IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Michigan G. A. R. Encampment at Port Huron Selected a Detroit Man as Department Commander—W. R. C. and S. of V. Conventions.

Port Huron had the honor of entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Michigan, at its 20th annual encampment, and right well did the city set the part of host for the veterans, and at the same time took good care of the Women's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans' conventions, which were held simultaneously with the G. A. R. encampment.

The grand review parade, which is always a feature of the encampment, was witnessed by several thousand people and various portions were enthusiastically cheered.

The business session of the G. A. R. were held in the Auditorium. Department Commander Hills in his annual address rebuked the slanderers of the pensioners and characterized it as a despicable attempt to poison the public mind against the veterans. He advised the G. A. R. to advance the interests of the S. of V. and complimented the work done by the W. R. C. in this report of the grand army. The report of Adjt.-Gen. Pond, showed a membership June 30, 1897, of 16,096 in the department of Michigan and a membership at present of 15,831, in 383 posts. The death loss during the year was 324 while the net loss was but 265, indicating a gain in members of 73. Relief was furnished amounting to $2,759.54. The total assests of all the posts of this state is given as exceeding $85,000. The receipts of the department during the year were $5,596.31 and the expenditures $4,662.43; present cash assets, $1,041.84, of which $815.49 is in the Alger fund. During the year 1,000 headstones were placed over the graves of veterans.

The contest for the department commander promised to be quite animated, with Alex. Patrick and Maj. R. W. Jacklin, of Detroit; Commandant Judd, of the Soldiers' Home; Judge R. R. Peeler, of Three Rivers, and ex-Labor Commissioner Charles A. Morse, of Gratiot county, as candidates, but on the first ballot Comrade Patrick received 279 out of a total of 378 votes; Charles H. Morse, 48; Capt. Judd, 32; Maj. Jacklin, 15; scattering, 4.

For the other officers there was very little contest and ballots were taken in only a few instances. The result was as follows: Senior vice-commander, Moses F. Carleton, Port Huron; junior vice-commander, David C. Spears, Azalia; medical director, Dr. Oscar Palmer, Quincy; chaplain, Dr. Burnham Tracy, Detroit; assistant adjutant-general, Col C. V. R. Pond, Lansing; council of administration, Ren. Barker, Reed City; Thomas Keyes, Ionia; H. S. White, Romeo; Ogden Tomlinson, Plainwell; J. C. Bonteeou, Petoskey.

A telegram of greeting and commendation was sent to Gen. Alger on the successful manner in which he has managed the affairs of the war department.

Petoskey was chosen as the place for holding next year's encampment. The other business transacted was of a routine character. The veterans, their wives and sons were given a ride on Lake Huron on the steamers O. D. Conger and Hiawatha.

The Women's Relief Corps.

The Women's Relief Corps held their sessions in the Congregational church with nearly 200 delegates in attendance. The reports of officers showed the organization to be in a very flourishing condition. During the past year there was a gain of 508 members and 19 corps, making the present membership in Michigan 8,066, and total number of corps 254. Over $6,100 was spent in relief during the year, and the amount on hand is $1,753. The following officers were selected: Department president, Mrs. Mary A Connelly, Flint; senior vice, Clara E. Torrey, Rochester; junior vice, Josephine Pond, Port Huron; chaplain, Mary Van Doran, Holly; treasurer, Emma Chamberlin, Flint; secretary, Eunice Haynes, Flint; inspector, Mrs. Roscoe A. Dix; chief of staff, Mrs. Eliza A. Barker. A new secret work was exemplified.

Sons of Veterans.

