When You Get the Times You Get Your Money's Worth

Watertown Daily Times.

If It Is Not In the Times It Is Not Worth Publ

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NEWS FROM DEWEY

THE ADMIRAL EXPECTS THAT MANILA WILL SURRENDER AT AN EARLY DAY

DEWEY CHEERED BY REBELS

Both Countries to Hurry Troops to the Philippines—Blockade Still Continued—Food a Scarce Article.

Washington, May 16.—The dispatches from Hong Kong, brought welcome news yesterday from Admiral Dewey to the president, and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officials, who are watching the admiral's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless re-assurance of safety is always pleasant. The telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago, and that, while he refrains from taking the city of Manila, he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published statements that they had already entered Manila and begun a career of bloodshed and rapine. The best evidence of the effectiveness of the blockade maintained by the American admiral, and also of the work of the insurgents in surrounding the city, is shown in the statement in the dispatches that provisions are scarce in the city of Manila, which seems to indicate to Admiral Dewey an early surrender by the Spanish authorities.

Another published report seems also to be refuted by the admiral's advices, and that is that the rebels had raided Cavite, where the Spanish naval station was located and where, presumably, large supplies of arms and ammunition were kept. If the rebels have been supplying themselves with arms, it must have been with the admiral's consent, as his dispatch is originally dated from Cavite, indicating that he is still in possession. The greatest satisfaction prevails here over the good work being done and the effectiveness of the blockade being maintained by him.

Admiral Dewey's Dispatch.

The dispatch, as given out by Secretary Long, is as follows:

"Cavite, May 13.—Hong Kong, May 15. Maintaining strict blockade. Reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but have made no demonstration. Scarcity of provisions in Manila. Probable that the Spanish governor will be obliged to surrender soon. Can take Manila at any moment. Climate hot and moist. On May 12 captured gunboat Callao attempting to run blockade. Have plenty coal. One British, one French, two German, one Japanese vessels here observing.

(Signed) DEWEY."

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement Admiral Dewey's forces so that if the Spanish government does surrender the former will not be dependent upon the small number of marines which he can illy spare from his ships, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order. It is confidently hoped here that the City of Pekin, chartered as a transport vessel, will be able to clear from San Francisco in a very short time, to be followed in rapid succession by the other three ships engaged for a similar purpose. The Pekin can carry 1,800 men, which, with the marines aboard the Charleston just about to sail, will be of great assistance to the admiral, but far from the number which he will need. The total number of men to be sent will aggregate probably 12,000, as Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is to command the expedition and subsequently be made military governor, regards that as the least number which can maintain order in a city like Manila, made up of many discordant elements.

Over ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery from the volunteers have been ordered to concentrate at San Francisco, and from these and the regulars now in the extreme west will be taken the men for the Philippine expedition. It is expected here that practically all the volunteers will go.

Dewey Cheered by Rebels.

New York, May 16.—A special to the Sun from Hong Kong, dated May 15, 6:30 p.m., says: The American dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, attached to Admiral Dewey's squadron, arrived here this afternoon, bringing dispatches from Manila. She reports that there has been no change in the situation there. Food is getting scarcer in the city and famine prices are prevailing. She also reports that a Spanish ransome cruiser entered the harbor of Manila and was captured. The Spaniard had been cruising around the southern islands for 16 months and did not know that war had been declared.

The rumors of a massacre of Americans at Manila are unfounded.

Food is so scarce that many people are eating horse flesh.

The dispatches brought by the McCulloch say that when Admiral Dewey learned of his promotion he hoisted his flag amid the naval salutes.

Consul Williams landed at Cavite last week after the Spanish garrison had evacuated the palace. The insurgents, who had hastened to occupy the town, greeted him with enthusiasm. He was followed through the streets by a crowd numbering 2,030 persons, all shouting "viva los Americanos."

It is evident that Manila can only be reduced by bombardment and famine. There is no sign of capitulation.

Refugees here say that the blockade is causing a very serious condition of affairs. The Spanish inhabitants fear that a bombardment may begin at any moment and many of them have sought refuge in the suburbs, taking their furniture and other property with them. Many British and German families have followed their example.

