

IT IS NOW SAMPSON'S TURN

Fighting Squadron is Approaching the Coast of Porto Rico.

DUE TO ARRIVE AT SAN JUAN TODAY

Alphonso XIII Reaches There Unknown to This Government, but Its Movements Are Kept from the Public.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is now officially admitted that Admiral Sampson yesterday was with his fleet near Cape Haitien, on the north coast of Santo Domingo, and distant about a day's run from Porto Rico.

So far no reports have come to the department of any of the lurid engagements that are said to have taken place in these waters, but it is believed at the department that if there was gun firing yesterday and the day before, as reported by merchant vessels, it probably was caused by some of the United States vessels chasing either prizes or the small Spanish gunboats that are believed to be cruising around in those waters.

It is not believed that there has been any engagement between Admiral Sampson's forces and the Spanish ironclad flying squadron, else reports would have been received already at the department.

From the expectation so plainly manifested by the Navy department that something important is to happen very soon, it is surmised that if Sampson does not strike the Spanish flying squadron he may strike a blow at Porto Rico itself.

It is a curious fact that thus far the Navy department does not know positively where the Spanish fleet is and it is just as certain that the vessels may be away over on the other side of the Atlantic or at Cadiz, instead of being in Sampson's neighborhood in the West Indies.

That such a thing can happen is plainly shown by the report from Mr. Thomas that the Spanish cruiser Albatros XIII arrived at Porto Rico yesterday or the day before. This is a formidable protected cruiser of modern type, and it has been supposed all along that it was at Cadiz, Spain, forming part of the home defense squadron.

Keep Their Movements Secret.

The fact that it has arrived at Porto Rico without knowledge of its departure having leaked out is an evidence that the Spanish authorities are able to guard the secrecy of their naval movements much better than our own people are able to do.

Word came to the Navy department today that the Spanish fleet had been seen near Montevideo and Rio Grande de San Pedro, cutting off all communication along the east coast of South America below the first and last named points in the south of Brazil.

If this were not an accident, it would be hard to guess the purpose of the Oregon having passed far north of the break. It is just possible that Spanish emissaries have cut the cable to conceal some naval demonstration, or movements of Spanish ships in that quarter of the world.

The War department is anxious to gratify the universal desire and inform the country through the press just where the various state volunteer organizations are to be concentrated. It is the first time that any official statement has been made as to the points of concentration of the volunteers.

The order as published by the department is thought in some quarters to warrant the assumption that it contemplates a speedy movement of the United States military forces into Cuba and its dependencies.

The War department officials refuse to say anything on this point, but there is every evidence that they expect a short, sharp, conclusive and immediate campaign, such as could not be waged by 5,000 or 10,000 soldiers.

It is also to be noted that preparations made by the quartermaster's department and the commissary's department, so far as is disclosed by actual orders, indicate that provision is being made for mobilizing and transporting and supplying thousands of men outside of the United States.

Avoid Congesting Railroads.

With a view to systematizing the great work of mobilizing the forces and putting them in service, the War department has planned a scheme which, it is believed, will very much hasten the work of getting the men together and equipping them, while avoiding the congestion of the railroads, which is always to be apprehended in cases of war.

Instead of allowing all the troops called for from a particular state to be assembled and broken in at the rendezvous the department is instructing its military officers to complete the organization of regiments as rapidly as possible, and as soon as one is organized to report the fact to the department, when that regiment will be ordered at once to the point selected for concentration. In this way the government will be relieved greatly in the distribution of stores, which will be called for only as fast as they are needed. The men also will be more amenable to discipline when they are transferred to the concentration points outside their own states.

It is the expectation that the first regiments organized and reported from the states will be sent to Tampa, New Orleans or Galveston, for expeditions will be dispatched from each of these ports.

The governor of a state will have no hand in the designation of the regiments to go to particular concentration points, the destination will depend upon the promptness with which the volunteers are organized and are ready for transportation.

Probably about one-third of the entire force called for by the president, or about 40,000 troops, will constitute the force to be sent south to take part in the first Cuban service, following the regular army forces. These troops will be the first to receive their equipment, just as was defined in General Miles' circular issued today.