The 15th annual camp of the Michigan Sons of Veterans was pitched in Pine Grove park, with 300 delegates present. The reports of officers showed the organization to have passed a very prosperous year. The present membership is 2,083, with 77 camps; 24 new camps having been instituted during the year. A greeting was sent to the Sons of Veterans company of the 33d Michigan regiment, encamped at Camp Alger. The following officers were selected: Commander, Geo. E. Cogshall, Grand Rapids; senior vice, S. A. Crane, Deerfield; junior vice, Fred W. Sherman, Port Huron; adjutant, F. D. Eddy, Grand Rapids; quartermaster, C. J. Post, Grand Rapids; mustering officer, Capt. E. E. Bennet, Mancelona; inspector, Louis Kanitz, Muskegon; judge advocate, Capt. C. S. Guile, Bellaire. Past Commander Cowden was presented with a sword and belt.

Two Men Drowned in a Diving Bell.

The search for the cargo of the lost steamer Pewable, off Alpena, has resulted in the death of two more divers. The steamer Root, which has been working on the wreck with the Smith diving bell, reports that George G. Campbell, superintendent of the expedition, and Peter Olson, a sailor, have both been drowned in the bell. While the divers were working in the hull of the Pewable the bell became fouled in the wreckage and it was some time before it could be raised. The bell had filled through one of the windows, which was found broken. Mr. Campbell was a prominent and wealthy man of Milwaukee, and leaves a widow and three children. Olson was not married.

Four divers have lost their lives in efforts to secure the valuable cargo of the Pewable. William Hike, of Buffalo, died from exposure in 1865 and Oliver Pelkey, of Ashland, became entangled in the wreck in 1891 and was pulled to the surface dead. Capt. Phelps of the Root feels the accident keenly, and declares that he would not lower another man in the bell for $10,000.

PINGREE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Michigan's Governor Receives a Welcome at Camp Thomas.

Gov. Pingree, accompanied by Inspector-General Case, quietly entered the camp of the 31st Michigan regiment at Chickamauga, just a day ahead of the time he was expected. It was the intention of Col. Gardener to meet the governor at the depot with an army wagon, drawn by four mules and have the band ready to welcome him upon his arrival in camp, but the brigade, notice the regiment had of his arrival, was when he got out of an old carry-all, driven by a Negro, and was recognized by a sentinel at the guard house. The news spread quickly through the camp and every one turned out to give him a hearty welcome. The men had just returned from battalion drill, and they ran to greet him. They crowded around him to shake his hand until Capt. Baxter, officer of the day, had them form in two lines, and the governor passed between them, shaking hands as he passed. Cheer after cheer was given. His excellency was then conducted to Col. Gardener's tent. He inspected the hospital and cook's tents and after dinner accompanied Col. Gardener to call upon Maj.-Gen. Brooke, Brig.-Gen. Poland and Q.-M.-Gen. Lee.

Gov. Pingree was visited later by officers and privates from regiments of other states and he was well pleased with the condition of affairs. A regimental drill was given in honor of the governor.

The 35th Michigan Volunteers.

Having received positive assurance that Michigan would be permitted to furnish another regiment of volunteers under the President's second call, Gov. Pingree and the state military board went to work and by the time the formal order had been received from the war department the outline of the organization of the 35th Michigan volunteer regiment had been almost completed.

Adjt.-Gen. E. M. Irish, of the Michigan National Guard, was chosen as colonel of the new regiment, partially in recognition of his services at Camp Eaton. Quartermaster-General Wm. F. White, of Grand Rapids, was named for lieutenant-colonel. Maj. Irish, Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, Lansing; Geo. Corns, Detroit; third not decided upon; adjutant, Dr. Kalamazoo; commissary-sergeant, W. B. McDonald, Ionia; surgeon, with rank of major, Dr. O. P. Barber, Saginaw; assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant, Dr. H. A. Grube, Coldwater, and Dr. L. B. Sandell, An Sable.

