

THE COST OF WAGING WAR.

Washington, May 20—Secretary Alger has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission to Congress, supplemental estimates of appropriations aggregating \$88,638,849, required by the war department for the support of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, in addition to the amounts appropriated in the Acts of March 15 and May 4, 1898. The particular items for which appropriations are asked are given as follows:

Expenses of the commanding general's office, \$1,000; contingent expenses, inspector general's department, \$1,000; signal service of the army, \$114,000; pay, etc., of the army, \$4,017,804; pay of volunteers, \$25,026,266; subsistence of the army, \$10,219,635; regular supplies quartermaster's department, \$6,000,000; incidental expenses quartermaster's department, \$2,500,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, \$2,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$750,000; army transportation, \$20,000,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$13,000,000; contingencies of the army, \$50,000; medical and hospital department, \$354,000; ordnance service, \$325,000; ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, \$3,394,000; armament of fortifications, \$130,510; manufacture of arms, \$640,000; equipment of engineer troops, \$75,000; civilian assistants to engineer officers, \$40,000.

Up to this time the estimates and appropriations already made on account of the war aggregate \$295,210,840.

Starvation in Cuba

REPORT OF A CUBAN OFFICER

Key West, Fla., May 22—The tranquility of a tropical Sunday has been undisturbed by definite news from any quarter. There are only one or two ships in the harbor, and they are coaling with all haste to get away to join their fellows in an action which all are convinced is only a matter of days, perhaps hours.

Speculation is still concentrated on the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, the general opinion favoring some point on the southern coast of Cuba. As both sides of the island are now patrolled by United States warships, the naval authorities will not admit the possibility of Cervera's escape without the most desperate conflict in the history of naval warfare.

Reports from Admiral Sampson's squadron say that all is quiet off the northern coast of Cuba. Nothing from Commodore Schley is expected before Monday or Tuesday.

A rumor reached here that four American warships, while bombarding Santiago de Cuba, had been driven off by the Spanish fleet, but the story is generally discredited. Where it comes from is a mystery.

Senor Ernesto Castro, a well known lawyer, and president of the revolutionary junta of Cardenas, arrived here to-day on the United States gunboat Annapolis. During the recent bombardment at Cardenas Senor Castro was in the bay in a small boat, trying to reach the American vessels and get transportation to the United States on an important mission. He was compelled to return to the shore, where he saw and heard of the results of the bombardment.

The Spanish gunboats that lured the United States torpedo boat Winslow into the death trap were the Antonio Lopez, L'altad and Ligera. During the fight the two former retreated behind the wharves and the Ligera, behind the key. It was the Antonio Lopez that opened fire on the Winslow and decoyed her into the channel. The Spanish troops formed on the public square, not daring to go to the wharves. All the Spanish flags were lowered, as they furnished targets, and the families all fled to Jovellanos.

Senor Castro says an American shell exploded in the very entrance to the Spanish casino, shattered the building and setting it on fire. The casino which had been used as a military headquarters and infantry barracks, and which was the largest structure in the town, was utterly destroyed. Other buildings were wrecked. Some of the shots went so far as the Trienth sugar plantation, two miles in the interior.

The Spanish loss of life Senor Castro believes to have been very heavy. It was so reported. After the bombardment ceased the military commander pressed all able-bodied men into the work of carrying sand to build new batteries, and the next day 1,200 men were brought from Matanzas and Havana to continue the work.

Paris, May 22—The Figaro publishes the important announcement that the delicate Niger question, which threatened to lead to an Anglo-French war, has been settled, and that an agreement between the two governments will be signed this week at the French foreign office.

The White is king of sewing machines.

CHARLESTON OFF TO MANILA.

The Cruiser En Route to Relief of Admiral Dewey.

San Francisco, May 22—The Charleston is well on her way to Manila. The big cruiser passed through the Golden Gate at 8:20 this morning, after having been anchored in the stream all night. She adjusted her compasses at an early hour and then passed up the bay through Raccoon Straits and passed the docks on the northern frontage of the city. Every steam vessel in the harbor blew an reveil to Captain Glass and his crew. None of the forts in the harbor saluted the vessel, but the demonstration made by the 6,000 soldiers gathered at the Presidio was tremendous. When the vessel was sighted coming down the bay the soldiers gathered on the beach to bid her bon voyage. They lined the beach for a mile, and cheer upon cheer rang out from the men who are to soon follow the Charleston to the scene of Admiral Dewey's triumph.

Ten thousand United States troops are tenting here, 9,000 of this number being volunteers. All the troops from Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Minnesota which were ordered to San Francisco are now here, but many more troops will arrive from other sections during the next few days.

The Great Monitor Monterey Ordered to Manila.

Washington, May 21—The news event of the day at the navy department was the dispatch of the order to the Monterey to proceed to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron. The Monterey is a tower of strength in herself, and her addition to Admiral Dewey's force, together with the dispatch of thousands of troops to Manila, is ample evidence that the Administration has assumed a half-hearted attitude towards the Philippine question, and is determined to take no chance of dispossession until such time as the United States have arranged for the disposition of the islands. The Monterey is probably the most formidable monitor in the world. She is described technically as a barbette turret, low free board, monitor of 4,000 tons displacement. She is 256 feet long by 59 feet beam and 14 feet, 6 inches draft. She carries in two turrets, surrounded by barbettes, two 12 inch and two 10 inch guns, while on her superstructure, between turrets, are mounted six 6 pounders, four 1 pounders and two gattings. The turrets are 1 1/2 and 8 inches thick, and the surrounding barbettes are 14 inches and 11 1/2 inches of steel, and against this armor all the batteries in Manila might thunder away without effecting an entrance.

The Monterey's personnel is nineteen officers and one hundred and seventy-two men, and once she is safely in the entrance of Manila harbor nothing in the Spanish navy would be likely to budge her from her post.

Her dispatch, therefore, may have important bearing upon the plans of the Spanish government, so openly published, of sending reinforcements to Manila.

WILL PROBABLY GO IN CONVOY.

The only doubt as to the feasibility of sending the Monterey is her small coal capacity. She has bunker room for only 200 tons of coal, and though more might be stored on her decks, it is doubtful whether she could at the utmost carry more than enough coal to take her to Honolulu, one third of the way to the Philippines.

It is probable that the Monterey will go in convoy, and after exhausting the coal that she will take on in Honolulu, she must either be towed about 2,000 miles on her trip, or perform the difficult operation of coaling at sea.

NATIVE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

An Expedition Reported to Have Sailed From Tampa.

Chicago, May 22—A special to the Record from Macon, Ga., says: Unless some accident has befallen the United States transport Florida, there are now United States volunteer troops on the island of Cuba, or they will be there within a few hours. From accurate information obtained here to-day, it can be stated as a fact that the first expedition toward Cuba sail has started and the outlook is for a successful trip.

Wednesday, May 19, the United States transport Florida left Port Tampa with several hundred volunteer troops on board. The passengers belonged to the regiment of Cuban volunteers organized in the lower extremity of Florida some weeks ago. It was thought best to send these men, as they speak Spanish and are more acquainted with the topography of the country which it is proposed to invade. It cannot be learned what United States officers accompanied the regiment of volunteers. If this expedition is a success, further troops will be rushed into the island as soon as possible.

Annexation of Hawaii

To be Considered by Congress This Week. The House Program.

Washington, May 22—During the present week the Hawaiian annexation resolutions are likely to be considered in the House. No positive issue has been given that a special rule providing for their consideration will be reported, but it is generally understood that in the event of the revenue bill being well advanced in the Senate, the committee on rules will respond to the majority demand in the House for immediate disposal of the Hawaiian resolutions.

The report to accompany the general banking and currency bill is expected by the middle of the week and that it will be given to the House. It will not be debated, however, this week. Representative Sherman will call up the anti-scalping bill, and he said to-day he thought it would be disposed of during the week. The naval personnel bill and a number of minor war measures will occupy some attention. The general deficiency appropriation bill may be reported late in the week and a conference report upon the sundry civil or postoffice bill may be returned.

Death of Edward Bellamy.

The Distinguished Author and Humanitarian No More.

Springfield, Mass., May 22—Edward Bellamy, author and humanitarian, died early this morning at his home in Chicopee Falls, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Bellamy has been in feeble health ever since he finished his "Equality," eight months ago. Indeed long before it was done he had the most significant warnings that his vital energies were being undermined, although it was not till August that his physicians definitely told him that one of his lungs was affected. At the earnest solicitations of his physicians and family, he resolved to try the effect of the Colorado climate, and early in September last removed with his family to Denver, Col., where he was welcomed by a host of friends. He received, however, little or no benefit from the change, and since January failed rapidly. When he recognized that recovery was impossible, he became anxious to get back to his old family homestead at Chicopee Falls, Mass., where he was born and where he had lived his entire life. His brothers went to Denver to help him realize this wish, and on April 26th brought him back, very weak but very peaceful, to his old home.

He was born at Chicopee Falls, March 26, 1850, and was the third son of Rev. R. K. Bellamy, for thirty-five years pastor of the Baptist church at Chicopee Falls. After finishing a course at Union College, he completed his education by a year of European travel and study.

The Oregon's Wonderful Trip.

The navy department is proud of the record made by the Oregon from an engineering point of view.

The reports to the department from the ship show that she does not need five cents' worth of repairs to her machinery after her 13,000 miles' continuous run. The record is said never to have equalled since the building of the first iron war ship. The Buffalo, which comes with the Oregon from Brazil, is to be overhauled at Newport News, furnished with armor, given a good battery of 5-inch guns, and will altogether be made a very effective and modern cruiser. This will take about two months.

LITTLE BOY KING'S BIG TITLES.

From the London News. Now that Spain seems about to lose all or nearly all the remains of her once proud empire beyond the sea, it is interesting to note how the memory of her past grandeur is to be found in the official designation of her infant king.

Here are his names and titles in full: Alfonso XIII., Leon Ferdinand Maria James Isidore Pascal Antonio, King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Galicia, of Seville, of Cordova, of Coava, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algarra, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canaries, of the East and West Indies and the oceanic continent, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, of Tyrol and Barcelona and Lord of Biscay and Molina.

As his little majesty will not be 12 years of age until the 17th of the present month of May, one is forcibly reminded of old Ecles' comment when he hears the long title of his little grandson's aristocratic Christian names: "He doesn't look big enough to hold them all."

ANY PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway and Co. of 274 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., whom you should address. Write to-day.

A Story of Arctic Horror.

Which Bears Unmistakable Evidences of the Work of a Fakir.

San Francisco, May 22—Much concern was caused in maritime circles here by the receipt of a letter from Afognak, stating that a man had just arrived there, bringing the distressing news that he was the real survivor of the whalers who have been imprisoned in the ice all the winter. According to his story, which is hardly credited among the best informed whaling men, while the whaling fleet was in the ice at Point Barrow, the ships and all the men except one fell victims to the terrible "pinching" of winter ice, which no Arctic craft but the sturdy Framm has ever been able to withstand. The letter came from Pfaff, of Fog Lake, deals principally with business matters, and mentions only as an incident the alleged loss of the whalers. No details are given, nor is even mentioned the name of the supposed survivor, who is said to have carried the news to the outside world.

According to the letter, the survivor reached Afognak in a small sloop, in which he crossed Sheikikoff Straits from Portige Bay to Afognak. What ing men and others familiar with the Arctic place little faith in this letter, but the fact that Pfaff, the writer, is in a responsible position is considered reliable. He is well acquainted with the conditions in the far North, making those interested in the welfare of the whalers not a little anxious.

Two whalers from the fleet, Mate Tildon and one Walker, brought down detailed accounts of conditions at Point Barrow about six weeks ago. Both stated that every vessel in the fleet was in a safe position, and that there would be no difficulty in getting out when the ice broke. In the light of the statements of these two experienced whalers, the story of wholesale destruction seems improbable, if not impossible.

It is surmised that the story may have grown out of something said by Mate Tildon when he passed through Afognak. Tildon at first refused to talk about the whaling fleet unless well paid, and it is possible his silence was misconstrued by the Afognak people who were compelled to guess at the nature of the news he carried.

Pfaff's letter also announces the loss of the schooner Alexandria, which sailed from San Francisco for Unalaska, February 5, carrying supplies for the North American Bering Sea Company. She was commanded by Captain Avery and had a crew of six men.

There Was no Naval Battle.

The Story Published Yesterday Wholly Unfounded.