Aguinaldo, the ex-leader of the insurgents in the Philippines, is now in Hong Kong. He is negotiating with President McKinley, and it is believed that he is seeking to arrange for a future government of the islands by a native administration under an American protectorate. There is a great deal of discussion among the various rebel factions. Some are negotiating with the Americans and others with the Spaniards. It is uncertain whether Aguinaldo has influence enough to reconcile them to a common policy.

Admiral Dewey is reluctant to bombard the city, as he does not possess sufficient force to prevent the disorders that would follow, as was the case in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. The opinion of the whites in the east is that he is acting with wisdom and humanity, since the fall of Manila would be the signal for the overthrow of the present regime and the outbreak of anarchy throughout the islands.

The English here most favor a joint administration of the Philippines by the United States and Great Britain, as it is considered that the natives are absolutely incapable of conducting a government without a strong guiding hand.

It is stated that Admiral Dewey has shipped 1,300 tons of coal from the J. B. Troop, 1,000 tons from the Honolulu and 800 tons from the Austria, all British ships.

May Try to Oust Dewey.

Madrid, May 16.—It is learned that the cabinet, at the meeting last night, discussed the question of sending an expedition to the Philippine islands for the purpose of ousting Admiral Dewey. It was agreed to summon Admiral Camarera, commanding the Cadiz squadron to Madrid to inform the government what vessels he has ready to pass through the Suez canal. The expedition will start at the earliest possible moment. The troops who are destined to take part in the expedition are every where feted.

CANNOT ASSIST SAN JUAN.

The Government Disappointed Because the Cape Verde Fleet Are Not Going to Their Assistance.

New York, May 16.—A special cable in the World from St. Thomas says: Capt. Gen. Macias and the government at San Juan are anxiously expecting the Cape Verde fleet to come to the rescue of the island. While putting on a bold front before the people, the authorities are fearful of another disastrous onslaught by Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, and are hoping that Admiral Cervera will put in an appearance in the harbor.

Inquiries are made here, from San Juan, as to the probable location of the Spanish warships, and the disquieting news has been sent to Capt. Gen. Macias that the fleet is far away from the troubled capital.

Macias sends word that he was victorious in the engagement with Sampson; that his loss in soldiers was trifling; that a few civilians were killed, and that only two of his guns were dismounted. The American ships, he declares, withdrew under a fire that was maintained until they were out of range. The damage to his new battery was repaired over night and the brick and mortar of the ancient stone fortifications were merely shaken up.

The band played in the plaza the night after the bombardment, he declares, and the people gradually recovered from their fright and the bad effects of the bombardment. The apparent retreat of the American fleet, cheered the volunteers. Before the battle a large portion of the citizen soldiers was disaffected and awaited an opportunity to revolt. They now believe that the Americans were defeated.

The French Corvette De Genouilly, which lay in San Juan harbor and suffered from shells thrown by the American ships, has sailed for Martinique. Her officers take the dangers to which she was exposed humorously, and there will certainly be no international episode growing out of the matter.

"Had we not been in range of the fire" said the De Genouilly's captain, "we would not have been hit."

MADRID INIGNANT.

Chamberlain's Speech Arouses Spanish Ire—Effect of the Suggested Alliance.

New York, May 16.—A cable dispatch to the World from London says: The Daily Chronicle's Madrid special says: "Great indignation was aroused here by Chamberlain's speech. The Liberal compares the British colonial secretary to Lord Beaconsfield and foretells a European outbreak against England.

"If the suggested alliance is concluded the universal ill-will would be similar to that manifested against England after the Jameson raid. Such an alliance would, however, be the greatest possible blessing to Spain, as it would bring her plenty of support. The Imparcial says Spain could not stand against the British train, but can throw it off the line.

The Journal also foretells a general alliance against the insatiable ambition of Great Britain. The cheers raised for Spain by the French cruiser Admiral Rigault are a sign of this.

Ceuta and other points can be utilized to make Gibraltar helpless."

THE CAPE VERDE FLEET.