It was announced that the companies would be taken from districts not already represented. Companies will be drawn from the regions surrounding Alpena, Charlotte, Detroit, Wyandotte, Howell, Petoskey, Pontiac and Sanilac, also possibly from the other counties. Then there will be one company of Sons of Veterans, who will probably be from all parts of the state. The officers will practically be picked out by Col. Irish. Men who may have been colonels, officers of independent companies will stand any particular show. So far three captains have been practically settled upon. They are: M. A. Prince, of Alpena; A. E. McCabe, of Petoskey, and R. S. Lockton, of Charlotte. The officers of the S. of V. company will probably be men who are prominent in that organization.

Charlotte: The local military company recently organized by Sergt. Anness, of Ft. Wayne, Detroit, are in open revolt because of the action of the state military board in rejecting Anness as captain and appointing R. S. Lockton, a well-known politican of Marshall.

Michigan Naval Reserves Lose a Prize.

Kingston, Jamaica: The captain and officers of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which is manned by the Michigan Naval Reserves, feel foolish and are thoroughly vexed. As the Yosemite approached Port Royal she passed a large steamer going out. No attempt was made to ascertain her name, but on arriving here the Yosemite's captain learned that it was the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion. The Yosemite, with other American cruisers, had been especially warned about this Spaniard as she would be a rich prize. She is said to have $100,000 in gold on board. Her cargo of food and medicine is destined ultimately for Cienfuegos and Havana. Capt. Emery, who is an old navy officer, is responsible for the capture of the Spaniard.

A dispatch from Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, announces the arrival there of the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, with food and medicines for the Spanish troops and carrying, it is said, $100,000 in gold.

Michigan Boys to Reinforce Shafter.

It is now said that the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Duffield, of Michigan, gets the honor in the first expedition against the Spanish made up purely of volunteers. His brigade will be the first to be moved to Santiago to reinforce Gen. Shafter. The Yale and the Harvard are to carry this expedition, which will consist of about 5,000 volunteers in all. Each ship can carry 2,000 soldiers and their equipments. Gen. Duffield's brigade consists of the 33d and 34th Michigan and the Seventh Ohio. They will sail from Newport News, Va., before Sunday.

Another report says that Gen. Duffield's brigade will go to Fernandina, Fla., and embark with the Porto Rico expedition.

Elevator Fire at Byron.

The elevator and coal warehouse of F. E. Close & Co., at Byron, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance $15,000. An Ann Arbor freight car loaded with beans also burned.

The Yosemite has been sent to Cienfuegos to intercept supplies being sent to Havana by way of the south coast of Cuba.

A match dropped on the floor of the D., G. R. & W. freight shed at Grand Ledge caused a fire which destroyed the building and contents with a loss of over $7,000.

Private Charles Wilson, Co. E, 31st Michigan, of Lansing, accidentally shot himself in the foot while practicing with a 38-calibre revolver at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga.

E. R. Hedrick, of Ann Arbor, a graduate of the literary class of '99 of the U. of M., has received one of the Morgan fellowships at Harvard. He held a scholarship at Harvard the past year, working exclusively on mathematics.

REACH SANTIAGO.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT THEIR DESTINATION.

Admiral Sampson and Maj.-Gen. Shafter Hold a Lengthy Conference and Visit the Insurgent General Garcia—Hot Fighting Expected.

The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, about 16,000 strong, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba, after a six days' uneventful journey from Port Tampa. The voyage throughout was tedious and uninteresting. The weather was excellent, and consequently there was little suffering from seasickness. But 14 cases of typhoid fever, and some measles developed, the former being especially on the boats which carried horses and mules. Surgeon Appel, however, say the health of the men is unexpectedly good. The heat and long confinement in the holds of the transports have told very severely on the horses and mules, and many of them died.

The first sight of land was obtained in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and when the topmasts of the blockading ships were seen they sent a thrill of enthusiasm through the soldiers. When the fleet of 37 transports swept up the southern coast and slowed up within sight of the doomed city of Santiago de Cuba, the soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships far inshore, and were answered by the troops most heartily. An order from the admiral stopped the advance of the transports about 15 miles to the southeast, and, escorted by the Gloucester, Gen. Shafter went forward on the Seguranca to confer with the admiral. The transports lay on the smooth sea while the plans were discussed by the leaders on board the flagship.

After Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter had finished their first consultation they boarded the Seguranca and went to Acerraderos, about 17 miles west of Santiago, and near which place Gen. Calixito Garcia is encamped with 3,000 Cuban soldiers. Gen. Shafter and his staff and Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to Gen. Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban general.

At the conclusion of the conference Gen. Shafter and other officers had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops or for the co-operation of the Cubans. The best information obtainable was that there would be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days, but small bodies of troops will be put ashore in the meantime at several points, both east and west of Santiago, to ascertain the best place for a general landing. Wherever the landing may take place the operations and the information of the last 10 days show conclusively that bitter work is ahead for Gen. Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish infantry, cavalry and guerilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to number from 30,000 to 45,000 men are stretched from Guantanamo to Cabanas, a distance of 50 miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack.

Reinforcements for Shafter.

Washington: The President has determined to send heavy reinforcements to Gen. Shafter at Santiago at once. To this end the first expedition was ordered to leave Newport News carrying Brig.-Gen. Duffield's brigade, consisting of the 33d and 34th Michigan, Ninth Massachusetts and Third Virginia regiments, about 4,000 men.

Cadiz Fleet Has Sailed.

Washington: The state department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "The Spanish ships Carlos V, Pelayo, Rapido, Patriota, Audaz, Osado, Prosperina, Giralda, Prelajo, Colon, with the minister of marine, Capt. Aunon, on board; Alfonso Doce, Canadonga, Antonio Lopez, Isla Panos, Buenos and San Francisco have left Cadiz. The first eleven passed the Rock, bound for Carthagena on Thursday; the last three have troops on board."

Madrid: There are a number of rumors in circulation as to the destination of Admiral Camara's fleet; one has it that the Spanish warships are now heading for Boston, Mass., with the intention of bombarding New England towns, and another report sets forth that the Spanish reserve fleet is going to the Philippines. The fleet, said to consist of over 20 vessels, is reported to have proceeded to different destinations. It has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive.

NOTES ON THE WAR SITUATION

Secretary Alger says an ample supply of good water has been secured at Camp Alger by new wells.

Germany has notified the state department that she has no intention of making an issue in the Philippines.

Admiral Sampson cables that he is well satisfied with the assistance given by the Cuban forces about Santiago and Guantanamo.

During the recent bombardment of Santiago's forts one of the 13-inch guns on the battleship Massachusetts was disabled by a shell from the forts.

Santiago is on the verge of starvation. All the food has been seized for the army and navy and the troops and sailors are on half rations.

A dispatch from Cadiz, via Gibraltar, says: There is great excitement there owing to fears of the American fleet coming to Spain. It has been decided to send further reinforcements to the Balearic islands, the Canaries and Cuba.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was given her first test at Santiago. She fired three shells charged with guncotton at a fort standing upon a headland on the western side of the entrance to Santiago harbor, and each of the projectiles did frightful execution. As a shell was fired there was a slight hissing but no flame, no report, no warning to the enemy, but when the shell struck there was a terrific explosion. The firing of a 13-inch shell is a mere rifle crack compared to the mighty roar. Clouds of earth, stone and timbers of immense size were thrown high in the air.

SPANISH ROUTED.

Marines and Cubans Win a Signal Victory Near Guantanamo.

In a bold dash against the Spanish guerrillas and regulars, who harassed them for four days, the American forces encamped on Crest Heights at the entrance to Guantanamo bay, gained a notable victory, having a band of Cubans as allies. They drove the Spaniards from their base of supplies, four miles from Camp McCalla, killed over half a hundred of the enemy, and took 18 prisoners. The only losses were two Cubans killed. Four other insurgents were wounded, as were two of the American marines. Twenty-three marines were overcome by the heat during the engagement.

The victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild throughout but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear. The marines, however, knew the American camp until nightfall, and as they had been without food since early morning, they were thoroughly exhausted. Col. Huntington believes the destruction of the Spanish camp and well at Guantanamo will cripple their bushwhacking operations.

Lieut. Francis Batista, one corporal and 16 privates were taken prisoners by the Americans and were placed on the warships in the harbor. From the prisoners it has been learned that the Spanish forces consisted of six companies of regulars with two companies of guerrilas, armed with Mauser and new Remington rifles. The captured lieutenant said he knew 68 Spaniards were killed and 200 wounded in the day's fighting, and he thought the total might be two or three times that. He also said that the sergeant and three privates who crept up and killed Privates McColgan and Dunphy, while they were on picket duty a few nights before, had been killed in the fight on the ridge.

Washington: The news from Admiral Sampson that the Spaniards had been repulsed by the marines and insurgents came as a great relief to army and navy officials, who thought that the position held was very precarious. The fullest credit is given to the insurgents for their timely work. The occupation of Acerraderos by the insurgent general, Rabi, is looked upon as a fine military stroke. The town is only eight miles from Santiago, and the large iron works there afford good facilities for the unloading of the heavy artillery. The achievment of Gen. Rabi in making a forced march from Bayamo, 100 miles northwest of Santiago, is characteristic of the dash and military genius of that officer. In occupying Acerraderos Gen. Rabi had with him about 1,000 men, while Garcia is coming up with 5,000 to 6,000 more Cubans. The march of Rabi can hardly be appreciated by anyone not familiar with the mountains, swamps and tangled tropical vegetation through which 250 pushed his way. In making this march Rabi crossed the line of communication between the Spanish commander, Gen. Pando, at Holguin and the Spanish forces at Santiago. This fact makes it clear that Santiago is not likely to get reinforcements from Gen. Pando. In circling around Santiago to reach Acerraderos, Rabi, it is believed, has also established the fact that the line of communication and relief to Santiago are interrupted and practically cut off in all directions.

SHELLED SANTIAGO FORTS.

Sampson This Time Reduces the Outer Fortifications, Except Morro.

Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet has bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time. For an hour the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing Morro, where Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison. The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but soon gave up. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck, not a man injured on the American side. It is believed that the Spanish loss of life was heavy.

As a preliminary the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was given another chance. Three 250-pound charges of gun cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay back of the eminence on which Morro is situated, where it is known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went through, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun cotton in the water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large, and it would certainly be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both are destroyed. The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith.

Madrid: Admiral Cervera cables that a shell from an American warship at a high elevation struck the Vizcaya, but that owing to her excellent armor the Spanish cruiser is not damaged.

The Spanish reserve fleet is reported to have again returned to Cadiz.

Mrs J. Addison Porter, wife of President McKinley's private secretary, has joined the Red Cross society and gone to Key West as the assistant and adviser of Miss Clara Barton, the president of the society.

After the defeat of the Spanish at their base of operations near Camp McCalla by the marines and Cubans, the Oregon, Marblehead and Suwanee carefully picked their way through the channel several miles above Camp McCalla and fired upon a large Spanish force at Hicacal point. A Cuban scouting party soon found 48 dead Spaniards.

According to estimates made by Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, the total number of troops left at Tampa is about 23,000. At Jacksonville it is estimated that there are about 8,000 men. This would make the entire strength of the forces most eligibly located for embarkation to Porto Rico 31,000 men. Out of this it would be possible to organize by the time the other preparations for the expedition are completed an army of 25,000 men thoroughly equipped.

It is reported from Cuban sources that 5,000 Spanish volunteers have deserted in the province of Puero Principe and have joined the Cuban army.

FALL OF MANILA.

IT IS EXPECTED AT ANY TIME—SPANIARDS HOPELESS.

