

based his calculations for naval operations upon the original military plan of having the troops leave Tampa on the 5th to cooperate with him at or near Santiago. The correctness of this, only time will disclose. The story of the departure of the troops as narrated above, shows that they were to have left Tampa in time to reach Sampson as soon as he had effected the landing of marines. That is, the troops were to have left on the 5th or 6th—they did make their false start on the 6th—and Sampson completed his landing of marines on the 10th, about the time that the troops should have arrived. Meanwhile Sampson had battered away the southern defenses in apparent preparation for a sea and land assault upon Santiago with its bottled up Spanish fleet. If that was the original plan of campaign some one in the war department has blundered unpardonably. But it may be that the real objective point was the western end of the island, not the eastern, and that the naval movement to the east has been a feint to draw Spanish troops in that direction and thus weaken the real object of attack—Havana. Whether some such profound strategy, or a blunder of the first magnitude, is to explain the history of the war in the West Indies during the past week, the coming week will probably reveal.

On the night of the 13th the Spaniards again fired upon Camp McCalla, but only slightly wounded one man; and on the 14th, in the daytime, the American marines, in conjunction with a force of Cubans under Col. Labordia, went out to give battle. They attacked the Spanish camp, five miles away, completely destroying it and capturing the only well within several miles. One American was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded. The cooperation of the Cubans was regarded by the American marines as of the utmost value.

Meantime Sampson keeps up a spasmodic bombardment of Santiago to prevent repairs of fortifications. On the 13th the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined him, and made the first experiment with dynamite guns ever made in actual warfare. The projectile, containing 200 pounds of guncotton, left the vessel with only a slight hissing, but no flame or warning report. Thirty seconds later, a

dull roar came from where it had struck, and ships two miles away shook with the explosion. As compared with the roar of this explosion the firing of a 13-inch shell is described as a mere rifle crack. Tons of earth were lifted into the air, and a great cloud of smoke covered the place of the explosion and for half a mile around. The test was regarded as satisfactory.

Cable communication with Cuba was again reported during the week as having been completely severed; but the usual denial came on the 10th from Madrid. The Spanish minister of foreign affairs said that on that morning he had received cable dispatches from Santiago. Nevertheless, the indications are that all the cables have at last been cut.

From the Philippines there is no trustworthy news of any important change in the situation. A rumor did come from Hong-Kong on the 11th that the final battle between the insurgents and the Spanish for the capture of Manila, was then being fought, and it was followed by another to the effect that Manila had fallen. But these rumors have not yet been confirmed.

Other rumors were to the effect that Admiral Dewey was taking no part in the insurrectionary conflict except to see that massacre was not perpetrated by the insurgent forces; and that the Spanish governor-general had been notified that unless he withdrew the price set upon Aguinaldo's head he would personally get no quarter. Owing to this reward three attempts, it was said, had been made upon the life of Aguinaldo. The Vienna Free Press is authority for the statement that Spain has requested the European powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila, should the town surrender, instead of allowing the insurgents to do so.

Though cable news regarding the situation in the Philippines is scanty, the mail which reached Vancouver, B. C., on the 11th brought interesting information as to the history of the Philippine rebellion. Readers of The Public will remember that in the issue of May 21, page 11, an account was given of the reported bribery by Spain of certain Philippine leaders, Aguinaldo among them, to abandon the rebellion. This is explained by

the mail advices mentioned above. In December last, during the former insurrection, Gen. Rivera, then the Spanish governor-general of the Philippines, concluded that neither the insurgents nor the Spanish could terminate the rebellion decisively. The rebels were secure in their mountain retreats, and the Spanish in the towns and cities of the coast. Rivera, therefore, proposed terms of peace, and the revolutionary council agreed to stop fighting provided certain reforms were granted. Rivera consented to institute these reforms, on condition, however, that the principal rebel leaders leave the islands during the pleasure of the Spanish crown. Yet, as these leaders had lost all their property, Rivera agreed to provide them with funds to live in comfort abroad. This much in substance Rivera himself has confirmed. In the Spanish senate on the 11th he explained his compromise by saying that Aguinaldo had agreed to submit if the government would give a certain sum to the widows and orphans of the insurgents. Whether the money was for the widows and orphans of insurgents or to enable exiled leaders to live in comfort abroad, a compromise of that character was certainly made, and the insurrection came to an end. But with characteristic indifference to its compacts with the people, the Spanish government made no effort to establish the promised reforms. Added to this breach of faith by the government was a system of persecution, by religious orders, of the pacified insurgents against whom the orders had grudges. The natives were thus aroused to rebel a second time. The second rebellion, unlike the first, extended throughout the archipelago. It broke out during the time, just before our war, when the relations of Spain and the United States were at a high tension. Aguinaldo was then in Singapore. Through the introduction of common acquaintances, he and the American consul-general, E. Spencer Pratt, met in conference. Aguinaldo explained the incidents and objects of the previous rebellion, described the outbreak of the second one, and detailed the nature of the assistance he could give if Dewey's fleet attacked Manila. He guaranteed order and discipline among the natives, and declared his ability to establish a responsible government on liberal principles. The terms which the United States intended giving Cuba he said he would be willing to accept for the

Philippines. As a result of this interview Aguinaldo went to Manila at Dewey's request and is now at the head of the insurgent forces. His civil policy is said to embrace the independence of the Philippines, with their internal affairs managed under European and American direction and advice.