Spring

Is the season for new life in nature, the new vigor in our physical systems. As the fresh spring life into the trees, so our blood should give us renewed strength and vigor. In its impure state it cannot do this, and the aid of Hood's Sarsaparilla is imperatively needed.

It will purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and with this solid, correct foundation, it will build up good health, create a good appetite, tone your stomach and digestive organs, strengthen your nerves and overcome or prevent that tired feeling. This has been the experience of thousands. It will be yours if you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists.

Hood's Pills Pure Liver Pills; easy to take, easy to operate.

to equip the second contingent, namely, the forces about equal to another third of the total call, which will be assigned to the defense of the coast and harbors, replacing the regular United States troops withdrawn from those posts.

MAKING WAR IN EARNEST

Aggressive Campaign Will Be Conducted from Now On.

MOVE WILL BE ALL ALONG THE LINE

Porto Rico and Havana to Be Assaulted and Work in the Philippines is to Be Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—At today's special cabinet meeting the leading subjects of discussion were the measures to be taken to reinforce the Admiral Dewey at Manila and the probable movements on the part of the former, there has been no material change in the plans. Approximately 5,000 troops will be dispatched on the City of Pekin and other transports. The Charleston will act as convoy. The McCulloch has not yet left Manila, but is expected to leave there, where it is waiting further instructions to Admiral Dewey, which will be sent probably today or tomorrow. In his cablegram received here Saturday the Admiral made no request for troops, not knowing the government's intention in regard to the occupation of the island. It seems quite certain, however, that the government intends to make an active campaign against the Spanish forces there and Admiral Dewey will be so informed.

THEY PRIDE NOT WOUNDED

Premier Sagasta Says the Future of the War is in God and None Can Foresee It.

LONDON, May 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post has had a long interview with Senor Sagasta, the premier, in the course of which the Spanish statesman said: "The sad events at Manila have saddened the Spaniards, but have not made them lose heart. We were too few, and were overwhelmed by the greater force of the enemy, and by the fortunes of war which unhappily went against us. "In the present juncture there is no time to lose. It is useless to debate. We must concentrate all our strength and all our energy for tomorrow. Our first duty is to unite in order to vanquish our enemies and to uphold the honor of Spain. It is necessary to secure that end for the government to have the support of all, without consideration of party and exclusively on patriotic grounds. Parliament, too, must grant the government the resources required. "The situation is very simple and unfortunately cannot be concealed. Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles. The United States has coveted Cuba for a long time, firstly because it is an excellent strategic point; second, so as to be masters of the interoceanic trade. "To attain its object it has literally hesitated at nothing. It knew the state of our finances and took advantage of it to attack us, after having assisted the Cuban insurrection with a view of completing our ruin, and with a cut and dried plan, declaring war as soon as it considered our exhaustion sufficiently advanced. "Now that that struggle has begun the Americans continue the same tactics. Instead of openly making war they encourage in every way the troubles in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and if they could they would stir up an insurrection in the peninsula. The future is in the hands of God. None can foresee it."

THEY THINK DOWNING IS A SPY.

Crew of the Brooklyn Have No Love for Their Former Comrade.

ON BOARD FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN (off Fort Monroe), May 9.—The chief topic of conversation today among the crew of the Washington of the Brooklyn was the arrest of Downing on the charge of being a spy in the employ of the Spanish government. Downing came to the Brooklyn last December, when it lay in the navy yard at Brooklyn, and said his residence was New York City. He was an Englishman by birth and had done previous sea service on the peninsula and Oriental boats and had also been steward of a steam yacht owned by Philip Carroll. He had naturalization papers.

He was accepted and served on board the Brooklyn until the third week in April, when he was notified that he was obnoxious to the command. He was asked for his discharge and when "Paymaster" Clerk Hancock handed it to him it was indorsed "not recommended for re-enlistment as commissary."

When Downing saw this he flew into a rage and threatened Mr. Hancock. When he left the ship he declared that he would "make it hot for the entire navy."

There was something more than an unsatisfactory service in Downing's case. He had been discharged and it is expected that even when on board the Brooklyn he was gathering information. He asked frequent questions about coal supplies and the destination of coilers engaged by the department.

When he returned he made himself particularly friendly to the coal contractors and the newspaper men, particularly the latter, from whom he received much information. He frequented the barrooms when ashore and sought information about ships in the squadron.

The sailors were all against the man and not a word of regret was heard today over his arrest. In fact, the seamen openly hint that they did not think it was unexpected. Downing's salary while here was \$60 a month and keep.

Four days after Downing was discharged he wrote a letter from Norfolk to Paymaster's Clerk Hancock, in which he said: "I have been thinking down very dirty," and intimated that if it were not for the indorsement on his discharge he could get a place in the navy yard.

That it was his desire to get employment in the navy yard is evident, for he wrote later from 912 E street Northwest, Washington, intimating that he was trying to get in the yard there. In the last letter he said he was drinking hard and had lost something over \$100. He asked for a revocation of his indorsement.

When Downing left here he had in his possession \$127.85 and when arrested he had \$126.70, so that if his letter was true he had drawn any other source of income. He did not draw any money while employed on the ship.

NUNEZ RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

He Succeeds in His Mission to Communicate with Gomez.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Major General Nunez of the Cuban army arrived here last night on his return from landing a party in Cuba. This landing was made after conferences between General Nunez, General Miles and Senor Quesada, the Cuban delegate, about two weeks ago, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with General Garcia and Gomez. After a brief conference with Mr. Quesada, General Nunez left for New York, where he will make a report to President Palma.

The results of his trip are guarded with much by the Cuban officials here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the field.

It is understood that General Nunez will continue organizing parties of Cubans to go to the front and will have command of the united Cuban forces other than those already in the field under Garcia and Gomez.

POWER TO FEED AND ARM CUBANS.

Senate Bill Passed by the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The house passed the senate bill authorizing the army to feed Cubans and arm the people in the island of Cuba.

Monocacy Must Move Out.

PEKIN, May 9.—In consequence of the declaration of neutrality by China in the war between the United States and Spain the government has requested the United States steamship Monocacy to leave Chinese waters.

BILL IS NEARLY COMPLETED

Senate Finance Committee is About Ready to Report the War Revenue Bill to the Senate.

HAS PLENTY OF TRANSPORTS

Ships Available to Take the Troops and Supplies to Manila.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN ARE READY TO GO

Sufficient Supply of Coal is on Hand at San Francisco to Supply the Fleet of Commodore Dewey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Within this week 5,000 men will be quartered at the Presidio in this city awaiting transportation to Manila. Every day troops from Oregon, Washington, Utah and Idaho will be pouring in and the work of mustering in the militia will continue. The state and federal authorities here are working night and day to have all in readiness when the transports lay alongside the wharves for their load. General B. C. Merriam is expected hourly from Vancouver. Word came from Washington late last night that all branches of the service would be represented in the first allotment of troops to the Philippines, and that California had earned the warm commendation of the secretary of war for its admirable celerity in mustering in its quota and for the character of those who composed it. No effort is being spared to get into the ranks of the army and navy every company in California. Adjutant Barrett has sent to Chief Greeley, of the signal corps at Washington, a notification that 100 men of California's signal corps stand fully equipped and well qualified to go to the front immediately. The naval militia is urging the representatives of the state in Washington to help them out in their deplorable condition of affairs. They are extremely anxious to be assigned to duty.

The vessels in port, or expected here during the next forty-eight hours, that could be used as transports for men, horses, munitions of war and coal, are the Australia, Mariposa, Ohio, City of Puebla, Leelanaw, City of Peeking, City of Sydney, Progress, Washetaw and Willamette. Of these, the Australia is ready to be fitted out at a moment's notice, the Ohio is discharging, the City of Puebla is to sail on Wednesday next for Puget Sound, the Leelanaw is discharging coal, while the City of Sydney is on its way here from Panama, and the Progress, Washetaw and Willamette, from Puget Sound. The Ohio and Leelanaw were brought out here from the east for St. Michael's trade, and it would not take long to fit them out to carry a large number of troops. The Progress carries 3,000 tons of the Washetaw 4,000 tons and the Willamette 2,400 tons of coal. They are now on their way here, heavily laden. The big Australian colliers Mariposa and Titania are now on their way from Nainaiho, B. C. with about 10,000 tons of coal between them; they would fill up the American steamers Progress, Washetaw and Willamette in short order.

The military camp at the Presidio is visited daily by thousands of citizens and the patriotic spirit of the people is shown by flags flying throughout the city.

NEW ORLEANS JOINS SQUADRON.

Adds Materially to the Fighting Strength of the Fleet.

OFF FORT MONROE, Va., May 9.—(On Board the Flagship Brooklyn.)—Commodore Schley's staff today carried a large number of troops. The Progress carries 3,000 tons of the Washetaw 4,000 tons and the Willamette 2,400 tons of coal. They are now on their way here, heavily laden. The big Australian colliers Mariposa and Titania are now on their way from Nainaiho, B. C. with about 10,000 tons of coal between them; they would fill up the American steamers Progress, Washetaw and Willamette in short order.

The military camp at the Presidio is visited daily by thousands of citizens and the patriotic spirit of the people is shown by flags flying throughout the city.

GENERAL WOODFORD CALLS ON DAY

State Department Has a Large Number of Diplomatic Callers Today.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The State department was alive with distinguished diplomatic callers today. General Woodford, our late representative at Madrid, came to the department about 11 o'clock and awaited the chief of the State department in the cabinet meeting, when the two had a half hour meeting.

General Woodford maintained the strict reserve he has shown since he entered the diplomatic service, and while greeting all interviewers courteously, said that he had no news to report. He is still remains in the service. He is still technically the United States minister to Spain, on leave of absence.

About the same time the United States consul at Barcelona, Clarence W. Bowen, called on Assistant Secretary Crider, who has charge of consular affairs, and briefly reported his arrival. He, too, is on sixty days' leave of absence.

The status of our representatives in Spain, after their leaves expire, is considerably in doubt, as the department has not been able to get any definite word from the cabinet meeting, when the two had a half hour meeting.

A number of members of the diplomatic corps called on Secretary Day after his return from the cabinet meeting, including Sir Julian Pauncefote, first secretary of the Italian embassy, Baron Speck von Sternburg; the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, and the Swedish minister, Mr. Grip.

The unusual number of callers was due to the return of Secretary Day after an absence of about a month.

BRITISH CITIZENS ASK FOR HELP.

Additional Cruisers Will Be Sent to Manila to Protect Them.

LONDON, May 10.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The British in Manila are forwarding a petition to the admiralty, asking for the dispatch of additional British cruisers to Manila to protect them. The petition is signed by the British consul in Manila, and is forwarded to the admiralty through the British ambassador in Manila. The petition is signed by the British consul in Manila, and is forwarded to the admiralty through the British ambassador in Manila. The petition is signed by the British consul in Manila, and is forwarded to the admiralty through the British ambassador in Manila.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

MAKING WAR IN EARNEST

Aggressive Campaign Will Be Conducted from Now On.

MOVE WILL BE ALL ALONG THE LINE

Porto Rico and Havana to Be Assaulted and Work in the Philippines is to Be Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—At today's special cabinet meeting the leading subjects of discussion were the measures to be taken to reinforce the Admiral Dewey at Manila and the probable movements on the part of the former, there has been no material change in the plans. Approximately 5,000 troops will be dispatched on the City of Pekin and other transports. The Charleston will act as convoy. The McCulloch has not yet left Manila, but is expected to leave there, where it is waiting further instructions to Admiral Dewey, which will be sent probably today or tomorrow. In his cablegram received here Saturday the Admiral made no request for troops, not knowing the government's intention in regard to the occupation of the island. It seems quite certain, however, that the government intends to make an active campaign against the Spanish forces there and Admiral Dewey will be so informed.

It is not probable that the squadron will be ordered to engage in any active work against the fortifications there, except such as the admiral may find necessary in order to retain control of points now in his possession. On the arrival of the troops, which will be immediately concentrated from the Pacific coast states, it is expected that a landing will be made, and operations begun to capture the city and reduce the remaining fortifications. In addition to the five or six thousand troops the transports will also take out a considerable cargo of supplies, including ammunition.

The cabinet are now expecting important news from Admiral Sampson's fleet, which was dispatched against Porto Rico. It is believed that his victory there will be as complete as that of Admiral Dewey at Manila, although some doubt exists as to the consequences to his fleet will be as unimportant. No alarm is felt as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, and it certainly is not expected that Admiral Sampson will encounter it at Porto Rico.

As to the plans for the campaign, it is understood that there has been no material change from those announced some time ago. At the proper time it is expected that a landing of a considerable force with provisions and munitions for the insurgents will be effected at some point in Cuba, and that an active campaign will then be begun from the rear as well as from the front in front of Havana and other important seaports.

KEEP STRICT WATCH ON SUBJECTS.

Assistant Secretary Melkielejch in Charge of Secret Service.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—By direction of Secretary Alger, Assistant Secretary Melkielejch of the War department has been placed in charge of the military secret service of the department. He is expected to be in the war with Spain. Mr. Melkielejch will see that a strict surveillance is kept over every person on whom the least suspicion rests that he is in any way connected with the Spanish government, or is furnishing any information whatsoever to the detriment of the interests of the United States. The entire secret service of the Treasury department has been placed at his disposal for the work in hand. The first evidence of the vigilant work which is being done under his supervision was the arrest of George Downing in Washington Saturday charged with being a Spanish spy. Charges and specifications against the prisoner, who is now confined under strict guard at the arsenal, have been prepared by Judge Advocate General Leiber of the War department, and a copy of them forwarded to Colonel F. L. Guenther, the commandant. A courtmartial will be appointed to try the prisoner. Assistant Secretary Melkielejch is constantly receiving letters from many persons giving information concerning the activities of the Spanish agents. He is believed to be suspects engaged in furnishing information to the Spanish government. These are being promptly investigated with a view to the apprehension of those under suspicion.

STIMULATES THE ENLISTMENTS.

Many Applications Are Now Being Filled by Recruits.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 9.—The order of the secretary of war to the effect that recruits and re-enlistments may be made to terminate at the close of the war with Spain has stimulated applications for the regular army, and they are now numerous.

Special drill orders were issued today for three parades each day except Saturday and Sunday, only one parade to be observed on Saturdays, which is intended to get the recruits rapidly into fighting trim.

Field orders were issued today to division quartermasters that requisitions for supplies must be made at the first of each month and for two months at the end of the 1,000-rations consignment from Chicago arrived and were stored today.

Colored recruits are coming in droves and the colored regiments will be filled up to war strength within the next few days.

General Brooke has selected as the camping grounds for the volunteer army a place along the Chickamauga river and the Lafayette road, contiguous to the best water supply. General Boynton is preparing the grounds for the reception of the troops, the advance guard of which is expected to arrive Thursday.

REGIMENT WAS TOO PARTICULAR.

Brooklyn's Crack Organization Will Be Disbanded.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Brooklyn's former pride in the militia line, the Thirtieth National Guard, will, it is said, soon cease to exist in consequence of the way in which it responded to the order to go into camp in compliance with the president's call for volunteers to fight against Spain. Colonel Waterston of the Thirtieth and many officers and privates of the regiment took the stand that the regimental integrity should be guaranteed before they entered the service of the United States. In consequence, when General Black designated the Thirtieth along with other regiments to make up New York's quota under the president's call, there was a lame and unsatisfactory response. Of a total of 900, only 250 went to the front. The remainder, as a part of Camp Black. The presence of this remnant has not helped affairs at the camp, and today the announcement is made that the Thirtieth boys will be sent home. It is also intimated very distinctly that the regiment will be disbanded by order of Governor Black.

ALBANY N. Y., May 9.—Governor Black has instructed Adjutant General Tillinghast to issue the order to disband the Thirtieth regiment. Disobedience of orders from the commander-in-chief prompted this action.

Examining the Texas Militia.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Special Agent in Charge Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says: Three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in all 4,200 men, are now at Camp Mabury. Physical examinations are in progress and are being pushed rapidly. One captain failed to get through today.

HAS PLENTY OF TRANSPORTS

Ships Available to Take the Troops and Supplies to Manila.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN ARE READY TO GO

Sufficient Supply of Coal is on Hand at San Francisco to Supply the Fleet of Commodore Dewey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Within this week 5,000 men will be quartered at the Presidio in this city awaiting transportation to Manila. Every day troops from Oregon, Washington, Utah and Idaho will be pouring in and the work of mustering in the militia will continue. The state and federal authorities here are working night and day to have all in readiness when the transports lay alongside the wharves for their load. General B. C. Merriam is expected hourly from Vancouver. Word came from Washington late last night that all branches of the service would be represented in the first allotment of troops to the Philippines, and that California had earned the warm commendation of the secretary of war for its admirable celerity in mustering in its quota and for the character of those who composed it. No effort is being spared to get into the ranks of the army and navy every company in California. Adjutant Barrett has sent to Chief Greeley, of the signal corps at Washington, a notification that 100 men of California's signal corps stand fully equipped and well qualified to go to the front immediately. The naval militia is urging the representatives of the state in Washington to help them out in their deplorable condition of affairs. They are extremely anxious to be assigned to duty.

The vessels in port, or expected here during the next forty-eight hours, that could be used as transports for men, horses, munitions of war and coal, are the Australia, Mariposa, Ohio, City of Puebla, Leelanaw, City of Peeking, City of Sydney, Progress, Washetaw and Willamette. Of these, the Australia is ready to be fitted out at a moment's notice, the Ohio is discharging, the City of Puebla is to sail on Wednesday next for Puget Sound, the Leelanaw is discharging coal, while the City of Sydney is on its way here from Panama, and the Progress, Washetaw and Willamette, from Puget Sound. The Ohio and Leelanaw were brought out here from the east for St. Michael's trade, and it would not take long to fit them out to carry a large number of troops. The Progress carries 3,000 tons of the Washetaw 4,000 tons and the Willamette 2,400 tons of coal. They are now on their way here, heavily laden. The big Australian colliers Mariposa and Titania are now on their way from Nainaiho, B. C. with about 10,000 tons of coal between them; they would fill up the American steamers Progress, Washetaw and Willamette in short order.

The military camp at the Presidio is visited daily by thousands of citizens and the patriotic spirit of the people is shown by flags flying throughout the city.

NEW ORLEANS JOINS SQUADRON.

Adds Materially to the Fighting Strength of the Fleet.

OFF FORT MONROE, Va., May 9.—(On Board the Flagship Brooklyn.)—Commodore Schley's staff today carried a large number of troops. The Progress carries 3,000 tons of the Washetaw 4,000 tons and the Willamette 2,400 tons of coal. They are now on their way here, heavily laden. The big Australian colliers Mariposa and Titania are now on their way from Nainaiho, B. C. with about 10,000 tons of coal between them; they would fill up the American steamers Progress, Washetaw and Willamette in short order.

The military camp at the Presidio is visited daily by thousands of citizens and the patriotic spirit of the people is shown by flags flying throughout the city.

GENERAL WOODFORD CALLS ON DAY

State Department Has a Large Number of Diplomatic Callers Today.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The State department was alive with distinguished diplomatic callers today. General Woodford, our late representative at Madrid, came to the department about 11 o'clock and awaited the chief of the State department in the cabinet meeting, when the two had a half hour meeting.

General Woodford maintained the strict reserve he has shown since he entered the diplomatic service, and while greeting all interviewers courteously, said that he had no news to report. He is still remains in the service. He is still technically the United States minister to Spain, on leave of absence.

About the same time the United States consul at Barcelona, Clarence W. Bowen, called on Assistant Secretary Crider, who has charge of consular affairs, and briefly reported his arrival. He, too, is on sixty days' leave of absence.

The status of our representatives in Spain, after their leaves expire, is considerably in doubt, as the department has not been able to get any definite word from the cabinet meeting, when the two had a half hour meeting.

A number of members of the diplomatic corps called on Secretary Day after his return from the cabinet meeting, including Sir Julian Pauncefote, first secretary of the Italian embassy, Baron Speck von Sternburg; the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, and the Swedish minister, Mr. Grip.

The unusual number of callers was due to the return of Secretary Day after an absence of about a month.

BRITISH CITIZENS ASK FOR HELP.

Additional Cruisers Will Be Sent to Manila to Protect Them.

LONDON, May 10.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The British in Manila are forwarding a petition to the admiralty, asking for the dispatch of additional British cruisers to Manila to protect them. The petition is signed by the British consul in Manila, and is forwarded to the admiralty through the British ambassador in Manila. The petition is signed by the British consul in Manila, and is forwarded to the admiralty through the British ambassador in Manila. The petition is signed by the British consul in Manila, and is forwarded to the admiralty through the British ambassador in Manila.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt the overwhelming British commercial interests