had sold most of his wheat and cleared up a big profit was a great surprise to nearly every one.

The thing which broke Leiter was the high-priced wheat that he bought during May while he was holding prices up in order to dispose of his huge holdings to the foreigners.

During last month thousands of ears poured into Chicago when wheat was way above dollar. Leiter bought freely all through the month, not only in Chicago, but also in the Northwest, and it was the high-priced wheat that he accumulated in this way which absorbed all the profits he made prior to the month of May.

Leiter paid \$1.50 a bushel and over for thousands of ears that thrifty farmers had been holding for a rise, and which they dumped on the market when it was very high. Some of this wheat was sold to-day at more than 50 cents a bushel loss.

At one time, in March, Leiter is supposed to have owned 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the deal was getting so heavy that it was expected to go to smash any day. Leiter, in fact, began to sell at a loss before the war broke out.

In the middle of May well informed people figured that Leiter had made \$3,000,000 out of his deal. During the latter part of April and the first half of May there was an enormous foreign demand for wheat and Leiter at that time sold many million bushels, which yielded him large profits. But it appears that he did not sell enough then. The foreigners finally got enough and quit buying. But Leiter went on paying extraordinarily high prices for wheat, after the foreign demand had ceased. Everybody supposed he did it to "squeeze" some May shorts. But it is doubtful now whether there were many shorts to "squeeze."

THE WAR BILL IS A LAW.

The President Signed the War Measure Yesterday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The War bill received the signature of the President this afternoon. Immediately on receipt of the information, Secretary Gage issued a circular, explaining to the public the proposed bond issue.

Approval at Last. "Johnson has finally done something that all who know him will applaud." "You don't say so! What is it?" "He has decided to move away."

THE MARINES HELD THE FORT

Spaniards Repulsed by the American Garrison at Santiago.

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, Hayti, June 14.—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Gauntanamo, has been engaged in heading off a rush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars. The fighting was almost continuous for thirteen hours, until 6 o'clock Sunday morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead. Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing in New York and he entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer.

The others killed are Sergeant Chas. H. Smith of Smallwood, Private William Dunphy of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan of Stoneham, Mass. Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock. The bodies of privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities made by the bullets, which, inside a range of 500 yards, have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in, the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop.

MANILLA HAS NOT FALLEN.

Cablegrams From the Islands Say Nothing of the Rumored Surrender.

LOSNEG, June 14.—Secretary Briggs of the Manila Railway company, who is in constant communication with Manila, discredits the rumors in circulation as to the surrender of that place. He received a cable message from Manila yesterday via Hong Kong, reporting that the road was working. No mention was made of the city having surrendered. Mr. Briggs believes the Spaniards would surrender to Rear Admiral Dewey in preference to being conquered by the insurgents. The secretary is informed that a full understanding exists between Admiral Dewey and the insurgents and it is generally believed at Hong Kong and Manila, that before Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, consented to return to Manila he secured pledges that the United States would not leave him in the lurch by returning the Philippine islands to the Spaniards.

Referring to the Spanish tales of alleged insurgent atrocities, Mr. Briggs says they are utter nonsense. He adds that the natives of the Philippine islands are the mildest people in the world and asserts that all the Europeans there were surprised that they mustered up courage enough to revolt.

SCHLEY MAY DASH ON SPAIN.

After Santiago Falls a New Flying Squadron May Be Formed.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 14.—An officer from the Minneapolis stated that he understood, while his ship was on scout duty in Cuban waters, that Commodore Schley would be ordered back to Hampton Roads just as soon as the Santiago armada is either destroyed or captured, for the purpose of reorganizing his flying squadron. This officer stated that it is the general opinion among naval officers that Schley would have the greatest task in connection with the war, that of making a dash across the Atlantic, with a formidable and speedy squadron of warships, for the purpose of routing the Spanish reserve fleet in its own waters. Such a fleet would be unparalleled in modern warfare, and according to this officer, Schley is the man to undertake this task. In his opinion such a step would not be taken unless the Spanish reserve showed no desire to follow Cervera.

They Have Met the Prince.

LONDON, June 14.—The Prince of Wales held a levee to-day. The United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, the secretary of the embassy, Henry White; the second secretary, J. R. Carter, and Chauncey M. Depew, who spent Sunday at Blenheim with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, attended the function. C. Richardson of Washington, Bradley-Martin, Jr., J. Stock and R. Ward of New York, E. H. Litchfield of Brooklyn and Marshall Field, jr., of Chicago were presented.

A \$10,000,000 Brewery.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14.—Word has been received here from Lieutenant Dreher, son of Anton Dreher, the millionaire brewer of Austria, stating that it had been decided to locate a \$10,000,000 branch of the Dreher brewery in Milwaukee.

New Comet Discovered.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., June 14.—A comet was discovered here last evening by Mr. Coddington, fellow in astronomy. It is in the constellation of Scorpio, about one degree north of the bright star Antares.