First Fleet of American Transports Arrives —Insurgents Win Many Victories—Aguinaldo Wants the Philippines to be a Republic or an American Colony.

While the Washington authorities have received no official news of the arrival of the American transports at Manilla, there is disposition to discredit the private reports of their reaching their destination with 3,000 soldiers to assist Admiral Dewey in taking the city. It is questioned whether with this force to back him Dewey will feel justified in assaulting Manila, or even accepting its surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibilities for the admiral, and it is extremely desirable that no protext be afforded jealous European powers for interference at Manila under guise of protecting the interests of their subjects. Therefore it may be that the admiral will wait for another 10 days until the second installment of troops reaches Cavite. In this case he probably will land the troops that arrive in the town of Cavite, which is now completely under the control of himself and the insurgents, and employ the time in accustoming them to Manila methods and climate.

The latest dispatches from Admiral Dewey and other sources say that the insurgents are daily gaining victories over the Spaniards. They have captured 5,000 prisoners, including 3,000 regulars, the prominent generals, Garcia and Cordoba, and the governors of the provinces of Cavite, Balacan and Bataan. They have also captured 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition in the fortified cathedral at old Cavite, whose large garrison surrendered, giving the insurgents the entire bay shore. They also captured on June 14, the town of Cubinga, the place next in importance to Manila and Cavite, and now control the Manila waterworks. The insurgents on land and the American squadron on the water completely surround Manila. All foreigners have fled to the ships in the harbor, while the Spanish troops have placed the women, children and invalids in the forts for safety. The family of Gov.-Gen. Augusti fled to the interior for safety. Owing to their lack of field guns, the insurgents are unable to take Manila, even if Admiral Dewey permitted, which he probably will not.

Gen. Noriel, coming southward with 3,000 troops from Balacan, 30 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked and was attacked by insurgents in ambush. Fierce fighting ensued for three days, during which Noriel's force was annihilated, many joined the insurgents and the Spaniards who were left, about 500, surrendered. This is but a sample of the victories won by the insurgents.

Gen. Filipino, military leader of the insurgents, officially proclaimed a provisional government, with Gen. Aguinaldo at its head, on June 18, and notified him of the desire of the insurgents that the Philippine islands become an American colony, and also declaring that if this cannot be he will insist upon a republic being formed. If any other country than the United States wants to secure possession of the Philippines it will have to fight for it. The insurgents now have 10,500 rifles and eight field pieces. Some correspondents think that Aguinaldo will become intoxicated by his success and will commit some act to involve American control. The insurgents are, however, keeping their pledges to Admiral Dewey.

A Madrid dispatch says: Capt.-Gen. Augusti telegraphs that he has gone into the walled city and that he will be unable to communicate further with the government. The belief is expressed in government circles that Capt.-Gen. Augusti will ask the foreign warships to land detachments to occupy Manila, on the ground that he is no longer able to resist the insurgents. All the papers say Admiral Dewey is satisfied with the prospect of Capt.-Gen. Augusti being able to act in concert with the commanders of the European war vessels for a joint occupation of Manila.

Third Philippine Expedition.

Maj.-Gen. Merritt has issued an order to Maj.-Gen. Otis, detailing the troops that are to compose the third Philippine expedition, which will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. King. They will comprise the 13th Minnesota, and Seventh California regiments, two North Dakota battalions, one Wyoming battalion, all volunteer infantry, and two batteries Third U. S. artillery. They will sail on the steamers Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, Valencia and Morgan City as soon as possible. Gen. Merritt and staff expect to sail on the City of Para. The fourth expedition will sail about July 1 and consist of the remainder of the 11,300 infantry troops and 1,500 artillerymen stationed at San Francisco, under command of Maj.-Gen. Otis.

New Camps Selected.