The German Asiatic squadron has for the past week or more been concentrating in Manila bay, and there have been frequent conferences between the German consul and the Spanish governor-general; all of which has led to rumors of an intention on the part of Germany to interfere in behalf of Spain, or for the purpose of seizing more Asiatic territory. But the government at Washington has been officially assured by Germany of no hostile intention, the presence of the German fleet at Manila being solely for the protection of German citizens.

The second military expedition to Manila sailed from San Francisco on the 15th. It consisted of 4,000 men, under command of Gen. F. V. Greene. Four transport ships were used. The volunteers were the First Colorado, batteries A and B of the Utah artillery, the Tenth Pennsylvania, and the First Nebraska. A third expedition is preparing.

The war revenue bill—finally passed by both the senate and the house, as told in the congressional report in this issue—was signed by the president at 3:05 o'clock p. m., on the 13th. The secretary of the treasury immediately issued a circular relative to the bond issue. This circular offers to sell \$200,000,000 of the 10-20 bonds, and requires subscriptions to be made not later than three o'clock, July 14th, 1898. The bonds will be dated August 1, and a check for interest from the time of subscription to that date will be sent to each subscriber with his bonds. Subscriptions of individuals are to be first accepted, and the lowest amounts applied for are to be first allotted. Such of these individual subscriptions as are for \$500 and less will be allotted in full, and must be paid for in full. If these aggregate more than \$200,000,000, allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions. Subscriptions for more than \$500 may be taken in installments of 20 per cent. each, the first installment within ten

days after notice of allotment, and the balance at four equal intervals of 40 days each, each installment to be paid for as delivered. Payments may be made in checks, bank drafts, post office money orders, express money orders, certificates of deposit or currency. It is reported from Washington that applications for the bonds in amounts of less than \$500 bid fair to absorb the whole loan.

At the meeting of the American Medical association at Denver, Col., on the 9th, Dr. J. B. Murphy, of Chicago, Ill., read a paper on the cure of consumption. It is of universal interest. Dr. Murphy's method is to collapse the diseased lung of the consumptive, by means of nitrogen introduced with a hypodermic needle, thus allowing the lung to rest while nature effects a cure. At the end of a few weeks the nitrogen is withdrawn and air admitted, allowing the lung to expand to its usual dimensions. If then the cough returns, the operation is repeated. Dr. Murphy said that by this method he had cured four out of five cases. During treatment the patient is not required to go to bed, but may continue his usual business. Physicians are reported as saying that there is nothing new in Dr. Murphy's discovery, but they commend him for advocating its being tested.

The Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha, Neb., which opened on the 1st with a celebration including a procession three miles long, reported paid admissions to and including the 14th, to the number of 58,591. On that day the Nebraska building was dedicated with an oration by William J. Bryan, who in discussing the war with Spain urged that it is for humanity and not for an extension of American territory. The manifest destiny of this nation, he said, is not to acquire new realms to govern, but to carry out the fundamental principles of democracy to the end that equality among the citizens may be secured.

Joseph Leiter's wheat corner came to grief on the 13th. He began to build it on the 2d of April, 1897, buying wheat at a fraction less than 72 cents a bushel. The lowest price he paid was on June 18, 1897—a fraction less than 55 cents. A corner was suspected in July, and in September Leiter was identified with it. Toward the last of April, 1898, wheat had risen to \$1.25, and it reached the

highest figure, \$1.85, on the 10th of May. On the 31st of May it fell 50 cents, and on the 13th of June Leiter was obliged to throw large holdings upon the market which brought the price down to a fraction less than 71 cents, and carried away his original capital of \$1,000,000, and, as was believed, \$4,000,000 or more which his father had guaranteed for him. At a meeting of Chicago bankers on the 14th, Armour & Co. agreed to take control of Leiter's holdings of cash wheat between the northwest and Europe, thus relieving the Leiters of between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bushels out of a total of 15,000,000 involved in the crash. It is understood, however, that the Armours assume no responsibility, but intend only to manage the disposition of the wheat in such manner as to hold the price as high as possible.

The republican state convention of Illinois met at Springfield on the 14th, and nominated a state ticket with state treasurer at the top. Alice A. Abbott was nominated as one of the trustees of the state university. The principal question before the convention related to the enactment at the last session of the legislature, which was strongly republican, of what is known as the Allen bill. The Allen bill was put through as a substitute for the Humphrey bill, which proposed to extend street car franchises 50 years. It differed from the Humphrey bill chiefly in authorizing local authorities to make 50-year extensions instead of making them by state legislation over the heads of local authorities. Public sentiment had denounced the Allen bill as corrupt legislation, and the anti-Allen bill men in the republican convention proposed to declare in the platform that "it is the sense of this convention that the so-called Allen law is opposed to the interests of the people, and should be promptly repealed." But a compromise was agreed upon in the committee on resolutions in these words: "The republican party will uphold the interests of the people, and to that end, if any legislative enactment is injurious to any part of the people, or proves objectionable, the republican legislature can be depended upon to correct the same in the interest of the people." The compromise resolution was adopted by the convention.

It was reported from Port au Prince, Hayti, on the 13th, that the San Domingo rebels, led by Gen. Jim-