Washington, May 22—The rumors of a great naval battle, current last night, were disposed of by the navy department early to-day, in the following official bulletin:

"No truth in the published statement concerning an engagement off St. Nicholas Mole, Haiti, in which 12 ships were sunk."

This was posted not only for general information, but also to quiet the alarm among relatives and friends of those on board the American ships. As a rule, the department adopts cautious phraseology of stating that no official information has been received, but to make assurance doubly sure in this case, the department declared there was no truth in the reports. This indicates that the official information is such as to warrant the statement that the American and Spanish squadrons have not met.

TROUBLE IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, May 20—There was great excitement at Camp Lee tonight. On the outskirts of the camp a negro became very abusive to a small white boy and started to strike him. A soldier interfered, some of the negroes companions gathered, and a number of soldiers came to the rescue of their comrades. The negroes fled to a stable, but not until there had been a stone battle and were followed by the soldiers, who attacked the stable. In the attempt to force an entrance shots were exchanged. Finally one negro was captured and taken to camp and would probably have been roughly handled if some of the officers had not interfered and protected him with drawn swords. Later he was brought to the city under heavy guard and lodged in one of the station houses.

It was reported that another negro had been terribly beaten and left in an unconscious condition in the stable, but this could not be verified. Nor did careful investigation verify a rumor that got out in the city that a negro had been lynched. At a late hour all was quiet at camp and the officers were disposed to treat the whole matter very lightly.

Fayetteville, Ark., May 22—The tornado which passed through a portion of Northwest Arkansas Friday night did immense damage to property and caused the death of at least seven people.

The Volunteer Army.

States Behind in Their Quota Will Not be Indulged Much Longer.

Washington, May 20.—At 10:30 o'clock to-night it was announced at the adjutant general's office that 104,000 volunteers had been mustered into the United States army. It is expected that from now until the remainder of the 125,000 men called for have been mustered the work will proceed very slowly. It is problematical whether the government will wait the slow motion of the States. The probability is that if mustering of the required quota is not completed by the first of next week, the call, so far as the delinquent States are concerned, will be cancelled and volunteers will be accepted from other States.

Telegrams were received from North Carolina this evening indicating serious difficulty in organizing the necessary troops in that State. Many of the examining boards and the mustering officers will have great difficulty in filling the State's quota.

Philippine Revenues to be Collected by the United States.

Washington, May 22—In anticipation of the early occupation of the Philippine Islands by the military and naval forces of the United States, the treasury department has already begun the formulation of regulations and a scheme of customs tariff which will be collected by the military authorities and turned into the treasury of the United States as a "military contribution." That the President has authority to collect the Philippine revenues under existing conditions is not a matter of doubt. It was several times done during the last war with Mexico, and the authority of the government in the premises was sustained by decisions of the supreme court. The court, in a case which grew out of the capture and occupation of San Francisco and all the upper part of the State of California by the United States troops, held that the President, under the constitution, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, had a right to exercise the belligerent right of a conqueror and to impose duties on imports as a military contribution for the support of the army.

This view was the view held by the court in another case, where it was also decided that the capture of Tampico, Mexico, by the United States, forces, though sufficient to cause it to be regarded by other nations as part of our territory, did not make, in fact a part of the United States under our constitution. "It remained," said the court, "a foreign country within the revenue laws of the United States."

The tariff rates now being prepared by the treasury department will closely follow the Spanish customs laws in force in the Philippines. Just what revenue they produced is not known, but the assumption is that inasmuch as the home government realized from them last year approximately nine million dollars, the actual amount collected was \$18,000,000.

An Anglo Japanese Alliance.

London, May 23—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, says: Confirmation is given in well informed quarters in Vienna to the rumor that friendly advances made by England to Japan have already attained a tangible result. It is believed that an Anglo-Japanese understanding has been reached, which not only comprehends all eventualities which can occur in the East, but also contemplates all the consequences that might result in the course of the Hispano-American war. The understanding establishes a sort of Asiatic balance of power.

Cubans Coming to Coast.

New York, May 23—A Key West special says:

The Cubans are fighting their way to the coast, where they will join with our forces of invasion.

Three hundred Cubans engaged a squad of Spanish cavalry on Thursday 15 miles west of Matanzas. The battle was fiercely waged in sight of the ships on that blockade station, and the Spaniards were forced to retreat.

