

CAMP SAUNDERS DOINGS.

CULVER'S CAVALRYMEN GET A LAST CHANCE.

On Guard Duty—Good Sanitary Conditions—The Omaha Band Sick of War—Heavy Artillerymen Would Soft-soap Dudley.

Lincoln, Neb., May 3.—The prediction that Captain Culver's troop A of cavalry would be given a chance at active service has been made a certainty. Captain Culver received a notice that the troop would be allowed to enlist and that the examining surgeon had been ordered to report A. Milford, the headquarters of the company, to examine the men next Tuesday. The message was received also by Adjutant General Barry and the order to Captain Culver was issued. Captain Culver was at Camp Alvin Saunders and a number of messages had been passed between Milford and Washington in his name before he knew the particulars. The last one was from Congressman Stark, in which the latter wanted to know if the company would be mustered in as a part of one of the three cavalry regiments to be raised from the country at large.

Lieutenant Elwell Culver, a son of the commander of the troop, was at Milford and attending to business and the telegram addressed to his father came to his hands. Promptly and without hesitation the young man wrote in answer to the effect that the members certainly would do as indicated, signed his father's name to the telegram and sent it to Washington, no doubt with a secret wish that some means of communication that could be used for an electric telegraph could be employed. Afterward he told his father what he had done in his name. There was a prompt indorsement of the young man's act and the hearts of the troopers are made happy.

It is understood from the language of the telegrams that the troop will be accepted as a part of the national guard and credited to Nebraska, although mustered into one of the regiments at large.

SANITARY CONDITION GOOD.

Reports at headquarters from the regimental surgeons were received and they say that the sanitary condition of the camp is excellent. Beyond some slight ailments the hospital corps has had but little work.

Only two men have been so seriously affected that they had to go into the hospital and there in nothwithstanding about their cases, the surgeons say. The bulletin board of the Thurston's had posted on it the menu for dinner and here it is as a sample of camp fare:

One chicken and mock turtle, baked white fish and sparagus, New England boiled dinner, family style mashed potatoes, Irish stew, and boiled potatoes, young onions, green peas, Roman punch, mostly punch, apple, peach and pumpkin pie, vanilla cream and chocolate cake, water crackers and Edam cheese, Mocha and Java coffee, cigars.

The railroad companies which had been asked to submit to the adjutant general offers for transporting the troop to Omaha either to Fort Crook or to old Fort Omaha, which is desired, sent in their bids. The Rock Island, Burlington and Elkhorn all submitted the same figures, \$1.10 per man, and the Missouri Pacific offered to take them for 82 1/2 cents each. Each road specified that twenty-four hours notice should be given. The contract was awarded to the Missouri Pacific.

Out back of the Thurston Rifles' tents is to be found an old tank, such as is used for watering troughs by farmers. This particular one is labeled in conspicuous letters "Alphonso XII" and the members of the company declare that it is the first prize captured by any land forces during the war. Under the laws of war it is used very properly as a bath tub, in which the scalded and bruised feet of the recruits can be soothed into comfort after a hard day's drill.

IN A HOT BOX.

The members of the First Regiment band have been in trouble ever since the call came for volunteers, and they had hardly arrived at Camp Saunders before it was known that they did not wish to go into active service. The officials declined to give them the discharge which they asked for, and it has been generally understood that they will be held under the terms of their enlistment if other musicians cannot be found as substitutes. Most of the members of the First Regiment band are professional musicians of Omaha and have employment that secures to them comfortable wages. They do not like the idea of surrendering their places in active service at the small wages that will yield. Five of them were discharged today for the reason that they have families dependent upon them, and it has been the policy of the national guard officers to permit such a band to enlist for volunteers.

MAY LOSE JOBS.

The others of the band are left in camp, and their condition is made more embarrassing by the receipt of a message from the musical director of the orchestras at the Omaha theaters, in which he requests them to go into the city if they do not report there their places will be filled permanently by others. As most of the members of the band are employed at the theaters they are in the position of seeing their places slip away from them. The inspectors at the depot to help it, though they would like to. Officers of the regiment and General Barry have been looking after some good band to take the places of the Omaha men, but as yet they have not succeeded to satisfactory extent. The regimental band may be made up partly from the men now in the ranks, and partly from musicians outside who want such service.

