

# WIND'S DIRE WORK.

## New Richmond, Wis., a Scene of Death and Ruin.

### OVER 150 ARE KILLED

More than 400 Injured in Their Ruined Homes or by Fire.

Details of the Cyclone's Terrible Havoc Are Sickening—Mangled Bodies Roasted in Burning Homes—Little City a Complete Wreck—Second Storm Strikes Herman, Neb., Blowing Out a Score of Lives—Damage at Other Places.

KNOWN TO BE DEAD.  
New Richmond, Wis., (estimate).....129  
Herman, Neb. (estimate).....20  
Boardman, Wis.....4  
Onaska, Wis.....2  
La Crosse, Wis.....2  
Clear Lake, Wis.....3

PERSONS KNOWN TO BE INJURED.  
New Richmond, Wis., (estimate).....380  
Herman, Neb. (estimate).....50  
Barron, Wis.....2  
Clear Lake, Wis.....2  
Total injured.....434

Details of the storm that destroyed New Richmond, Wis., on Monday evening show it to have been fully as serious as at first reported. An order for 200 coffins received in St. Paul tells the worst in a breath. The dead, at the time this is written, are estimated at 150, while the injured are not less than 400. As many of these are fatally injured the death list will be considerably increased. Fire following immediately in the wake of the storm added new horrors to the situation. The total lack of medical assistance and the injury or death of one-half the total population of the town, with fire sweeping the wreck left by the storm, constituted a situation seldom surpassed for horror.

A battle with such a list of casualties would stir the nation from Florida to Puget Sound. These deadly storms are a yearly occurrence in the Mississippi valley, and though they seldom find so many victims in a single village they are an un-failing factor in the mortality records of the country. The storms of the present season have been worse than usual. There is apparently nothing that can be done to prevent or materially lighten these periodic disasters. No human ingenuity can tell where they are going to strike. Even such salutary precautions as cyclone cellars are not always effective, as was shown in the New Richmond disaster, where many victims imprisoned under the wreck were roasted to death by the fire that followed.

The Wisconsin cyclone exhibited all the incredible freaks that go with the worst of these twisting storms, such as carrying away a 3,000-pound safe, taking the bark off trees, tearing loose boards to splinters, decapitating a man, and carrying others to considerable distances almost uninjured. The largest brick block in the town, crowded with farmers just returning from the circus, was crushed like an eggshell, and the lighter frame dwellings were whisked away like straw, while the Catholic and Baptist churches were both left standing. The property damage in the entire track of the storm cannot be less than \$1,000,000.

**Path of the Cyclone.**  
The origin of the Minnesota tornado, so far as can be ascertained, was in the valley of the Minnesota river in the vicinity of Mankato. It swept eastward to the St. Croix lake, on the border line of the two States, and culminated there about 6 o'clock in the evening in a cyclone, the main tongue of which, leaping and bounding through the gaps in the St. Croix range, followed the line of the North Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad to New Richmond. Then it disappeared in the lake region northeast of Clear Lake and Barron.

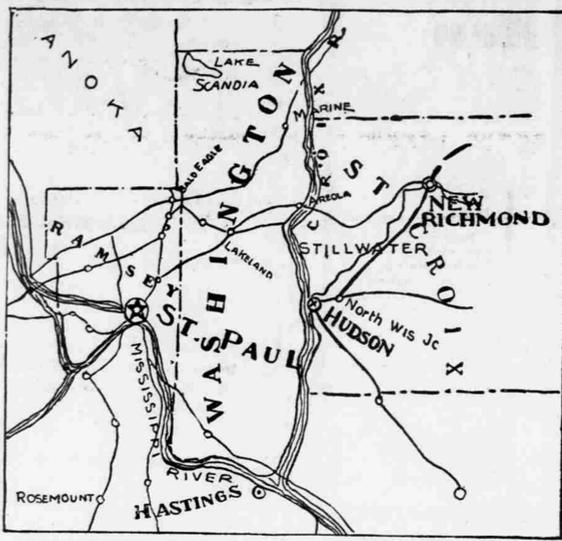
The path of the cyclone was very close to that of the famous one of 1854, which, crossing the St. Croix near Marine Mills, just skirted the suburbs of New Richmond and then destroyed the town of Clear Lake, about twelve miles northeast. The region is peculiarly susceptible to electrical heat storms of this character, owing to the existence of a great heat pocket or basin at St. Croix lake, bounded on the eastern and western sides by high bluffs and having only few and narrow outlets into the agricultural country and pine land northeast of the lake.

In Minnesota the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mankato, Winona, Faribault and neighboring communities suffered much damage from the tornado and considerable injury through the heavy rains which followed the blow. In Wisconsin, aside from the frightful destruction at New Richmond, Hudson, La Crosse, Cameron, Barron, Burkhardt, Boardman and early all of the places of the well-settled portion of the St. Croix and Chippewa sections suffered heavily from wind and rain.

Urgent appeals for the necessities of life have come from New Richmond, and trains loaded with physicians and supplies were sent to that stricken town from all portions of the Omaha and Northwestern railroad lines. Troops from the National Guard of Wisconsin were ordered to New Richmond for the purpose of protecting property and policing the town. Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin issued an appeal for aid to all the cities of the State, and speedy response has been made.

**Stricken Town Crowded.**  
St. Paul, only thirty-six miles distant from New Richmond, and Stillwater, on the west shore of the beautiful St. Croix lake, were among the first communities to respond to the cry of distress which went up from the cyclone-swept community. Owing to the destruction of the telegraph lines, though, much time elapsed before men who traveled by horse over flooded roads and tremendous windfalls of timber could reach the wires which were

## WHERE THE STORM DID ITS WORST.



### APPALLING RECORD OF WINDSTORMS.

TORNADOES have been known in America for a century or more, and thousands of persons have been killed and injured by them. A record of these visitations since 1794 shows tremendous loss of life and property. On Feb. 9, 1884, the country from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic was the dancing ground for sixty terrible tornadoes, which killed 800 people and injured nearly 3,000, while they reduced to ruins 10,000 buildings. During the period from 1794 down to the present time the most disastrous cyclone was that at St. Louis on May 27, 1896. The precise number of persons killed has never been known, but the dead were several hundred and the injured many more. One of the earliest cyclones on record was on May 7, 1840, in Adams County, Mississippi, when 317 people were killed. The same place was revisited two years later, when 500 were killed. The property loss was very great. Louisville was stricken in 1890, but the same city was visited by a whirlwind as long ago as Aug. 27, 1854. At that time twenty-five persons were killed. Chicago people have always congratulated themselves on the exemption of their city from the tornado, but away back in 1855 a cyclone leaped over Cook County and destroyed several lives and much property. A similar storm sweeping over the same ground to-day might kill thousands. Here is a table of some historic windstorms in this country.

Place.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Loss.
Adams Co., Miss.	June 16, 1842	500	...	\$1,200,000
Eric, Pa.	July 23, 1875	134	...	500,000
Webster and adjacent counties, Mo.	April 18, 1880	100	...	1,000,000
New Ulm, Minn.	July 15, 1881	105	200	800,000
Grinnell, Iowa	June 17, 1882	100	300	1,000,000
Emmetsburg, Iowa	June 24, 1882	100	...	...
Central West and Southern States	Feb. 9, 1884	800	2,500	Unknown
Louisville	May 27, 1896	76	200	2,150,000
Savannah and vicinity	Aug. 28, 1893	1,000	...	Unknown
Louisiana and gulf coast	Oct. 2, 1893	2,000	...	Unknown
St. Louis	May 27, 1896	500	...	12,000,000
Kirkwood, Mo.	Apr. 27, 1899	50	500	Destroyed

Savannah, Ga., and its vicinity seem peculiarly subject to destructive windstorms. That beautiful city was storm-swept on Sept. 30, 1896, and again in 1898, with much loss of life and property. On May 20 of last year a cyclone tore great holes in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Seventy people were killed and the loss to property was very great. So far as property loss goes St. Louis thus far holds the record.

usable and send news of the appalling disaster.