The special board of the war department to investigate available sites for additional camps for concentration of troops have reported favorably on Jacksonville and Fernandina, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., all of which have splendid camping and embarking facilities. This report gave rise to the rumor that more troops were to be called for at once, but the war department announces that the principal object is to prepare camps for reception of troops in case contagious diseases should break out in those already established.

It is said to be the plan of the Washington administration regarding Porto Rico to take complete control of the island and place it under military sovereignty. A military form of government will be inaugurated in all of the towns. This course is expected to prove beneficial and make friends of the most influential residents of the island. With a just and reasonable system of taxation and the enforcement of strict justice, the adherence of the residents of the island to this government is confidently expected. Maj.-Gen. Coppinger will be the military governor.

WE TAKE HAWAII IN.

House Adopts the Annexation Resolutions —Will Pass the Senate.

By a vote of 209 to 91 the House of Representatives adopted the Newlands resolutions, providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The debate, which continued without interruption for four days was one of the most notable of this congress, the proposed annexation being considered of great commercial and statesmanship importance by its advocates and being looked upon by its opponents as involving a radical departure from the long-established policy of the country and likely to be followed by the inauguration of a pronounced policy of colonization, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and participation in international wrangles. More than 50 members participated in the debate. From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting in opposition. In the Democratic rank the division upon the question was more marked, 18 Democratic members voting for annexation. The vote in support of the resolutions was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, eight Populists and four fusionists; the vote against annexation comprised 77 Democrats, three Republicans, seven Populists and four fusionists. The last day of the debate the discussion continued seven hours. Notable speeches were made by Messrs. W. A. Smith (Rep., Mich.), Berry (Dem., Ky.) and Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), for and by Messrs. Johnson (Rep., N. D.) and Williams (Dem., Miss.), against the pending measure. Prior to announcing the vote, Mr. Dalzell, who in the absence of Mr. Reed, was presiding, said: "The Speaker of the House is absent on account of illness, I am requested by him to say that, were he present, on this proposition, he would vote 'no.'" The announcement was applauded by the opposition to annexation. Mr. Dalzell then announced the vote: Yeas, 209; nays, 91; present, 5, as follows:

The resolutions adopted, in a preamble relate the offer of the Hawaiian republic to cede all of its sovereign and absolute title to the government and crown lands, and then by resolution accept the cession and declare the islands annexed. The resolutions provide for a commission of five, two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed $4,000,000, is assumed, Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null and it is provided that until congress shall provide for the government of the islands all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as to the President of the United States shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect a provisional government for the islands.

Second Philippine Fleet Sails.

The second expedition of U. S. troops has sailed from San Francisco to re-inforce Admiral Dewey at Manila. It consisted of 3,500 soldiers on the steamers China, Colon, Zealandia and Senator. The troops were under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. F. V. Greene and comprised the following: First Colorado volunteer infantry; First Nebraska volunteer infantry; 10th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry; two batteries Utah volunteer light artillery; 18th U. S. regulars; 23d U. S. regulars. The third expedition will sail about July 1.

Sampson Secures a Cable.

Washington: The war department has received information that its officials have secured an end of one of the cables running out from Cuba, and which, when properly connected, will give Admiral Sampson direct communication with the department at Washington.

The brick fort and earthworks at Caimanera, at the entrance of Guantanamo bay and opposite Camp McCalla where the U. S. marines encamped, and also at the end of the road leading to the city of Guantanamo, have been demolished by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The bombardment lasted an hour and a half.