The young men of the state who have been interested in the formation of the heavy artillery regiment, which they hope to have accepted for service by the government, are entertaining Captain Dudley, the first commander of cadets at the state university, and at present attached to the quartermaster's department at Washington. The organizers of the proposed artillery regiment are ex-cadets of the university and Captain Dudley has taken a warm interest in the matter.

He was tendered a banquet at the Lindell hotel and on his arrival at the depot was met by the prospective officers of the proposed organization. These are: Captains J. B. McDonald, North Platte; C. C. Pulis, Kearney; R. C. Saxton, Edgar; C. E. Adams, Jr., Superior; J. B. Barnes, Norfolk; Phil Russell, Omaha; S. H. Martin, Dewitt; P. C. Parmelee, Beatrice; D. W. Reed, C. P. Schwartz, C. C. Fletcher and Horace G. Whitmore, Lincoln. The three majors are Harry Reese, Percy Walter and George L. Shelton.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The dwelling of Fred Whitford of Beaver City burned. Cause of fire unknown. Loss, \$400; no insurance.

As the Hastings band will go to the front with the Second regiment, a new band is soon to be started in that city. It is to be composed of sixteen of Hastings' bright young men.

County Attorney Dungan of Hastings has applied to Governor Holcomb to secure a commission to raise a company of volunteers in that city. He has received encouragement from the governor and has now nearly enough volunteers.

Spring work is progressing finely at Ilwaco. Some of the farmers have begun to plant corn and many of them will begin next week. Corn is worth 25 cents and wheat 87. These prices are moving a great deal of grain. The bank reports a great excess of deposits. Crop prospects are good for this year.

Prairie fires are raging in Cass county and the threatened district are fighting the blaze with every means at hand. Considerable hay belonging to D. T. McIntyre has been destroyed as well as a lot of fence on J. W. Sherman's place. A horse was badly scorched by the latter.

Charley Simecek of Wilbur, a 12-year-old boy, was suffocated in a grain bin containing 1,200 bushels of corn, in D. R. Hopkins' elevator at Wilbur. The bin is twenty-five feet above ground and reached by an upright ladder which the boy had climbed unseen by those in charge. It was not known that he was about the building until the choking of the spout led to the discovery.

W. E. Porter and J. V. Wolf, the state board of public lands and buildings, were in Hastings, and paid a visit to the asylum for the purpose of inspecting the new wing which has just been built and is nearly completed. After spending the afternoon about the building they expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the new wing and the condition of the asylum in general.

Ex-Governor Boyd is seriously ill at his home with pneumonia. He was taken ill Thursday and was compelled to repair to his home where, notwithstanding the most careful attention, the effects of a bad cold became manifest in developments of pneumonia. The attending physician says that while Boyd's condition is not alarming and that with patient care and caution he will overcome the disease within a few days.

Ed Robert, a farmer of Cambridge, Ill., stopped off a day in the city on his way to Columbus to get a job. He was taken ill to meet a man on the viaduct whose uncle "run" a packing house in South Omaha, for the man was his freight agent and promised him a job. Business took them to the life building, where the nephew had a disagreement with an expressman over a bill and regretfully borrowed \$12 from Robert's board of \$12.50 to settle it.

Then they went to the postoffice and left Robert waiting on the outside. The wait was long and Robert realized that he had been bitten, so he reported to the police and hid away to Columbus while his last 50 cents was with him.

A case of attempted kidnaping created some excitement in Wymore when a fellow named Shaw arrived there and attempted to kidnap a small son of his who lives with his mother in that city. It seems that Shaw and his wife had separated and action for divorce is now pending in court, but Mrs. Shaw had been living in that city with her parents and had the 6-year-old boy with her. Shaw arrived there and tried to take his wife to live with him again, but she refused and also refused to turn the boy over to him. However, Shaw saw an opportunity to get the boy and hurried him over to Blue Springs, where he was waiting for the afternoon train when Marshal Aston and Attorney Kaufman interrupted them and brought them back to that city. The boy was returned to his mother and Shaw was enjoined from repeating the attempt to carry the child off to fight for possession of the boy will be made.

Horrors of War.

There is a great deal of fever and small pox in Havana and general vaccination in the army should have been attended to a month ago. The hides and offal of the cattle butchered at the slaughter pens in the southern part of the city are allowed to lie on the ground in great heaps, decomposing. This, together with the heavy shower of effluvia is something horrible. Along the fences surrounding the pens sit hundreds of red, wretched, black vultures and with them sits the unseen spectre of death sharpening his scythe. In the wooded hills along the gulf shore, the army is waiting for the sound of the opening gun which to thousands of Americans may mean death. To the Cubans it would mean rescue and deliverance. To those coming to Cuba for the regular campaign the following advice is offered: Bring with you a rubber blanket, a hammock, some fine mosquito netting and the very lightest clothes you can procure.

The rubber blanket is for the purpose of a roof for your hammock at night to keep out the miasmatic moisture, for her shadows are poison and the sunlight is hell.

The Spanish military men and other persons who are thoroughly acquainted with both the West Indies and the Philippines are of the opinion that from the moment a lack of proper military organization renders it impossible for the United States to immediately advance into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines an overwhelming invading army, Spain will be in a position to make the struggle last longer than America thought probable.

They base their arguments upon all their last wars, especially those with England. They expect to be able in the future to strike the insurrection at bay and to repel naval attacks which are without means to land strong military forces. They believe General Barboza in Cuba and General Macias in Porto Rico will hold out through the rainy season, which will begin in May. If their fleets blockade runners and new auxiliary cruisers succeed in landing ammunition and war stores, they can hold out some time longer.

Blanco Burning.

Key West, Fla., May 3.—In an unofficially stated by Cubans that Blanco is burning the interior towns on the island of Cuba, and it is believed the truth of the statement is established by the great volumes of smoke which were noticed arising from the interior of the island.

These fires were noticed between Matanzas and Havana by persons on the dispatch boat Dauntless, and throughout the night the bright glow of fires was reflected on the sky. In places fierce forest fires were burning.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill did not hold a meeting Saturday as was the intention. Wednesday has been set apart for a meeting at which it is expected the Mercer amendment, appropriating \$45,000 for an Indian congress, to be held at Omaha, will be agreed to.

NEW YORK BOMBARDS THEM

A FEW SHELLS SEND THE SPANIARDS HURRYING.

A Day With the Flagship—The Picturesque Cuban Coast—Band was Playing—Keep Havana Nervous—Awaiting Developments.

On Board United States Flagship New York, Havana, May 3.—Via Key West, April 30.—The flagship New York was at its station to the northwest of Havana; in its company were the Newport and the Ericsson. The flagship shaped a course to the westward, meeting and speaking off Havana the Wilmington, Algonquin, Indiana, Iowa, Detroit and Mangrove. It was rumored on board that we were bound for Mariel to see if the Spanish were erecting new batteries there. The Newport left us and the Porter came in from the horizon. Thereafter the torpedo boats Ericsson and Porter remained, one on each quarter.

As Havana was passed the squadron presented rather an imposing appearance, with five newspaper dispatch boats bounding along in the rear. We were within long range, but the fortifications did not open fire. The enemy apparently has been perfecting his batteries to the eastward of Morro castle.

The bay of Mariel, thirty-five miles to the west of Havana, was reached by a course of hiding, waiting outside the entrance of the harbor for the coming of the American ships. The real danger appears to be from internal causes at Mariel, where a massacre of the foreign residents is apprehended. The British consul, Mr. E. H. Rawson Walker, has been ordered to hasten to Mariel immediately on the receipt of the British first-class cruiser Edgar to protect British interests.

An idea of the tactics adopted by the Spanish authorities to keep up the courage of the fighting forces of Spain can be gathered from the fact that they have issued a placard stating that a Spanish cruiser on Monday last engaged and sank two American warships.

It is asserted that the Spanish cruiser Castilla of 3,342 tons displacement and armed with a 10-inch gun, recently grounded near the entrance of Mariel bay and was afterward scuttled in shallow water.

It is added that it is the intention of the Spaniards to use her as a stationary battery, although some of her guns have been landed and mounted on the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor, where other guns also have been mounted recently. It is believed here that Commodore Dewey has arranged with the Philippine insurgents to seize a harbor near Manila to be used as a base of operations for the prolonged siege of Manila which is anticipated unless the American commander induces the Spanish fleet to come out and accept a general engagement.

Madrid (via Paris), May 3.—The time of the retreat of the American squadron behind the merchantmen was 11:30 a. m. The naval bureau at Manila sends the following report, signed Montejó, Admiral:

"In the middle of the night the American squadron forced the forts and before daylight appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At 7:30 the bow of the Reina Maria Christina took fire, and also soon after the poop was burned.

"At 8 o'clock, with my staff, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were then entirely enveloped in flames.

"The other ships having been damaged, retired into Baker bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, notably Captain Ciarso, a priest and nine other persons."

The Maine's Hulk Destroyed.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The state department has learned, through its secret agents, that the wreck of the battleship Maine, lying in Havana harbor, has been destroyed by the Spanish authorities. It is supposed by officials of the administration that this action had been taken to prevent the raising of the wreck after the capture of Havana.

This information has intensified the desire to "avenge the Maine." Plans have been mapped out, and it is the intention of the government just as soon as Havana is in possession of the United States troops to start an investigation that will end in several hangings.

All the port officials who were on duty at the time the Maine was anchored to the fatal buoy, and again on the day when she blew up, will be placed under arrest for complicity in this crime. They will be forced to prove their innocence.

A cabinet minister is authority for the following statement:

"We shall make it part of our first business as soon as we take possession of Havana to find out who were the perpetrators of that bloody crime of the night of February 15. We will ascertain that night, and we will find everybody who possibly could have been connected with the affair, if they are still in Cuba. When we put hands on those who were responsible for blowing up the Maine we will punish them as they deserve, by stringing them up."

"If we find that they have escaped from the island and have gone back to Spain we will follow them there and to Spain that the war shall not stop until they have been delivered up to us for punishment. Those men will not escape. They have got to suffer for their infamous and cowardly murder of sleeping sailors, and if they are yet alive they will hang for it."

"American labor," exclaims Senator Chandler, "now has a protective tariff." And much good it is doing American laborers. The wholesale reduction of the wages of ew England cotton operatives immediately following the increase of 8 per cent in the "protection" accorded to the cotton industry tells the story. There are affected by the cut in wages 125,000 operatives whose wages average only 25 per week.

Their power of locomotion enables them to "choose their climate and their seasons," thus giving them a better chance to multiply in numbers. Some birds travel in flocks, some in families, and some in pairs or singly.

Every corporation enterprise that requires a public franchise in its operation is an enterprise that should be owned and operated by the public, and not by private speculators.

INSURGENTS HEM IN MANILA.

Starving the City; Await Dewey's Coming; Will Co-operate.

Hong Kong, May 3.—Letters to the insurgent junta here, which were smuggled on board the British steamer Mennon at Manila, which arrived here yesterday from the capital of the Philippine islands, assert that the Philippine insurgents are occupying all the hills around Manila in a radius of ten to twenty miles, awaiting the arrival of the United States fleet under command of Commodore Dewey, which was expected at Manila at any moment when the Mennon sailed.

The insurgents say that if the United States fleet blockades Manila they can starve the place into submission in about two weeks.

Corroboration has been received of the report that the British residents of Manila expected that the British steamer Esmeralda, which went there on board the specie belonging to Hong Kong, had been ordered to take cargo of food stuff, as usual, but this was not the case, and much distress is anticipated in consequence if the insurgents' land blockade and the United States' sea blockade are enforced.

According to the insurgent leaders, the forces of the Philippine insurgents propose, when the right moment arrives, to make a feint attack upon the city of Manila to mask a strong and determined attack upon the seaward forts. This plan, however, may be upset by the Spanish authorities, who are believed to have the intention of the insurgents to co-operate with the United States fleet.

Little definite information has been ascertained regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet as a whole. But, it is said by the insurgents that warships are hiding in waiting outside the entrance of the harbor for the coming of the American ships. The real danger appears to be from internal causes at Mariel, where a massacre of the foreign residents is apprehended. The British consul, Mr. E. H. Rawson Walker, has been ordered to hasten to Mariel immediately on the receipt of the British first-class cruiser Edgar to protect British interests.

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Austria Neutral.

Vienna, May 3.—Doubts entertained in America regarding Austria's neutrality are totally unfounded. Austria has never given a declaration of neutrality except once in 1871, when it was a neighboring power. Austria's neutrality in the present war is self-saying. A declaration of neutrality is considered superfluous and will not be given. The rumor that the emperor had subscribed a sum for the Spanish fleet is altogether unfounded. The safeguards against any such intention in the future lies in the emperor's reserved character. There is an official denial that no note on this subject has been received from the American president. The largest Austrian ram torpedo ship, Maria Theresa, has received orders to sail for Cuba for the protection of Austrian subjects and five Austrian consulates.

Appeal to Russia.