There had been a circus in New Richmond during Monday afternoon, a parade in the morning, the show after dinner, and then preparations for the evening's entertainment. Probably 1,500 farmers, their wives and children had gone to town to enjoy the sport. Willow river, which runs by the town and flows into Lake St. Croix, was lined with vehicles.

The day was uncomfortably hot, but not until after 5 o'clock in the evening did any one apprehend danger. The memory of the Clear Lake cyclone had not passed away, but still people were not prepared for a repetition of that tragedy. Some women and children did notice the black clouds gathering in the south and west, and did notice their gyratory motion. Perhaps, as near as can be ascertained, there were 200 or 300 of all within the town during the afternoon who apprehended that there was to come out of Catfish bar, on the bosom of Lake St. Croix, one of those rolling balls of electrical flame and heat which men for want of a better name call cyclone. These people fled to their cellars and other retreats early, and many of them owe their lives to that fact. The cyclone passed up the river from Hudson, where the damage was comparatively light. Following the general course of Willow river and the branch of the Omaha road, the storm gained in intensity as it progressed, and was at its worst when it struck the business center of New Richmond. Outlying residences in the path of the storm were stripped of shingles and boards or sides were blown off, or, as more frequently happened, were torn asunder and the fragments were scattered to the four winds of heaven. Trees were uprooted and roadways blocked, washed away or so overthrown as to be entirely unrecognizable.

The people who had crowded into the city for the circus were shopping before going home in the evening. It was at this time the storm cloud came up from the southwest. The circus grounds were outside the path of the storm, but most of the people, being in the business places, fell a prey to the terrific wind.

**Fire Adds to the Horror.**  
There was a rush and a roaring in the air and sudden, appalling darkness. The inky blackness of the atmosphere that accompanies all cyclonic storms almost instantly engulfed the town. Through this whirling trunk of trees, houses, stores and front porches, animals and human beings, tossed like chips on the yellow edge of a flood.

In ten minutes was all this on, with the accompaniment of pitiless thunder and lightning, and then the horror of fire and flood. Little wonder that the survivors ran from pillar to post like madmen crying for this lost one and that and hearing no answer but the savage roar of the elements.

And, by and by, when there was no more to destroy, there came the shining of the stars and the awful calm which always rests upon the place of the dead. New Richmond was no more.

### CYCLONE KILLS TWENTY.

**Town of Herman, Neb., Laid in Ruins by a Storm.**

A tornado which struck the town of Herman, Neb., Tuesday evening demolished its 300 houses, killing at least twenty persons and injuring 150 more. In the entire village only two buildings are left standing, a school house and one small residence. The survivors are homeless and much suffering among them is certain.

Residents of Herman had noticed the two huge clouds gathering to the north, but the storm did not seem to menace their town until about 6 o'clock. At that

time the black monsters, which had seemed certain to pass several miles to north, turned their course and headed directly for the little city. In an instant panic reigned. Women, children and men fled in terror through the streets, many seeking their cellars, while others rushed to the open lands in the outskirts.

Hundreds failed to note the approach of the tornado and were caught in their homes, it being the usual hour for supper. In an instant houses were lifted from their foundations and carried high in the air, being dropped far away in unrecognizable masses of debris. Mangled bodies strewn the streets and the cries from twisted and splintered timbers added to the horror of the scene. The wrecked town was visited by the waterspout following immediately the tornado, and many are believed to have drowned in their wrecked homes.

**Scene an Appalling One.**  
The force of the wind was such that scarce one piece of any of the many structures destroyed was left intact. The scene in the streets was appalling. Wrecked buildings and broken furniture, scarce recognizable in its dilapidated condition, were strewn all around, while dead bodies lay in many places, the corpses badly disfigured and some of them hardly recognizable.

The moans of the injured mingled pitifully with the calls of the rescuers as they pursued their humane task in the darkness by the flickering gleams of lanterns. A relief train from Blair arrived about an hour after the storm, and the work of caring for the wounded was begun. Willing hands did what they could to help the injured and in the course of an hour the train pulled out for Blair with ninety-five injured on board.

Herman is thirty-five miles from Omaha, and is situated on the lowlands between the river and the bench or bluff which defines the west bank of the Missouri river for miles. The census gives the town a population of 500, but it has grown to nearly twice that number. There were no large structures in the village, and not to exceed half the buildings were of brick. The school house was a frame structure, as were the churches. It is in the midst of a rich farming country, and there are several fine stock farms near by, that of Nelson Morris being one of the best appointed in the State. The town was sustained by these industries and the dairy interests, which shipped many gallons of milk to Omaha daily. Herman was a prosperous village.

### CHICAGO MUST TAKE WATER

**Says Prof. Gilbert—City Will Be in the Lake in 2,000 Years.**

Chicago is threatened with annihilation by the waters of Lake Michigan, according to Prof. G. K. Gilbert. In an article in the latest volume of the geological survey reports, the distinguished scientist has explained how it is that the gradual rising of the land in the northeastern part of the lake region and the sinking of the level of the southern and western shores of the lake will, in the course of time, cause the lake system to be drained through the Mississippi instead of through the St. Lawrence. This will involve a broad stretch of water just where Chicago now stands, and the flow to the south will be over the site of the city. Luckily for people now alive, the professor places the beginning of this condition at least 500 years in the future, and it will not be definitely established for 2,000 years or more.

Judson Harno, who was Attorney General in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, is a candidate for a vacant judgeship in Cincinnati.

### DEATH CLAIMS BLAND.

Missouri Congressman Expires After Lingering Illness.

Congressman Richard P. Bland, better known as "Silver Dick," died Thursday morning on his farm, about three miles from Lebanon. Mr. Bland had been attacked by the grip some time ago and it soon developed into illness of a serious nature. The direct cause of his demise was nervous prostration.

Richard Parks Bland was born Aug. 19, 1835, near Hartford, Ky. He went to Missouri when about 20 years old, and five years later went to California and thence to Utah. He practiced law there among the miners, and had ample opportunity to study the mineral interests and the relative output of gold and silver. There he absorbed the doctrine of bimetallism. He returned to Missouri in 1865, located at Rolla, in Phelps County, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, his late



RICHARD P. BLAND.

home. His most noted measure was a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, restoring 412½ grains of standard silver as the dollar and the unit of value. After passing the House it was amended in the Senate by Senator Allison, and was vetoed by President Hayes and passed by both houses over his veto.

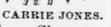
In 1894 Mr. Leland, the Republican candidate, defeated him for Congress by a narrow majority, but the silver champion was re-elected two years later and again in 1898. Before the Chicago convention no man was named as a presidential possibility than Bland.

Bland never accepted a railroad pass nor any other present for his political work, although he was recognized as the leader of the silver wing branch of the House. Early in 1895 while Bland, in the capacity of a schoolmaster on a vacation, was visiting the Young Ladies' Seminary at Caledonia, Mo., he met Miss Virginia Mitchell, daughter of Gen. E. Y. Mitchell, whom he later married. By his simple directness and plain, kindly manners, Mr. Bland won a warm place in the hearts of his constituents and colleagues.

### KIDNAPERS ARE ARRAIGNED.

**Suspects in the Marion Clark Case Before a Justice.**

George Barrow, Addie Barrow and Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, were arraigned in New York before Justice Fursman in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, charged with kidnaping Baby Marion Clark. Bella Anderson was called, and by the advice of her counsel, Abraham Levy, she withdrew her plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnaping. She was remanded to the Tombs. The work of selecting a jury to try Barrow was then begun.



CARRIE JONES.

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### HITS THE GLUCOSE TRUST.

**Prof. Mas, Expert Chemist, Testifies for Industrial Commission.**

Testimony before the industrial commission at Washington alleges that at the time of its formation the glucose trust doubled the price of its product. The evidence to this effect was given by Prof. Ernest Mas, an expert chemist, who says he was discharged by the trust because he would not sign certificates saying the imitation food products of glucose were not injurious. Prof. Mas said the by-products of corn flour are used for cheapening wheat flour, the starch is of the kind ordinarily sold on the market as corn starch, the corn oil is used for making cod liver oil, mixing it with olive oil, and as a substitute for cotton seed oil.

In further examination the professor stated that the similarity of linseed oil and corn oil is so close that a chemist cannot distinguish between them. There is a difference of 40 cents a gallon between the two in favor of linseed oil. The wholesale dealers, to a large extent, mix the two oils, selling the combination as pure linseed oil.

### WAR'S END IS FAR AWAY.

**Brigadier General Hall Predicts Long Conflict with the Natives.**

"The end of the war is a long way off," writes Brig. Gen. Hall, now on duty in the Philippines, in a letter to a friend in Washington. The letter is dated early in May, but the time Aginaldo was making his overtures for peace, and shows that the American army officers had little faith in the sincerity of the request for peace negotiations. Gen. Otis has been instructed to censor all news, and to be consistent, the War Department, since the departure of Secretary Alger, has declined to make public many messages received from the Philippines.

### SLAIN BY SPANISH CRUELTY.

**Only Five Cubans and Filipinos Left Alive at Fernando Po.**

The steamer Niger, which has arrived at Liverpool from the west coast of Africa, reports that only five of several hundred Cuban and Filipino political prisoners who were confined in the Spanish penal colony on the island of Fernando Po are alive now. The prisoners were treated with incredible ferocity. They were herded like sheep, and were mercilessly thrashed with hippopotamus hide whips for trivial offenses. Disease killed dozens daily.

### ARMY IN BIG BATTLE.

**FIERCEST ENGAGEMENT OF THE FILIPINO WAR.**

**Las Pinas, Near Manila, the Scene of Hard Fighting—Natives Offer Stubborn Resistance—Heavy Losses Inflicted on Both Sides.**

A terrific battle with the Filipinos was fought at Las Pinas Tuesday morning. General Lawton's entire force of 3,000 men being engaged with a large number of strongly entrenched rebels. The fight continued all day, and toward evening the rebels had taken up a position but 500 yards to the rear of the point where the engagement opened. The insurgents fought doggedly, and on several occasions attempted to assume the offensive. At one time they tried to turn the Americans' left flank, but failed.

The first real artillery engagement since the war in the Philippines began occurred during the morning through the insurgents opening fire from a masked battery below Las Pinas. The Filipinos had a smooth bore and a number of one-pounders. They were answered by six guns from the First artillery, and within a few minutes the gunboat Helena and the monitor Monadnock joined in with all their guns. The second shell fired by the Filipinos dropped and burst in the camp of the Fourteenth Infantry. Only one man, a private, was struck by fragments of the shell. He was seriously wounded. General Lawton quickly led a reconnaissance with two companies of the Twenty-first infantry. The Filipino artillery was some distance back from the beach, and Lawton led his men between it and the water front, being hidden by the brush. When the detachment had proceeded about a mile and a half it encountered an overwhelming force of Filipino regulars and a hot engagement at close range, directly between the masked battery and the bay, followed. So heavily were General Lawton's men outnumbered that they were forced to retire. They rallied, however, and by a sharp dash succeeded in carrying the enemy's first position. This left an open space to the left, and a heavy flank fire was poured in on the Americans, compelling them to retreat to cover again.

The range was so close and the accuracy of the Filipinos so good that two officers and nineteen men of the detachment were wounded. The American troops dropped back out of range of the Filipino fire and summoned a battalion of the Ninth Infantry to re-enforce them. At the same time battalions of the Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry were sent forward along the road.

**Americans Fall Into a Trap.**  
The companies of the Twenty-first regiment, skirmishing along the beach, with amiguides, found apparently a handful of the enemy, who retreated. The men of the Twenty-first followed and suddenly the enemy opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and the rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could, and were picked off rapidly.

After their ammunition was nearly exhausted the companies of the Twenty-first retreated, but Gen. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men. A little group made a desperate stand. Gen. Lawton, Maj. Starr and Lieut. Donovan and Sonnelly taking rifles from the wounded men and firing at the enemy, bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree. Finally their cartridges were all gone and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops.

After firing in volleys for a short time the Americans were ordered to fire when and where they could see the enemy. It was every man for himself and the best the men could do was to aim at the faint mists arising from the enemy's smokeless powder. It was impossible to estimate the number of Filipino dead. There were many dead bodies in the fields the Americans traversed.

This battlefield, incidentally, was formerly the scene of several of the greatest struggles between the Spaniards and the Filipinos. The Zapote was considered impregnable and hundreds of Spaniards and Filipinos have been killed while fighting over the same bridge in former contests for its possession. In June, 1897, Gen. Pio del Pilar and Trias turned the scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting to the Spanish army there on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying native militia with them and thereby breaking the chain of defense around Manila.

In the afternoon the whole American force under General Lawton was in action, and heavy fighting took place all along the line. The battle was apparently the most severe one that the American soldiers in the Philippines have been engaged in.

Gen. Otis seems to have been oversanguine when he reported that Gen. Lawton's gallant capture of Las Pinas and Paranaqua on Saturday had broken the resistance of the insurgents in the province of Cavite. Tuesday's engagement between the Filipinos and Lawton's forces in spite of the aid given by warships seems to have resulted in the heaviest American loss suffered since the beginning of the outbreak. Gen. Otis' official dispatch places the loss in killed and wounded at thirty, but an Associated Press dispatch sent later says the American loss is conservatively estimated at sixty.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

**Sentry prevails to an alarming extent in Alaska.**

Said that Japan will try to reclaim Corea from Russia.

Session of the Church of God, Decatur, Ill., denounced "faith cures."

Trolley car, Pittsburg, Pa., collided with a wagon. Several people injured.

Julia Crosby and her husband disagreed, Osceola, Iowa. She shot him dead.

Rev. Mr. Webb, Baptist minister, committed suicide, Cisco, Texas. Insane.

Trial of Paul Zeltner, Bowling Green, Ohio, for killing Attorney Westenhaver, began Monday.

Isaac Reck and daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Cope, Alliance, Ohio, stepped in front of an engine. Killed.

Albert C. Allenbrand, Dunkirk, N. Y., drank of 100 bottles of pop last week. Died in convulsions.

Geo. Smith, "Pittsburg Phil" is reported to have won \$50,000 or \$30,000 on his horse, Lothario, at Gravesend.

John W. Brown was shot and instantly killed by Gabe Slow, his father-in-law, near Front Royal, Ky., while Brown was endeavoring to kill his own wife. Slow was acquitted.

President Schurman of the Philippine commission, denies that there is any friction between him and Gen. Otis.

Griffin, Ga., is again under martial law. "Integrators" attempted to release their men from jail.

### GENERAL LUNA KILLED.

**Assassinated by Guard at Aginaldo's Headquarters.**

General Antonio Luna, one of the bitterest foes of the Americans in the Philippines, has been assassinated by orders of General Aginaldo, the Filipino leader. Luna has recently found himself in opposition to his chief's views, and has not only disobeyed his orders, but at one time stopped Aginaldo's peace commissioners while on their way to treat with the Americans. Aginaldo ordered his death and his orders were carried out by some of his fanatical followers.

The assassination of Gen. Luna occurred on June 8, at Kabanatuan, to which place he had gone to confer with Aginaldo. He had just previously been promoted to the rank of major general by the Filipino leader. By a preconcerted plan he was kept waiting at the door of Aginaldo's headquarters until his patience be-



GENERAL LUNA.

came exhausted. After demanding an admission several times he attempted to force his way in. He drew his revolver, but before he could use it he was seized by Aginaldo's guards and one of them named Ney stabbed him several times, it is said. Gen. Luna's aid, who was near him, rushed to the general's rescue, but was seized and disarmed. Luna died a few minutes after being stabbed.

It is said that Luna had become so important in his demands on Aginaldo for power and increased authority that the Filipino leader decided that Luna's death was necessary for his personal safety and the Filipino cause. The major general's commission was merely a bait to throw Luna off his guard and render his assassination a comparatively easy matter. There is open rejoicing among the Filipinos in Manila that Luna is no longer capable of making trouble. He was noted throughout his career for producing discord and mischief wherever he was.

### HOW THE WAR FUND WAS SPENT

**Little of the \$50,000,000 Appropriated by Congress Now Remains.**

Little of the \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress before the war with Spain, and made available until July 1, remains in the treasury. Appropriations made by the President exceed that sum by \$58,216,900, but as the War Department has a little more than \$3,000,000 of its allotment on hand no deficiency will be created. Other appropriations were made by Congress for the army and navy during the war, but it was found necessary to also utilize the \$50,000,000.

As the war with Spain was primarily a naval struggle, most of the money appropriated in preparation was spent by the navy. Appropriations made by the President for the Navy Department amounted to \$31,088,589.20, and that of the War Department to \$18,063,627.68. A total of \$50,052,216.90. The Treasury Department has given out this statement of the allotments made:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.	
Expended for ships, etc.	\$17,739,384.26
Ordnance, powder and shell	7,912,084.20
Equipment of vessels, including purchase of coal, etc.	1,290,883.47
Establishment of coaling stations and repairs at naval stations	1,038,480.00
Repairing and converting vessels into men-of-war	2,230,630.00
Repairs to machinery of vessels	430,613.50
Bureau of supplies and accounts	178,084.15
Bureau of investigation	161,000.00
Marine corps	106,529.64
WAR DEPARTMENT.	
Office of Secretary of War	\$225,000.00
Ordnance, material, powder and shell	9,081,494.86
Repairs and extension of fortifications	5,585,000.00
Clothing, transportation, ships, etc.	1,989,250.32
Medical supplies, etc.	1,520,000.00
Paymaster's department	255,000.00
Chief signal officer	238,000.00
Lighthouse board	75,000.00

### OTIS TO HAVE 35,000

**President Decides to Give Him More Men than He Asked.**

Under a plan that has been arranged between President McKinley and the officials of the War Department, the American fighting force in the Philippines will be increased to 35,000 men, all regulars, by the beginning of the dry season. This number is 5,000 greater than estimated by Gen. Otis as necessary to quell the insurrection. The administration, however, has come to the conclusion that it is better to have a few more troops than just enough required for all purposes in the Philippine campaign.

After a great deal of consideration of the subject the determination was reached by President McKinley and his advisers that in order to provide Gen. Otis with 30,000 troops it would be necessary to give him a surplus number, so the sick, wounded and those whose terms of enlistment had expired would not reduce the force below the estimate of the commanding general. All these additional troops will be taken from the regular service.

Plans which the officials consider satisfactory have been prepared, and will be carried into effect when the proper time arrives. Officers on duty at the War Department said that these plans had been carefully arranged and would be successfully executed without detriment to the service. The plan likely to be adopted is to send two-thirds of nearly every infantry regiment and of some of the cavalry remaining third of each regiment, retaining the service and keeping every organization recruited to its full strength.

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