

FAVORED BY MCKINLEY.

HE WOULD RETAIN PHILIPPINES PERMANENTLY.

AGAINST SELLING THEM.

The Majority in Congress Is Said to Be for the Colonization of Dewey's Conquest—The Monroe Doctrine to Play a Conspicuous Part in Their Final Disposition.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A Senator who is in the confidence of the administration said: "The President is in favor of holding the Philippine Islands temporarily and looks to their permanent acquisition, although he is not settled in the conviction that this would be advantageous to the United States."

The Monroe doctrine will play a considerable part in the final settlement of the Philippine question. There are those who contend the holding of the islands would be a departure from the true meaning of the Monroe doctrine. An argument advanced by those in favor of holding the islands is that the United States would incur the displeasure of other great powers if the islands are sold to some one of them.

One thing seems certain. If it is concluded that the islands are to be knocked down to the highest bidder a cooling station will be held by the United States. Senator Stewart of Nevada said in an interview that certain death is in store for any political party which attempts to dispose of the islands. This feeling is quite prevalent in Congressional circles.

The members of the Senate foreign relations committee, excepting Clark and Gray, are understood to be in favor of holding the islands. The House committee is divided on the same lines as on the lines of the Hawaiian annexation—four members, Mr. Clark, Mr. Howard, Mr. Williams and Mr. Dinsmore, being against the plan.

OREGON THEIR MATCH.

Senator Morgan Says the Battleship Could Defeat the Cape Verde Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A group of senators were discussing the whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet, and the hope was expressed by several that the fleet had not gone after the Oregon.

"Well, I hope it has," said Senator Morgan. "When I was out in San Francisco last summer I went aboard the Oregon, and I don't believe there is a finer battleship afloat. I am confident that, if the Cape Verde fleet should try to capture her she would give a grand account of herself. Her captain and her crew are a gallant set of fellows, and I believe they would be able to beat off the whole Cape Verde fleet. The Oregon has four 13-inch guns and her gunners are so expert that I don't believe any of those Spanish vessels would be able to get near enough to her to do her any great damage. They might shoot away the whole of her top works, and she would still have her four 13-inch guns to operate on her enemy, for she is so built that when her whole top is shot away she becomes a perfect monitor. She is really a monitor and a battleship in one. If she did go down I would be willing to wager that at least three of the Spanish fleet would go down with her."

It is said of Captain Clark, the commander of the Oregon, that he is one of the most fearless men in the navy. The story is told of him that when he had the monitor Monterey out in a sea so heavy that the monitor was rolling frightfully, the captain lashed himself to the mast and had the crew swing the turrets, saying that he was anxious to see what the Monterey would be able to do in that kind of sea. Every time the turrets were swung around the Monterey seemed to turn almost clear over, but Captain Clark had the operations continued until he was entirely satisfied. He was sent to San Francisco especially for the hazardous undertaking of bringing the Oregon around to the Atlantic, the Navy department having the highest confidence in his gallantry and his seamanship.

South Has Been Sighted.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—There was some discussion by the Senate in executive session because none of the nominations for staff officers in the army sent in by the President were from the South. Senator Money raised the question when the reference of the nominations was made and he and Senators Hale, Bacon and Lindsay all commented upon the fact. Their speeches were not in the nature of faultfinding, but the omission, they said, was patent to all.

Will Return to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President, it is understood, intends that General Stewart L. Woodford, the minister to Madrid, shall retain his diplomatic capacity, to return to Madrid after the war is brought to a close and diplomatic relations are restored.

Walter Wellman Sails.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Walter Wellman to-day embarked on his search for the North pole and Andromeda. He sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and expects to reach Tromsø, Norway, within a fortnight.

THE PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley In Favor of Retaining Them Permanently.

MADRID, May 12.—It is only indirectly that attention is paid to the progress of the war by the people here.

For the time being everyone is engaged with consideration of the ministerial crisis. Upon its solution depends the immediate action of Spain.

If the cabinet weathers the storm, it will emerge from it either instructed to prosecute the war vigorously or else empowered to take steps for the re-establishment of peace with the least possible delay.

From careful consideration of the ministry's action it is more than probable that the latter solution will be more in accordance with the members' personal desires. The question is, Will they be able to follow their desires? Their position is a difficult one. They know only too well that the longer the war is prosecuted the more severe will be the loss of Spain.

It is manifest that the government is trying to throw the responsibility for the continuance of the war on parliament. It is also manifest that the opposition is trying to embarrass the government by refusing to accept that responsibility without at the same time giving the ministry any ground for saying later that peace was concluded by the will of the nation's representatives and not by that of the government's party majority.

The opposition will not help the government to secure peace, as later it may overthrow the Liberals upon this ground. Which of the two parties—ministerial or opposition—will be the stronger, is the one object of interest at present.

There is a growing current of feeling that to pursue this disastrous war, now that it has been proved that, while Spain's courage is always equal to the test, her financial, military and naval resources are inadequate to cope with an adversary so vastly her superior as America, amounts simply to madness.

One of the most prominent bankers here said that to escape from total ruin is becoming more and more difficult every day if the war is prolonged. The working man finds himself confronted with tangible proof of what war means. He is already paying about twice as much as formerly for the loaf of bread that plays such an important role in his nourishment, and he is beginning to get desperate.

A MUTINY IN HAVANA.

Soldiers Refused to Man Fortifications When the American Fleet Appeared.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Havana harbor, on board the Danish schooner Rohl, May 1, via Galveston, May 10.—"Hardly a week has gone by since the blockade of Havana was begun," says the correspondent of the New York Evening Sun, "and already the effects are so bearing on the city as to make it practically impossible to long continue living within its walls. The personal danger of non-combatants is not only increasing hourly, but the simplest food cannot be obtained except by the rich and influential."

"The volunteers want to fight, that is, they want to see slain in Havana streets the Cuban-American sympathizers. The regular soldiers, especially the artillery sections, are so demoralized, having had no pay or attention for seven months, that when Moro castle fired the first three shots—the danger signal announcing the American fleet in sight—they flatly refused to go to their posts at the foot of the guns. Troops well know that not one of the Havana batteries is in shape to battle with such warships as the Iowa or the Indiana, for there are only two modern Krupp guns of long range."

Only seven days have gone by since the blockade commenced and already Havana wharves and warehouses are empty. There is only flour for forty five days, rice for thirty, lard for twenty and meat for fifteen days. The water supply is a source of great annoyance to the government, as the only available supply is from the Al-bear canal, which brings water from Vento spring, some six miles from Havana. These waterworks, although not yet in the hands of the insurgents, will soon be seized by them and the supply cut off. Of course not only Havana will be left short of water, but the Moro and other batteries will likewise be cut off."

WAR TO END BY JULY 4.

McKinley Hopes to Have Peace by Independence Day.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A cabinet official says that Admiral Dewey's victory has changed all the plans of the President; that he is now insisting upon a quickening of the war, and has set July 4 as the day peace is to be restored. The President desires to celebrate the independence of the United States and our victory over Spain at the same time.

Blind to Hold His Job.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 12.—The Supreme court en banc yesterday decided in favor of Judge Bland, of the St. Louis court of appeals, in the proceedings of Attorney General Crow, at the relation of Judge Rombauer, the defeated candidate, to oust Bland from office for violation of the corrupt practice election law of 1903.

TROOPS LANDED IN CUBA

The Transport Gussie Has Reached the Island With Captain Dorr's Men.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Key West dispatch says that information has reached that place of the landing within fifty miles of Havana of the expedition under command of Captain Dorr, Fourth cavalry, which left Tampa yesterday on board the transport Gussie.

As your child thwarts your efforts for his best development, so do you thwart your Father's will for you.—E.K.

SAMPSON'S REPORT.

ONE AMERICAN KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

SAN JUAN BOMBARDMENT.

The Commander of the United States Squadron Says Several of the New York's Men Were Injured—The Porto Rican Capital Said to Have Surrendered—The City Much Damaged.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning the navy department received the following dispatch from Admiral Sampson. It is dated St. Thomas, May 12, and is as follows:

"A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack on the batteries defending the city."

"This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries."

"The batteries replied to our fire but without material effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted.—Sampson."

Admiral Sampson's statement that he attacked with only a portion of his fleet is taken to indicate that he did not find it expedient to take the entire squadron into the harbor, though it is not believed he has separated his fleet.

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 13.—San Juan, Porto Rico, has fallen before the terrific fire of Admiral Sampson's fleet. With its "Remember the Maine," a flutter in signal flags, the flagship New York moved into action yesterday morning.

The men on the other ships, nerved by the sight of it, worked with the precision of machinery.

The guns were served with great accuracy and their fire was appalling.

The big guns of the battleships Iowa and Indiana pounded away at the fortifications and the heavy ordnance of the Spaniards was worked amid a hail of steel and bursting shells.

"The monitors ran closer in, and their fire was steady and well directed. The masonry of the fortifications flew up in great clouds, and one shot landed squarely on a gun platform and dismounted it."

"The Spaniards fought with dogged desperation, but it was evident, after the battle reached its hottest, that they could not hold out against the awful attack of Sampson's fleet."

"When the first dispatch boat left the scene the fight was still in progress."

"Admiral Sampson's squadron consists of the cruiser New York, flagship; the monitors, Amphitrite and

LONDON, May 13.—The London Evening News publishes a dispatch from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, saying San Juan de Porto Rico surrendered at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The dispatch adds that immense damage was done to the city and that a number of important buildings collapsed.

The Iowa and Detroit, according to this dispatch, fired 430 shots with terrible effect.

In conclusion, the dispatch of the Evening News says the Americans did not attempt to take possession or destroy the town beyond razing the fortifications.

All the American warships, the dispatch says, except the Montgomery, steamed in elliptical formation before the San Juan forts, which fired twenty to thirty guns, seven of which were good guns. The fleet fired too low, but at the second discharge they got the elevation and soon silenced Moro fort and set fire to the town, driving the Spaniards from their guns repeatedly.

The shore guns fired hundreds of shots. The New York was hit once and a seaman was killed and four were wounded. The Iowa was hit once and two men were slightly wounded.

A special from Madrid says that so soon as Premier Sagasta was informed of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico by the American fleet, he conferred with the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, who forthwith cabled urgent instructions to the commander of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

Four of the Ministers Resign, Offering Such Excuses as Illness and Weariness.

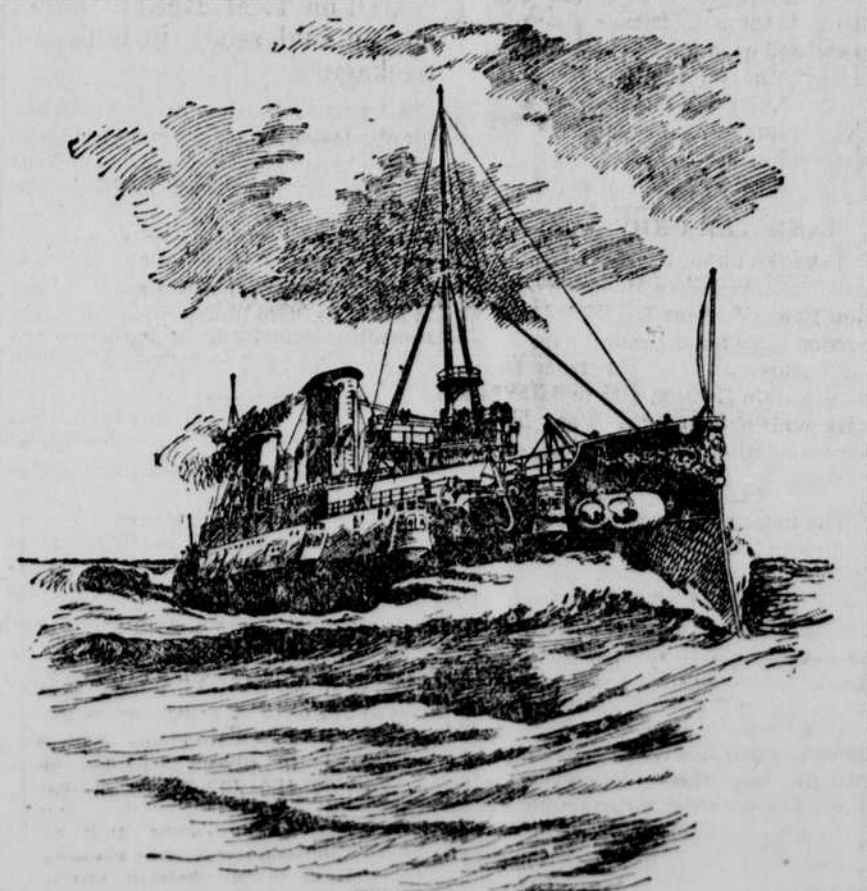
MADRID, May 14.—Senator Morot, secretary for the colonies, and Senator Gullon, foreign minister, have resigned. Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, and Count Piquena, minister of public works, are also said to have resigned. The retiring ministers offered various excuses, such as illness and weariness, for their withdrawal. Senator Sagasta begged them to remain until the indemnity bill had been passed.

It turns out that Admiral Bermejo, on learning of the Cavite disaster, told Senator Sagasta that he must resign, owing to the delicacy of his position, though he felt that he was not responsible for the state of the defenses of Manila. Senator Morot pleaded weariness and Count Piquena illness.

According to the last forecast the new ministry will consist of Senator Sagasta as president; Senator C. Croissard, minister of justice of the dissolving cabinet, as minister of foreign affairs; Senator Annon as minister of marine; Senator Romero Giron as minister of justice, and the Duke of Vergara, the descendant of Columbus, as minister of public works.

American Refugees From Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 14.—Seventy-five American refugees, the entire population of the island of Navassa, southeast of Cuba, arrived here yesterday afternoon. They are all men, eleven of them white. They were taken off by the gunboat Castine.



THE MINNEAPOLIS.

Terror; the battle ships, Indiana and Iowa; the cruisers, Detroit and Montgomery; the torpedo boat destroyer, Mayflower; the torpedo boat, Porter, and the armed transports, Wampatuck and Niagara. The details received up to this hour are as follows:

The bombardment began with nine warships at sunrise this morning, the battleship Iowa firing the first shot with good effect. The Indiana followed suit and soon reduced Moro fort to a level with the ground.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale later on captured the Spanish steamer, Rita. The population and foreign residents sought refuge in the interior of the island.

A dispatch from St. Thomas says the casualties on board the United States fleet in the bombardment of San Juan were as follows:

Killed—Seaman Frank Wisemark of the New York.

Wounded—Samuel Feltman, leg broken; and four other seamen on the New York. Marine, M. G. Morley, elbow broken; seamen, R. V. Hill and John Mitchell, slightly hurt.

TERROR DEFIED THEM.

The Spanish Batteries Centered Their Fire on the Monitor.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 14.—The remarkable feature of the bombardment was the bad marksmanship of the Spanish gunners. Hardly a shot from the fort struck the ships. Most of the Spanish projectiles fell very wide and at the close of the engagement the fortifications had a very dilapidated appearance, but the guns were as active as ever.

The United States Monitor Terror had a magnificent half hour's duel with the forts. The batteries bravely threw shot and shell about her until she seemed to occupy the center of a great geyser basin. The Spanish gunners were crazed by excitement and sometimes dropped their shells a mile away from the Terror. The latter fired one shot to the fort's three, and when the Monitor retired she did so slowly, contemptuously, still firing at the Spanish forts. The Spaniards continued to fire on her until she was miles out of range.

PLAN FOR PEACE.

Ambassadors Exchanging Views on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit, and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity, and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid.

The military authorities connected with the foreign establishments here say that Admiral Montejó and his entire staff of officers ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, court-martialed for allowing themselves to be surprised by Admiral Dewey's fleet. One of these officials said: "All of the reports show that the Spanish officers had no proper lookouts, had no searchlights, no safeguards against surprises. They invited their own defeat, and a speedy court-martial should determine the penalty of their negligence. It should be dismissal in disgrace, if not something worse."

OLNEY AS A PRECEDENT.

Senators, Who Favor the Retention of Philippines, Quote From a State Paper.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The correspondent of the New York Mail and Express sends the following from Washington: "At the close of the China-Japan war, when Richard Olney was secretary of state, a formal note was sent to European powers saying that, in the event of a partition of China, or the occupation of Chinese ports by foreigners; it must be considered that the United States had a very great interest. This move is taken into consideration by members of the senate on foreign relations, who are examining our diplomatic history in the East, as likely to affect any policy we may have for the Philippines."

"One of the senators in discussing the matter, said yesterday that even if there had been no war, and we had never possessed the Philippines, we soon would have had to protest against being shut out of the Asiatic trade. These islands, he said, give us a place to stand on and fight for the policy faintly indicated two years ago by Secretary Olney."

TOLD TO OBEY DEWEY.

Aguinaldo's Order to the Philippine Insurgents—Would Swear Allegiance.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A dispatch to the New York Evening World, dated at Hong Kong to-day, says the Philippine rebel chief, General Aguinaldo, has issued a proclamation to the insurgents of Manila to obey the orders of Commodore Dewey and United States Consul Williams.

Killing still goes on in the outlying districts, where the natives are revenging themselves upon the priests and local Spanish officials in spite of the proclamation of Aguinaldo.

Wealthy Philippine families, who are leaving Hong Kong for Manila, daily appear before Consul Wildman here and ask to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The powerful Cortes family insisted on having their prayer for citizenship telegraphed to President McKinley and offered their palaces in Manila for the accommodation of American officers.

11 TO 4 FOR ANNEXATION.

Big Majority of House Foreign Committee Favor Taking in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House committee on foreign affairs met to consider the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but finally deferred the vote until next Thursday. The delay was upon request of the minority. The committee stands 11 to 4 in favor of annexation, as follows:

For annexation—Messrs. Hitt, of Illinois; Adams, of Pennsylvania; Quigg, of New York; Cousins, of Iowa; William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Heatwole, of Minnesota; Pearson, of North Carolina; Gillett, of Massachusetts; Henry, of Indiana—the entire Republican majority; Newlands, of Nevada, silverite; Berry, of Kentucky, Democrat.

Against annexation—Messrs. Dinsmore, of Arkansas; Clark, of Missouri; Williams, of Mississippi, and Howard, of Georgia.

To Fit Out Auxiliary Cruisers.

LONDON, May 12.—The chamber of commerce of some of the most important Spanish ports, says a special dispatch from Madrid, have decided to provide and fit out several auxiliary cruisers of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons and having a speed of eighteen to twenty knots, to watch the Spanish coast, venture out to sea and run a blockade if necessary.

Frances Hodgson Burnett Divorced.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Judge Hagner yesterday signed a decree granting Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, a divorce from Dr. Swan M. Burnett, a well known oculist of this city. She is permitted to resume her maiden name of Hodgson.

The Expedition to Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—An order was sent from the war department to-day to Captain Baldwin, assistant commissioner of subsistence at San Francisco, directing the immediate purchase of nearly 1,000,000 rations for the military expedition to the Philippines. It is intended to start Monday.

With Gen. Rosser dead, the Confederacy as well as the Union is without a living general who commanded in one of the great battles of the war.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

From Republican Traveler, Arkansas City, Kas.

Pilgrimages to some shrine of St. Vitus, to cure the disease known as St. Vitus' dance are no longer made. The modern way of treating this affliction is within reach of every household, as is shown by the experience of Karl A. Wagner, the eleven-year-old son of George Wagner, of 115 1/2 St. Arkansas City, Kas. The father tells the story as follows:

"Over a year ago," he says, "Karl was taken with St. Vitus' dance and continued to grow worse during five months he was under a physician's care. His tongue became paralyzed and we could not understand a word he said. He became very thin, lost the use of his right leg and seemed doomed to become a hopeless invalid. We had about given up hope when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were recommended to my wife by a lady whose daughter had been cured of a similar affliction by the pills."

"I bought a box of them at once and soon noticed a change for the better in Karl's condition. I was so well pleased that I bought more of them, and when he had taken five boxes the disease disappeared."

"That was six months ago and there has been no return of the disease. The cure was effectual and permanent, and I feel satisfied that no other medicine could have produced so marvelous a result. We feel rejoiced over the restoration of our son, and cannot help but feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the most remarkable medicine on the market."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, N.Y., has just ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the Foot-Ease powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot-Powder." Hudson is a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot-Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder for tired, aching feet to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen B. Olmsted, of Lefroy, N.Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample FREE, to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

The manufacture of some of the finest French tapestry is so slow that an artist cannot produce more than a quarter of a square yard in a year.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that cures weakly, strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Thomas Edison has contributed to the denigrations of genius by saying, when asked as to its relation to inspiration: "Bah! Inspiration is perspiration."

Dictionary Without a Peer. The Boston Daily Traveler: "In point of completeness it is without a peer in our language. The success of this dictionary is already assured."

See display advertisement of how to obtain the Standard Dictionary by making a small payment down, the remainder in installments.

The grade of religion that is too good to have anything to do with politics, is the kind that patriotic, sensible people, don't want.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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