London, May 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Sunday Special asserts that the queen regent of Spain has appealed to the czar, through Emperor Joseph of Austria, to assist her in her conflict with the United States. Emperor Nicholas replied directly to the queen regent, assuring her of his deepest sympathy with Spain, on which country the United States had forced war, stating, however, that he does not consider matters yet ripe for Russian diplomacy or military intervention, but that he will do whatever is possible at the proper time.

Court-martialed For Drunkenness.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Adams, attached to receiving ship Independence at Mare Island, was court-martialed for dismissal. The president has mitigated the sentence by dropping the officer forty-nine numbers and putting him at the foot of the list of lieutenant commanders. The commutation was made because of the court's recommendation in view of the officer's splendid sea record.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3.—A special from Ardmore, L. T., says: Colonel D. Kendall, military officer of the cowboy regiment, has received word to report with his men on Wednesday next, at Muskogee, L. T., at which point the 175 cowboys to be enlisted from the territory into Dr. Wood's regiment will be examined and sent out for duty.

U. S. CONTROLS CABLES.

No Cipher Dispatches Sent Except Our Own.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Many complaints have been received here to the effect that the government has not taken full precaution to prevent transmission of important military dispatches between the Spanish government and its colonies in the West Indies.

"The truth about the matter," said General Greeley, chief signal officer, who has charge of the provision exercised by the United States government over cable messages going out and coming into Key West, "is that the president has acted promptly in the matter, and at present there is no cable running out of the United States that is not under proper restrictions as to the character of the messages sent."

General Greeley has amicably adjusted these delicate matters with the Western Union Telegraph company and Cable company. "Both of these companies," he says, "have patriotically accepted the restrictions placed upon them by the government, and no cipher messages are handled between this country and the West Indies over American cables except such as are exchanged between the officers of the United States and neutral ambassadors and ministers and the designated consular officers of the country they represent in the West Indies."

PHILIPPINE NAVAL COMBAT.

Five Spanish Fighters Go to Meet Dewey's Fleet.

New York, May 3.—It is reported that Commodore Dewey met the enemy, sank their ships and won the battle hands down.

The steamer Mennon, which left Manila April 28, and came the regular course, saw nothing of the American ships.

The Spaniards are in a most uncertain state. They fear treachery among their own men. Three new guns have been mounted on the north side of Corrigidor.

A torpedo boat and warship are laying mines at the entrance of the harbor. In the south side of the entrance four breech-loading guns have been mounted and there is no attempt to conceal them by any earthworks. On Thursday there was only one small gunboat in the harbor.

Five warships have gone out, cleared for action, to meet the enemy, and hostilities have probably taken place already.

The Spanish vessels have not returned. The rebels hold the territory back of the city. They have ammunition and are well off.

The Mennon brought here \$50,000 in treasure.

Kaiser Sits on Austria.

London, May 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Sunday Special telegraphs a story to the effect that Emperor William left Dresden last Saturday, after a disagreement with Emperor Francis Joseph arising from a related discussion had in the afternoon between the Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph. Emperor William pointed to a policy of strict neutrality and the retention of the good will of the mighty republic.

Emperor Joseph was much hurt by the Kaiser's heated and impulsive language, and plainly showed his displeasure at the banquet given in the evening, the situation growing so unpleasant that Emperor William took his departure before the close of the banquet.

Defaulting Bank President.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The comptroller of the currency received a telegram from Bank Examiner Ewer, stating that he had taken charge of the Hampshire County National bank of Northampton, Mass. The president, who, the examiner says, is a defaulter to the amount of \$75,000 or \$100,000, is reported as missing. The president of the bank is said to be also president of the Hampshire Savings bank, and the discovery of the default was made through the state examiner for an investigation of the two banks at the same time. They are located in the same building, and by this scheme it was made impossible for those in charge to transfer funds from one to the other to cover up shortages. In its statement the officers of the National bank reported: Capital, \$250,000; deposits, \$20,000; surplus, \$50,000.

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ENGLISH DO NOT LOVE US.

Would Like to See U. S. Whipped For Once.

London, May 3.—There is no strong sympathy with the United States here beyond a certain limited circle of advanced radicals. The bulk of hostile feeling consists in the idea of the United States may find the subjugation of Cuba a tougher job than they expect. Most Englishmen have back in their minds a feeling of resentment for America's action regarding Venezuela and these would be gratified if America were subjugated to chastening influences and a temporary reverse.

Certain newspapers like the Chronicle and Daily Mail are endeavoring to evoke friendly sentiments for America, but the bulk of even the liberal press is decidedly tepid in its sympathy while the Tory press is either coldly critical or actually hostile. Although it would eminently suit the exigencies of the present government in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in the far east to conciliate the idea of rapprochement between England and the United States, the ministers have found so overwhelming a mass of feeling among their own supporters in favor of an observance of the strictest neutrality that any friendly tendency on their part has been completely arrested. Any observer who has mixed among Englishmen representative of different classes cannot fail to be struck with the almost total absence of any spontaneous manifestation of good will toward the United States in the present contest. Whether the progress of the war may produce a change remains to be seen, but that is the existing state of feeling.

Discussion of the American war loan has caused the publication here of an instructive series of figures showing the highly favorable position of the United States compared with European nations in the matter of public debt. Out of America's gross debt at the present moment there is a requirement of 3 pounds ten shilling per head of population as against Great Britain's 16 shillings; Spain's 14 shillings 12 pence; then again the United States debt in charge per head is only 11 shilling 11 pence as against Great Britain's 12 shillings 8 pence; France's 18 shillings 7 pence; Germany's 1 shilling 5 pence and Spain's 14 shillings 9 pence.

RULES FOR ENLISTMENT.

Detailed Instructions as Issued by Adjutant-General.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Detailed instructions governing recruiting for the regular army in time of war have been issued by Adjutant General Corbin.

Applicants for enlistment must be between 18 and 25 years of age, of good habits and character, able-bodied, free from disease, and able to speak the English language. Boys between 16 and 18 may be enlisted upon the approval of the regimental commanders.

Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of fathers, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian. Boys between 16 and 18 may be enlisted as musicians.

Original enlistments will be confined to citizens or those persons who have made legal declaration of their intention to become such.

The instructions give physical proportions of height, weight and chest measurement which applicants must possess for the various branches of the service.

The term of service is three years, and applicants must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment. The rates of pay are given, and the statement made that to these 20 per cent will be added in time of war. The soldiers can deposit their earnings in sums not less than \$5 with any army bank, and when discharged, if an economy soldier can save from his clothing allowance a considerable sum, payable on discharge.

For soldiers who have served faithfully for twenty years, or have been discharged for wounds, or care and disease incurred in the service, a comfortable home is maintained in Washington.

The sum of 12 1/2 cents per month is deducted from each soldier's pay to be applied toward the support of the home.

After thirty years' service enlisted men are entitled to be retired at their regular rate of pay, and given \$500 commutation for clothing and subsistence.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

Brevet Brigadier General Edwin C. Hason, U. S. A., retired, died at St. Paul, Minn., of heart disease, with numerous complications.

About 130 Cubans left the New York junta last night to join the United States volunteer troops at Tampa. They were in command of General Castillo.

The authorities prevented an American vessel from entering the port at Barcelona, but although laden with coal the vessel was not seized.

It was learned at Mount Gretna, Pa., from an authoritative source, that the Pennsylvania militia leave about May 8.

The Alaska Commercial company of San Francisco is in receipt of advices from its agent at Dawson City, confirming the report of a new rich strike at the mouth of Anisley creek, eighteen miles up the Yukon from this place.

Alexander Warner, a republican leader in the state legislature, who was recently convicted of having wrecked the bank at Baxter Springs, of which he was president, was sentenced at Columbus, Kas., to four years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

Attachments were made on the property of the Northampton, Mass., Cycle company and the Hatfield Machinery company by S. V. Woodbury for small amounts. Insolvency proceedings are expected to be commenced as a result of the failure and disappearance of Lewis Warner, president of the Hampshire County bank.

The populist congressional convention at Mount Vernon, Ind., nominated Jasper Hughes for congress.

Lieutenant Robley, of the Austrian navy has been appointed naval and military attaché for Austria at Washington during the war.

George Kerwin of Chicago and "Chapline" Jones of Memphis fought six rounds in Chicago, Kerwin getting the decision by a liberal margin.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger in an interview urged every citizen to be an officer in detecting information being sent to Spain through the mails.

John DeKoven died of heart disease at Chicago, after an illness of a week. He was a director of the Rock Island and Lake Shore railroads and the Merchants Loan and Trust company, and was formerly president of the Commercial club. Reginald DeKoven is his nephew.

Roads of the Western Passenger association are upset over the prospective passage in congress of the anti-scalping bill having already made rates for summer meetings.

On account of his physical condition, at his own request, General Grenville M. Dodge has been released from his appointment as senior major general.