The Cubans are pushing rapidly to the coast to join with our landing troops.

London, May 24.—The Daily Chronicle commenting on a dispatch from its correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, who says that England has thrown eighteen months supplies into Jamaica, where all the officers have had their leave withdrawn asks if England is going to take a hand in the Hispano-American war, and couples its correspondent's report with the rumor current in Liverpool yesterday that France is trying to buy the Canaries for \$30,000,000.

Waiting on Result in Cuban Waters.

Twenty-One Transports are at Port Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., May 22—The Red Cross ship State of Texas with Miss Clara Barton, representative of the National Red Cross Association of America, and a corps of surgeons and trained nurses arrived at Port Tampa from Key West to-day and cast anchor near the gunboat Helena. The vessel, which is fully fitted up for hospital purposes and carries supplies enough for the equipment of several Red Cross stations will, it is said, follow the fleet of transports into Cuban waters.

In speaking of the Red Cross work in Cuba, Miss Barton said to-day that she had received assurances from the highest Spanish official sources that her hospital at Serro and her headquarters were being carefully guarded and that the Red Cross supplies left there were being put to their intended uses. In the hospital at Serro, where 60 children are being cared for where Miss Barton left the island, there were now 160 children receiving medical attention.

"Gen. Blanco himself belongs to the Red Cross society of Spain," said Miss Barton, "and I am confident that the Red Cross work in Cuba will not be interfered with." Miss Barton left for Washington to-night.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

J. Gastellanos, a young man who arrived from Key West about three weeks ago and who registered at the Palmetto hotel as from New York, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. Shafter as a suspected spy. Gastellanos has been watched for two weeks. He was plentifully supplied with money from some mysterious source. Gastellanos wrote as many as 100 letters a day and this and the discovery that he was traveling under an assumed name resulted in his arrest to-day. The case will be thoroughly investigated.

WAITING ON THE NAVAL FIGHT.

Everything waits on news from the American and Spanish fleets. When the long-looked-for and long-hoped-for meeting between Admirals Sampson and Cervera takes place (and military officers do not for a moment question the result) it is the general belief that orders will be given to put the army on board the transports at once. Should the original plan be carried out of sending regular troops on the first expedition, the fleet of transports at Port Tampa is amply sufficient for that purpose.

TWENTY ONE TRANSPORTS READY.

With the arrival to-day of the Iroquois, Santiago and Cherokee, 21 transports are now at the pier, every one fitted out and ready for the embarkation. These ships will easily accommodate between 15,000 and 16,000 men, somewhat over the total number of regular troops in camp here. It is thought that 36 hours after orders are issued to embark, every man, horse and pound of supplies can be placed on board the vessels in waiting.

FIRST BRIGADE OF VOLUNTEERS

The first provisional brigade of volunteers has been formed. It consists of the Thirty-second Michigan, Third and Fifth Ohio and Second Georgia regiments, with Brig. Gen. Hawkins formerly colonel of the Twentieth United States, in command. All of these regiments are in camp at Palmetto Beach.

DEATH OF GENERAL DUNOVANT.

General Dunovant, a veteran of two wars, died on the 12th instant at his home in Edgefield in the 73rd year of his age. Many of our old soldiers will remember him as the first colonel of the Twelfth regiment of S. C. V., in 1861. The men who made South Carolina history are passing away.

St. Pierre, Martinique, May 22.—Admiral Cervera's squadron, it is reported on good authority, will return to these waters to coal. It is known that a number of Spanish colliers are on their way to Fort de France. The British steamer Twickenham, having been refused the privilege of coaling the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the hospital ship Alicante in the Fort de France harbor, it is thought the vessels will coal from her at sea, and that she will then go to meet Admiral Cervera's squadron for the same purpose. The Twickenham carried 4,000 tons of coal.

Successful Physicians.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co. of 274 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure when others fail. Our readers in need of medical help should certainly visit these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost.

Claremont Lodge No. 64 A. F. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION of Claremont Lodge, No. 64, A. F. M., will be held on Thursday Evening, June 3, at 7 1/2 p. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

L. S. CARSON, W. M. Attest—P. C. MOSS, Sec.

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