In spite of strong protests on the part of the colonels of the volunteer regiments at the front the war department insists on doing away with regimental hospital staffs and is creating division hospitals.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York—				
Best grades	$5 00@5 35	$5 50	$7 15	$4 35
Lower grades	3 50@4 75	3 00	5 75	4 10
Chicago—				
Best grades	5 00@5 35	5 00	6 50	4 05
Lower grades	3 00@4 85	3 25	5 50	3 85
Detroit—				
Best grades	4 50@4 85	4 75	6 25	4 00
Lower grades	3 00@4 40	3 25	5 50	3 80
Buffalo—				
Best grades	4 00@4 25	4 75	5 80	4 05
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 50	5 00	3 85
Cleveland—				
Best grades	4 00@4 30	4 25	6 00	4 00
Lower grades	3 00@3 85	3 00	5 00	3 80
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	4 00@4 50	4 15	6 25	4 00
Lower grades	3 00@4 00	3 00	5 50	3 80
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	4 80@5 00	4 75	6 25	4 00
Lower grades	3 00@4 75	3 50	5 50	4 00

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No. 2 red	Corn, No. 2 mix	Oats, No. 2 white
New York	69@70	37@37½	32@32
Chicago	62@62	32@32¼	29@29
*Detroit	60@60	34@34½	29@29
Toledo	60@60½	32@32½	27@27
Cincinnati	61@61	33@33	28@28
Cleveland	61@61	33@33	28@28
Pittsburg	65@66	34@34	29@29
Buffalo	65@65	33@33	29@29

*Detroit—Hay, No 1 timothy, $8.50 per ton. Potatoes, new southern, $1.10 per bu; old Michigan, 80c. Live Poultry, turkeys, 10c per lb; chickens, 6c; ducks, 6c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 95c per doz. Butter, dairy, 12c per lb; creamery, 16c.

U. S. Troops Arrive at Manila.

Madrid: According to a dispatch from Hong Kong, four warships carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents (evidently the U. S. troop ships and the cruiser Charleston) have appeared in Manila bay and attacked the city from the sea in combination with the insurgent forces on land.

A special from Shanghai says that it is reported there that the American troops have arrived at Manila.

The war department will send 8,000 more troops to reinforce Maj.-Gen. Shafter at Santiago at once.

Purified Blood

Was Weak and Nervous But Hood's Made Him Healthy and Strong.

"I was feeling very dull and could not sleep at night. After I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt more like myself and was soon healthy and strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood and did me much good." Roy M. DALE, Hammond, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1 six for $5

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, biliousness.

A Complacent View.

From the Chicago News: Jennie, aged 4, had been poking at the grate fire and burned a hole in her dress. "You must not do that, Jennie," said her mother, "or you'll catch fire and burn up, and there will be nothing left of you but a little pile of ashes." Then what would mamma do?" "Oh," replied Jennie, "I suppose you would call Bridget and tell her to sweep up the ashes."

Of Interest to Homeseekers.

To those desirous of owning a farm home, and seeking by industry and thrift to attain an independent condition in life, no better chance is afforded than the fertile farming lands, at low prices and reasonable terms, situated along the line of the Chicago & North-Western Ry. in western Minnesota and South Dakota. This locality is forging to the front and yearly gaining immense wealth from its fine crops, dairy interests and stock raising. For further information regarding Homeseekers' excursions, etc., please apply to W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

A man soon finds out how little he knows when a child begins to ask him questions.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

No need to fear sudden attacks of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or summer complaint, if you have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the medicine chest.

The rich man who don't give will always remain poor.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

A man likes neatness in his wife's attire at all times.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

The poison is in the gloves should know how to spar.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken Internally. Price, 75c.

As long as the devil remains unchained the Christian must expect to be tempted.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

Those who are too selfish to help the poor benefit the world by leaving it.

Dr. Carter's K. & B. Tea does what other medicines do not do. It regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels. 25c package.

The highest duty of every man is to love God and keep his commandments.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

God is soon found when we are willing to kick the last sin out of the house.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Don't purge the system with salts and pills. Cascarets Candy Cathartic 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Many men sell themselves to the devil, because they first get in debt.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., March 26, 1895.

Earth has no brighter blossom than the little child smiling through rags.

Brown's Teething Cordial keeps babies healthy, and makes mothers happy.

If tombstones were reliable, the devil would soon be wearing mourning.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to day to have you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitations.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Atty in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION