

## TROOPS FOR DEWEY.

Trouble Getting Transports Causes Delay in the Manila Expedition.

**Ships Ready for Invading Cuba—Army Will Be Put on Board the Transports as Soon as News About the Fleets Has Been Received.**

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Much comment and some criticism have been caused by the delay in forwarding troops to the Philippine islands to support Admiral Dewey. Both the comment and the criticism had their origin in the desire of the people that the fruits of Dewey's victory at Manila should not be endangered by any lack of assistance from the navy or war department. It is known now that troops would have been sent to Manila before this had it been possible for the war department to secure transports on the Pacific coast. The utmost difficulty is being experienced by the department in obtaining such transports. The coastwise trade on the Pacific is not large as compared with that on the Atlantic, and a majority of the vessels engaged in the trade are of foreign register. Of course, ships flying a foreign flag cannot be used as transports by the government, as such use would constitute a violation of the neutrality laws of the nation whose flag the ship bore.

Last night Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn received a telegraphic offer from the agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship company at Seattle, placing at the disposal of the government the company's entire fleet of steamers, provided they be given American register. These ships are the Tacoma, Arizona, Olympia, Columbia, Victoria and Argyle. All are British built vessels and fly the British flag. The likelihood is that the war department will order such vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship company as may be needed to San Francisco and then ask congress to give them an American register in order that they may promptly convey the available troops to Manila. It is the desire of the department that the troops following those to be sent to the Philippines on Saturday next shall go not later than Wednesday, June 1. It is imperatively necessary that they be gotten to Manila as soon as possible, but in order that they may go at all it will be quite as necessary that some foreign ships be given American register by congress.

The advices received by the assistant secretary from San Francisco yesterday indicated that three of the transports, the City of Sydney, the City of Peking and the Australia, would start on their long journey today. Notwithstanding the long delay in getting these ships away, the officials here say it could not be avoided, as there were many alterations which had to be made in them necessary to the comfort and health of the crew.

**SHIPS READY FOR INVADING CUBA.**  
TAMPA, Fla., May 24.—Everything waits on news from the fleets. When the long-looked-for and long-hoped-for meeting between Admirals Sampson and Cervera takes place—and military officers do not for a moment question the result—it is the general belief that orders will be given to put the army on board the transports at once. Should the original plan be carried out of sending only regular troops on the first expedition, the fleet of transports at Port Tampa is amply sufficient for that purpose. With the arrival yesterday of the Iroquois, Santiago and Cherokee, 21 transports are now at the port, every one fitted for embarkation. These ships will easily accommodate between 15,000 and 16,000 men, somewhat over the total number of regular troops in camp here. It is thought 36 hours after orders are issued to embark, every man, horse and pound of supplies can be placed on board the vessels in waiting.

**MISS BARTON AT TAMPA.**  
TAMPA, Fla., May 24.—The Red Cross ship, State of Texas, with Miss Clara Barton, representative of the National Red Cross society of America, and a corps of surgeons and trained nurses, arrived at Port Tampa from Key West yesterday and cast anchor near the gunboat Helen. The vessel, which is fully fitted up for hospital purposes and carries supplies enough for the equipment of several Red Cross stations, will, it is said, follow the fleet of troops into Cuban waters. In speaking of the Red Cross work in Cuba Miss Barton said that she had received assurance from the highest Spanish official sources that her hospital at Serrro and her headquarters were being carefully guarded, and that the Red Cross supplies left there were being put to their intended uses.

**Congressmen to the Front.**  
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Two representatives in congress, Mr. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana, were given authority today to go to the front in the Cuban invasion. Robbins is a member of the Second brigade, Pennsylvania state militia. Broussard was given authority to organize a regiment of immunes in Louisiana.

**Why the Vatican Is Neutral.**  
LONDON, May 24.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says he learns that the vatican's declaration of neutrality was due to a notification from Washington that no manifestations of sympathy with Spain would be tolerated.

## NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

**A Condensed Report of the Doings of Our Senators and Representatives in Washington.**

A RESOLUTION to confirm all the temporary appointments made by the president in the line and staff of the navy was passed by the senate on the 17th. A bill was also passed to pay volunteers from the day of their enrollment at the state camps. The consideration of the war revenue measure was then resumed, Senator Jones (Ala.) taking the floor. He opposed the proposition to issue bonds and certificates of indebtedness in excess of the requirements of the war and presented in a general way the views of the democratic members of the finance committee. At three o'clock the bill was laid aside and Senator Hale (Me.) presented a resolution in memory of the late Seth L. Milliken, a representative from Maine. Eulogies were pronounced and an adjournment was taken out of respect to the dead congressman. The house passed two bills affecting labor, one limiting the labor of persons employed upon government works and in government service to eight hours daily and the other providing for the equipment of a non-partisan commission to consider legislative proposals affecting labor. The bill providing for the transmission of the electoral vote of the states to Washington shall be by messenger was defeated. The report of the committee in the contested election case from the Third Kentucky district was adopted without discussion. It favored the sitting member.

CONSIDERABLE progress was made on the war revenue measure in the senate on the 18th. The feature of the debate was the speech of Senator Turpie (Ind.), who contended that a bond issue was unnecessary and that all the funds required for the prosecution of the war could be raised through the proposed inheritance tax, by the tax on corporations, by the coinage of the silver seigniorage and by the issue of legal tender notes. The conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war department was adopted. The bill permitting officers of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank in the regular service was also passed. The house made an ineffectual effort to pass a bill prohibiting the publication of information about the country's fortifications. The pension deficiency bill was passed without a word of debate. Mr. Bromwell (O.) introduced a joint resolution for returning captured confederate flags on application of the governors whose troops carried them. The session only lasted half an hour.

EXCELLENT progress was made by the senate on the 19th in the consideration of the war revenue bill, two-thirds of the measure having been generally agreed to. Senator McLaughlin (S. C.) opened the discussion with a carefully prepared speech touching all its features. He expressed the hope that the bill would pass as reported, with the exception of the stamp tax, which he thought unnecessary. A resolution for the improvement of Arkansas Pass harbor in Texas was passed. The house agreed to the senate amendments to the labor arbitration bill. Chairman Hull, of the house committee on military affairs, introduced two bills, one that the pay of volunteers received into the service of the United States shall commence from the day they joined for duty and another allowing regular army officers to accept volunteer appointments without it costing them their places in the regular army. Mr. Todd (Mich.) introduced a bill to provide for carrying on the war. It proposes to issue \$100,000,000 in treasury notes to coin into standard silver dollars all the silver bullion in the treasury; to levy a tax of five per cent. upon the gross earnings of railroads, telegraph, telephone and street railway companies and stock of life and fire insurance companies, and five per cent. of the net income of any individual or corporation whose annual income exceeds \$2,000.

At the conclusion of the senate's session on the 20th the reading of the war revenue measure was completed, about seven-eighths of the committee amendments having been agreed to. Senator Daniels (Va.) made a speech opposing an issue of bonds and supporting the subparagraphs proposed by the democratic majority of the finance committee. Senator Aldrich (R. I.) offered the bond provision and the provision authorizing certificates of indebtedness as substitutes for the sections of the bill reported by the majority of the committee providing for coinage of silver seigniorage, the issue of silver certificates and the issue of United States notes. The bill was then laid aside. The joint resolution for organizing an auxiliary naval force to form an inner line of defense was passed and the senate then adjourned until the 25th. The house was not in session.

**Powers of Evangelists Limited.**  
BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, had a warm discussion on the subject of the limitation of powers of evangelists. The question was on the adoption of a law forbidding evangelists to enter a charge and hold services without the consent of the pastor. Evangelists were referred to as anarchists—"men who make trouble," etc. It was also intimated that evangelists were after money. The proposed regulation was finally adopted.

**Americans May Travel in Turkey.**  
WASHINGTON, May 23.—The imperial Ottoman legation in Washington declares that the dispatch of May 21 from Constantinople, published by the American papers, concerning the refusal by the Turkish authorities to allow American citizens to travel in the interior of the empire is absolutely and entirely without foundation.

**Missouri Soldiers Are Sick.**  
ST. LOUIS, May 23.—An epidemic of measles and pneumonia has broken out in the Fifth regiment of Missouri volunteers at Jefferson barracks. Six patients in a dangerous condition were removed to the city hospital. A number of others are being cared for at the barracks. The epidemic is the result of the drenching from recent heavy rains.

**Plaudit a Double Winner.**  
CINCINNATI, May 23.—Plaudit is a double Derby winner. Saturday he won new laurels by easily defeating Lieber Karl, who was the only starter against him in the great \$10,000 Derby at Oakley. There is no longer a question of doubt as to which is the better horse of the two. Plaudit is in a class by himself.

**Sedalia Does Nobly.**  
SEDALIA, Mo., May 23.—Since war with Spain was declared 320 men have enlisted and gone to the front from this place. The enlisting officer said there was not a city in the union, considering population, that can equal this record.

## PURSUING CERVERA.

Fleets of Sampson and Schley on the Trail of the Spaniard.

**The Blockade of Cuba Effective—So Far as Known Not a Single Neutral Vessel Has Been Able to Pass the Lines Without Permission.**

WASHINGTON, May 24.—It was stated at the navy department yesterday, at the close of office hours, that no dispatches of any kind relating to the movements of the fleets or the prospect of any engagement had been received during the day, and that the only dispatch received related to an inconsequential prize case. As the ships are now at sea, there is no expectation of reports until a decisive engagement occurs and a dispatch boat gets to a port, or it is found Cervera has eluded our search. In the meantime, there is a complete lack of official data by which to forecast the coming engagement.

A report was current during the day that the big battleship Oregon had arrived at Key West, but the department officials would notice it only by entering a general denial that word had been received of any important vessel movements or arrivals.

Late in the day the Associated press dispatches from Madrid, giving the sharp debate in the cortes over the alleged flying of the Spanish flag by American warships, created much comment in naval circles. Spain's protest to the powers that this use of the flag was "cowardly and iniquitous" was dismissed by naval officers with the statement that international law writers agreed on the right to use an enemy's flag for purposes of deceit, so long as the flag is hauled down before a shot is fired.

The statement made by the Spanish minister of the interior that the government is likely to resort to privateering does not create any apprehension among officers here. One of the highest authorities of the navy department said Spain would adopt privateering if she felt it to be to her interest, without waiting for this country to give any pretext for such action. It is felt, however, that Great Britain, Germany and France will have considerable to say in case Spain resorts to privateering. The commerce of these countries with the United States would suffer very severely by Spanish privateering, and its effect would be far more disastrous to these foreign interests than to the shipping of the United States. It was this influence of Great Britain, Germany and France which forced Spain reluctantly to forego privateering, and it is not thought probable the foreign influences will now consent to have their commerce destroyed.

The announcement by way of Paris that the Italian government had protested against the continuance of the blockade of the Cuban coast, on the ground that it was ineffective, met a prompt denial at the state department, and it can be stated definitely that neither in Washington nor in Rome have any representations on this subject been addressed to the United States government. As a matter of fact, Italy probably is the maritime power of all others with which the United States has had absolutely no correspondence in the slightest degree connected with the Cuban blockade.

As to the allegation that the blockade is ineffective, it is said that, on the contrary, it has been singularly successful and that, so far as known, not a single neutral ship subject to detention has passed the lines without the express consent of our government. The Montserrat, it is true, did enter Cienfuegos harbor before our blockading ships had time to get around to the south side of Cuba and establish the blockade and she did manage to get out at night. But she is a Spanish ship and Spain is perhaps the only nation in the world that has lost the power to protest against a blockade, being a combatant herself. It is only for neutral powers to enter such protests and none of them has as yet the slightest pretext for such action.

With the beginning of the present week, all Spanish vessels in United States ports, which sailed after the outbreak of war, are subject to seizure as well as all Spanish merchantmen found on the high seas, save where they left port for the United States before April 21, last. The president's proclamation of war allowed such ships lying in our ports or bound for them 30 days in which to discharge cargo, and also insure them safe passage home. That period of time expired last Saturday night.

Under the energetic management of Capt. Bartlett, who was recalled from the retired list into the active service of the navy department for the purpose, there has just been perfected a most admirable and thorough system of coast signaling for war purposes. The navy department itself established 30 stations on the coast manned by naval militiamen. Then it called into service 1,000 lighthouse employes and 1,000 life saving men, making a total force of over 3,000 men, who patrol the great shore lines from Bar Harbor to Galveston night and day and in all weathers, watching for the approach of an enemy or for a signal from any passing United States warship.

## CRUISER CHARLESTON SAILS.

The Steamer That Carries Relief to Dewey at Manila Cheered by Great Crowds on Leaving.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The Charleston is well on her way to Manila. The big cruiser passed through the Golden Gate at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning, after having been anchored in the stream all night. She adjusted her compasses at an early hour and then passed up the bay through the Raccoon straits and past the docks on the northern frontage of the city. Every steam vessel in the harbor blew an evolt to Capt. Glass and his crew. None of the forts in the harbor saluted the vessel but the demonstration made by the 6,000 soldiers gathered at the Presidio was tremendous. When the vessel was sighted coming down the bay the soldiers gathered on the beach to bid her bon voyage. They lined the beach for a mile and cheer upon cheer rang out from the men who are to soon follow the Charleston to the scene of Admiral Dewey's triumph. The Charleston's big siren answered the boys on the beach time and again and the whistling was heard from one end of the city to the other. Never has a war vessel leaving this harbor received such a send-off as was given the Charleston.

### A THRILLING STORY.

**The Captain of the Bark Anita Berwind Tells About the Indignities He Suffered at Las Palmas.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—A thrilling story of Spanish indignities, the burning of the stars and stripes and the stoning of the American crew of the bark Anita Berwind was told yesterday by Capt. Donahoo, of that vessel, which arrived here from Las Palmas, Canary islands, without a single one of his officers, all having been held by the American consul, a native of the Canary islands, who resigned his position as soon as the hostilities began. Capt. Donahoo "warped" his way out of the harbor of Las Palmas at midnight April 20, unknown to the inhabitants, as the edict had just gone forth to hold the vessel and imprison her crew. It was a daring undertaking, but Capt. Donahoo, who was accompanied by his wife, knew full well to remain longer meant death, as the natives were fearfully incensed against anything American. Three attempts to burn the vessel were made, and, failing in this, the mobs took vengeance in burning the American flag under the eyes of the Berwind's crew.

**To Join the Blue and Gray Legion.**  
CHICAGO, May 23.—Four hundred and sixty stalwart Swedish-Americans marched in a body to the headquarters of the Blue and Gray legion Saturday and offered their services to that organization. United with this Blue and Gray legion were 400 British-Americans, many of whom have seen active service in the British army. The Highlanders were especially well represented, and had among their number men who had served in the Black Watch, Gordon Highlanders and other renowned Scottish regiments.

**Gen. Wallace's Opinion.**  
RICHMOND, Ind., May 23.—Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who has been employed by the Harpers as a war correspondent, arrived here yesterday evening on his return from Washington City. His mission there was to find when the army will be sent to Cuba, as he is to accompany it. He received no assurance that it would move soon and thinks it may not be before October. Gen. Wallace says war cannot end under several months and he thinks another call will be made.

**England and Japan Are Allies.**  
LONDON, May 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Confirmation is given in well-informed quarters to the rumor that friendly advances made by England to Japan have already attained a tangible result. It is believed that an Anglo-Japanese understanding has been reached which comprehends all eventualities which can occur in the east, and establishes a sort of Asiatic balance of power."

**Report of Presbyterian Relief Board.**  
WIXONA, Ind., May 23.—At to-day's session of the Presbyterian general assembly the reports of the board of relief for disabled ministers, and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, was submitted. The report showed that 875 names were carried on the roll. Among them were 342 ministers, 472 widows and 29 orphan families. The average amount of annuities paid was \$205.

**Oklahoma G. A. R.**  
SHAWNEE, Ok., May 22.—Yesterday was the closing day of the G. A. R. encampment. The ceremonies ended in a military and civic parade. Gen. Black, of Illinois, addressed a large audience at the pavilion. Kingfisher was selected as the place to hold the territorial encampment next May. El Reno won the honor of entertaining the reunion in September.

**Achison Mystery Solved.**  
ARCHISON, Kan., May 23.—The body of Mrs. E. A. Mize was found in the Missouri river near Leavenworth. Mrs. Mize, rendered insane by illness, disappeared from her home in Achison April 9. She was the wife of one of Achison's most prominent merchants and was one of the most highly-esteemed women in the community.

## GLADSTONE IS DEAD.

The Most Famous Figure in British Politics Passes Away.

**Mr. Gladstone's Life Is the History of British and European Politics from the Time the "Grand Old Man" First Entered Parliament.**

HAWARDEN, May 19.—William Ewart Gladstone, the most famous figure in British politics, died at his home here this morning at five o'clock. He passed away peacefully, during slumber, with all the members of his family at the bedside. Though a national funeral will probably be accepted by the family, there is little doubt but that the



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

remains of Mr. Gladstone will be laid to rest in the peaceful graveyard at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago.

Every other topic in Great Britain yesterday dropped out of sight before the passing of Mr. Gladstone. Hawarden focused the attention, which from the highest to the men in the street, was respectful, sincere and profoundly moved. In two places, perhaps, was the tension most keen and most heartfelt—the house of commons and Hawarden. Just before the house rose yesterday a telegram from Mr. Herbert Gladstone reached Lord Stanley announcing that his father was sinking. Already before his death the hush of grief seemed to fall over the scene of his triumphs; from the present men turned to the past, recalling sayings and doings. A great lion lay dying, his old colleagues, his old time enemies and followers watching his last long fight with his last and implacable foe, as they watched in past days his fight against foes whom he could overcome. True to himself he was yielding slowly, inch by inch. Disregarding recent precedence, it was decided that the programme in parliament should be the same as that adopted in the cases of the earl of Chatham and of the younger Pitt, namely, an address to her majesty, for a funeral at the public charge and a monument erected in Westminster abbey.

When William E. Gladstone was born George III. was king, Napoleon was overshadowing Europe and Joseph Bonaparte had been a year on the throne of Spain. It was December 29, 1809, the year that saw Madison inaugurated fourth president of the United States. Entering parliament in 1832, Gladstone has been from that time to this almost continually in public life. Four times prime minister, he has probably exerted more influence on the destinies of the British empire in the last century than any other man. Unable to bear the strain of office on account of the decay of his physical powers incident to his advanced years, he resigned the premiership in 1868 and retired to private life to spend his last days in the bosom of his family and the companionship of the wife who has been by his side for nearly 60 years. From his retirement, however, his voice was now and then heard on public questions, and it always commanded attention, not only among English speaking nations, but throughout the world.

The history of Gladstone's public life is the history of English and European politics since he first entered parliament. When he retired to private life he was old enough to be the grandfather of the generation of politicians then coming into power. Beginning his political life as a pronounced Tory, Mr. Gladstone became first a Liberal and then an advocate of Irish home rule. He was 28 years a Tory, 25 years a Liberal and the rest of the time a "home ruler." Many are the peerages which Gladstone has created as political rewards and it is said that many times he has been urged to accept a peerage for himself. He never would accept the title, however, preferring to be the great commoner, England's "Grand Old Man."

An account of Mr. Gladstone's life which failed to notice his contributions to literature and scholarship would indeed be lacking. Apart from his political pamphlets his books on classical subjects and on religious topics would alone be sufficient to make the reputation of an ordinary writer.

### ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

**Navy Asks for Bids for Three First-Class Battleships, 72 Torpedo Boats, 16 Torpedo Boat Destroyers and Others.**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The navy department issued a circular letter asking for bids for the construction of three first-class battleships, 16 torpedo boat destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and four harbor defense monitors. These vessels were authorized by a bill which recently passed congress for the increase of the naval establishment and are the greatest number ever called for by the government. The naval advisory board on construction has decided that the three new battleships shall be of the Alabama and Illinois type, but faster. The torpedo boat destroyers must have a minimum speed of 28 knots, and be able to cruise 2,000 miles without refilling bunkers. The torpedo boats must have a speed of 26 knots.