The Spanish Squadron Leaves Curacoa—Destination Unknown.

New York, May 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Willemstad, Curacoa, dated May 15, says: "The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Maria Teresa left this port at 6 o'clock this evening. Their destination is unknown. The four other Spanish warships which were off the harbor disappeared about noon, but this evening one of the torpedo boat destroyers was sighted again.

While here the two warships took on a small quantity of coal and provisions. Their departure was due to our government requesting them to leave, as provided in the decree of neutrality.

There were no colliers with the fleet. Nothing is known about the condition of their boilers. A rumor says that there are some coal ships in this vicinity.

BASEBALL GAMES.

Played yesterday—Buffalos 11, Montreals 3; Chicagos 2, Clevelands 5; Cincinnatis 4, Louisvilles 3.

Games scheduled Today—Providence at Syracuse, Buffalo at Montreal, Rochester at Toronto, Springfield at Wilkesbarre, Brooklyn at Boston, Chicago at Cleveland, Washington at New York, Baltimore at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Pittsburg.

Liquor Tax for 1898 $11,362,997.

Albany, May 16.—The total receipts from the issue of liquor tax certificates of the series of 1898, as reported to Commissioner Lyman, are $11,[illegible].

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAYED CABLE.

The Captain of the Harvard Would Not Send by the French Company, Hence the Delay.

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Fort De France, Island of Martinique, May 16.—The manager here of the French Cable company explicitly denies the statement that a dispatch filed by Capt. Cotton, of the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, was delayed 24 hours at St. Pierre, this island. The manager explains the matter as follows:

Capt. Cotton presented himself at the office of the company at St. Pierre and asked by what cable line cable messages were transmitted to Washington. When he was informed that such messages went by way of Fort De France and Hayti, he refused to give us his dispatch because a Spanish torpedo boat was at that moment at Fort De France, and not taking into account professional secrecy, he told the American consul, in the presence of M. Laining, that, under these conditions, he preferred to give his dispatches to the English company, in spite of the delay of 24 hours which they would have to submit to on account of the accumulation of business on the lines of that company.

"I protest all the more against the statements made as we leave our offices open to midnight to 1 o'clock in the morning, when necessary, while the West India company closes at 8 o'clock in the evening, local time; also because we do everything possible to be agreeable to the American government, forwarding its messages very rapidly when we have any.

"I have obtained the following statement on the subject, signed by the United States consul at St. Pierre and by Capt. Cotton, of the Harvard:

"'To whom it may concern: I certify that the agent of the French company at St. Pierre, Martinique, has never stated to me that dispatches from St. Pierre, Martinique, to New York, United States of America, would have to suffer a delay of 24 hours.

(Signed) "GEORGE L. DART, United States Consul.

"J. COTTON, Captain Harvard.'"

SPAIN'S NEW MINISTRY.

Will Develop a More Active War Policy—Great Faith in Admiral Cervera's Ability—Blanco Explains His Little Ruse.

Madrid, May 16—9 a.m.—Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, this morning, confirmed the statement that any changes made in the composition of the cabinet would be wholly in the direction of a more active war policy. He said:

"Recent events have greatly increased the war spirit of the nation, and the greatest reliance is placed upon Admiral Cervera's squadron and upon the skill of the Spanish admiral. The latter is not hampered by instructions and the details of his plans are not even known to the ministers.

Capt. Gen. Blanco, in a dispatch from Havana, officially reiterates the Spanish version of the so-called fight between the Spanish gunboats Conde De Venadito and Nueva Espana and vessels of the American blockading fleet. He claims the two gunboats engaged five American ships and forced the latter to retreat, adding:

"I obtained the results desired, namely to attract as many of the enemy's ships as possible. Yesterday morning there were only three here and now there are 11."

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

If the Powers Do Anything It Will be On Certain Conditions Favorable to the Dynasty.

New York, May 16.—A cable to the World from Berlin says: An evidently inspired editorial in the Post, treating of the question of European intervention in the American-Spanish war, says: The time for a decision upon the question is rapidly drawing nearer. If the powers eventually intervene it will only be on condition that the Spaniards shall remain loyal to the reigning dynasty. If they show a disposition to change the government and place themselves under the control of the republicans or of ambitious generals they need not reckon on the sympathy of the monarchical powers."

In the Senate.

Washington, May 16.—Senate—The chaplain of the senate in his invocation today made a touching reference to the death of Mrs. Justin S. Morrill, wife of the venerable senator from Vermont.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information in his possession concerning the progress of work on the Nicaragua canal and concerning the financial affairs of the Maritime Canal company. The resolution was agreed to.

House Proceedings.

Washington, May 16.—In the house, Mr. Marsh, Ill., presented the conference report upon the bill authorizing army officers to furnish food to the Cuban people, and arms and equipments to Cubans to increase their fighting effectiveness against Spain during the present war. The report was adopted without objection.

The Terror Again Off to Sea.

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St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, May 16.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror, which has been undergoing repairs at Fort De France since she arrived there with the Cape Verde fleet under the command of Admiral Cervera, will probably leave that port today. Nothing appears to be known regarding her destination.

Spaniards Seize a Telegraph Office.

Liverpool, May 16.—The telegraph office at the island of Grand Canary, near the center of the Canary islands, the chief city of which is Las Palmas, has been seized by the Spanish authorities. All telegrams except the [illegible] commercial messages, have been stopped.

Edouard Remenyi Dead.

San Francisco, May 16.—Edouard Remenyi, the great Hungarian violinist, fell dead yesterday afternoon at the Orpheum theatre in this city.

[illegible]

AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

The 12th Regiment Will Soon be on Its Way South—Rivalry Among Other Regiments.

New York, May 16.—The 12th regiment, New York volunteers, the only regiment in Camp Townsend, at Peekskill, N. Y., which has been mustered in to the regular army, was today anxiously waiting for its orders to start south. The men expect to be on their way before tomorrow night and may possibly move by nightfall.

The examinations of the 8th and 9th regiments were continued today and it is not expected that either regiment will be mustered in before the middle of the week. There is great rivalry between the two regiments to see which will follow the 12th into the volunteer service.

Private W. H. Brown of Company D, 9th regiment, was regarded as a hero in camp today, for he rescued a man and a boy from the river yesterday afternoon. They fell overboard from a steamer which brought up several hundred excursionists.

SEVEN LIVES LOST

A Disastrous Fire at St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Five Persons Are Missing—A Number of Persons Injured.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 16.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning when the Materie St. Joseph was burned, causing the loss of seven lives and the injury of a number of the inmates, of whom there were about 200 in the institution, by jumping from windows. There are also five persons unaccounted for. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The dead are: Two boys named Beauchemen; Sisters Alexandrina, Philomene and Ida Agnes; Mrs. Guertin, a boarder, and Mrs. Dr. Chagnon, of Fall River, Mass.

The missing are: Maria Millotte, servant; Nollette Meunier, servant; Mrs. Besthiaume, boarder; Sistate Bouvier and Auge.

ONCE MORE ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Two Newspaper Correspondents Who Were Imprisoned in Fort Cabanas Taken to Key West.

Key West, Fla., May 16.—The United States government tug Uncas has returned here from off Havana, with the two American newspaper correspondents said to be Charles Thrall and Hayden Jones, captured by the Spaniards and imprisoned in Fort Cabanas, whose release the commander of the Uncas attempted to consummate on the basis of exchanging them for Spanish prisoners held in the United States.

Neither Capt. Brainard, of the Uncas, nor any other person on board will give details of the result of the expedition until the official report on the subject has been made to Commodore Remey.

New York, May 16.—A special dispatch from Key West to the Evening World, says:

The World correspondents imprisoned in Fort Cabanas, in Cuba, are saved. Gen. Blanco has courteously acceded to representations made to him yesterday by United States special Government Agent Lieut. Brainard, U.S.N. As quickly as two Spanish officers can reach Key West, they will be taken to Havana under a white flag to be exchanged, and the World correspondents will be brought back to Key West by the same special steamer.

The London Times' well-known war correspondent, Knight, and the British consul Gollan in Havana, acted vigorously in the matter. It is believed that had Lieut. Brainard's instructions been more sweeping he could have brought the two men back on the Uncas.

Lieut. Brainard reports that the docks of Havana were lined yesterday with angry people. Mr. Knight was advised by Consul Gollan not to land for fear of mob violence, because he was brought over by a United States man-of-war.

The war correspondents will likely reach Key West tonight or tomorrow morning.

POLO'S STAY IN CANADA.

The Dominion Government Embarrassed—The Ex-Minister There to Keep His Government Posted.

Toronto, Ont., May 16.—The Globe (government organ) commenting editorially on the stay of Senor Polo y Bernabe in Canada, says with Canada's limited diplomatic experience, "there is a feeling of hesitation about pronouncing a positive opinion as to the propriety of the continued stay of the ex-minister in Canada. But some light may be thrown on the question by asking what would have been thought in Spain, and throughout Europe, if the American minister to Spain, after receiving his passports had remained in Portugal instead of coming home. The proceedings would have been regarded as very unusual, and would have occasioned a good deal of comment and inquiry, and probably a demand for explanation. What are the ex-minister and his staff doing here is a very natural question to ask, and they can hardly complain if the commonly accepted view is that they must be here for the purpose of obtaining information that may be of use to Spain."

The Stock Market.

New York, May 16.—Stocks showed marked weakness at the opening of the market. The international stocks were down to, and in some cases below, the London parity, and for a number of shares showed losses of ½ point or over. Some of the leading specialties showed equal declines and the general list was off a fraction all around. Business was not large.

New York, May 16.—The stock market opened weak. Atch. 12¾, Sugar 131¼, Tobacco 109, General Electric 35⅞, People's Gas 95⅞, Burlington 99¼, St. Paul 94⅞, Rock Island 98¼ to 98, Louisville 52¼, Leather preferred 63¼, Southern preferred 29⅛, W. & L. E. 2½, Manhattan 102⅞, Mo. Pac. 33.

New York, May 16.—The pressure against the market abated somewhat after the first hour and a slow recovery ensued. The appreciations, however, were not of importance except Manhattan, which crossed 104. Sales to noon, 199,542.

New York, May 16.—The dullness of the market continued and values vibrated slightly in either direction. Sugar showed some [illegible] ed a degree [illegible] list.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS GOING TO THEIR ASSIGNMENTS

ALL EAGER FOR THE FRAY

Chickamauga Park Deserted by the Regular Army Troops and Again Filling Up With the Volunteer Companies.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 16.—The first regiment of cavalry, Ohio volunteers, 500 men and horses, arrived here yesterday morning.

Milwaukee, May 15.—The second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers left Camp Harvey yesterday for Chickamauga.

Portland, Ore., May 16.—The mustering in of the Oregon regiment is completed and the two remaining battalions left for San Francisco on a special train today to join the first battalion, which is already encamped at the Presidio. The regiment consists of 989 men and 50 officers.

New York, May 16.—Deputy Quartermaster Kimball had several conferences today with Col. Fred Grant, of the 14th regiment, regarding the transportation of the regiment from Camp Black to the south. It is probable the regiment will leave today.

Deputy Quartermaster Kimball said that it was probable that the 9th and 12th regiments at Camp Townsend, Peekskill, would leave for the south today.

New York, May 16.—There was little sleep for Col. Grant and his men last night, and the headquarters of the 14th regiment at Camp Black were all activity and excitement. This was due to an order received last night by Col. Grant, from Secretary Alger, ordering the 14th regiment to proceed to Chickamauga as soon as possible. While Col. Grant and his staff were busy making final preparations for departure the men bid farewell meetings with their relatives and friends.

Col. Grant hopes to get away this evening and has communicated with the army quartermaster in New York to make all preparation for the transportation of the 14th south. There was a possibility, however, that the 14th might not start until tomorrow morning.

Capt. Schuyler is rushing the examinations of the 65th and the third provisional regiments as both are under orders to leave as soon as they can be gotten ready. It is understood the 65th will go to Washington.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 16.—Chickamauga Park, left vacant by the departure of the regulars, is now rapidly filling up with volunteers. From all parts of the country the volunteers are pouring into the park in train loads and the work of getting them camped and properly accommodated is an immense job.

The 1st regiment of Ohio cavalry, 800 men, under the command of Col. Day, which arrived yesterday, is now well located on the spot formerly occupied by the 6th regiment regulars, close to the Lafayette road.

The 1st Ohio infantry, 800 men, under command of Col. Milliken, which arrived last night, went to the park over the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern at an early hour and has spent the day fixing its camp.

The 3d Wisconsin, 1,026 men, under the command of Col. Moore, arrived at an early hour this morning on three special trains and were taken to the park at 7 o'clock.

The 3d Illinois regiment of infantry, 12 companies, 1,079 men, under command of Col. Fred Bennett, arrived on four trains on the Louisville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad at 9:30 o'clock. They remained in the city several hours until arrangements for transferring them could be made by the railroads.

The 4th Ohio infantry, formerly the 14th, 12 companies, 800 men, arrived at 9 o'clock over the Queen & Crescent from Columbus. This regiment is under the command of the famous Col. A. B. Coit. The regiment is thoroughly equipped, has an excellent band and a complete hospital service. Trains arriving every hour and considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting all the commands transported to the park.

HAYTIAN ADVICES.

Sampson's Whereabouts Unknown—Yale Rumor Discredited.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]

Cape Haytien, Republic of Hayti, May 16—The United States storeship Supply is still here under waiting orders.

The whereabouts of the United States fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson is unknown.

It is expected that this point may be used as a base of supplies for the fleet.

No news of the reported capture of the auxiliary cruiser Yale has been received here and the report is discredited.

ENSIGN BAGLEY'S BODY.

Taken Home for Burial—All Business Suspended—Flags at Half Mast.

Raleigh, N. C., May 16.—The body of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed on the torpedo boat Winslow, off Cardenas, last Wednesday, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. It was taken at once to the home of his mother, Mrs. Adelaide Bagley, widow of the late Maj. W. H. Bagley, a confederate soldier. The young officer whose blood was the first spilled in the present war, was known to nearly everybody in Raleigh and was very popular.

All flags on public buildings are at half mast and business is suspended. The public schools are closed and the children will attend the funeral in a body.

France Shifting Responsibility.

Paris, May 16.—The morning papers and the director of the French Cable company declare that the captain of the [illegible] States auxiliary cruiser Harvard [illegible]ing at St. Pierre, Martinique, [illegible] dispatches to the English and French Cable company.

DEFEAT TURNED INTO VICTORY.

A Celebration at Cienfuegos Over the Reported Success of Spaniards at Manila—Refugees at Jamaica.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]

Kingston, Jamaica, May 16.—Advices which have just been received from Cienfuegos, Cuba, say the Spaniards at that place attended the chanting of a Te Deum at the principal church there in celebration of the "news" circulated by the Spanish government to the effect that the Spanish forces had been victorious at Manila. When the first "news" was received at Cienfuegos, from Madrid, all the bells in the city were rung and Gen. Pando, who was then there, and his staff attended the church of St. Sulpice in full uniform. In addition, a ration of wine was served out to the soldiers and, though the American blockading ships were outside the harbor and meat was costing two pesetas a pound, the city was gay and rejoiced at the announced "success" of the Spanish.

Since then, however, ugly rumors of the defeat of the Spaniards have been in circulation; but "officially" Spain has won a "victory" in the Philippine islands.

The refugees who arrived at Jamaica from Cienfuegos by the Adula were released from quarantine yesterday. Among the most prominent of these passengers are Albert Fowler, brother of the British consul, his mother and sister; M. Antorna Ponceret, a millionaire sugar planter, and the Sallada family.

Threats of cutting off the heads of Americans have been made at Cienfuegos, but no violence has actually occurred. Refugees say the shots fired by the blockading fleet at the forts of Cienfuegos on April 29 did not result in any loss of life, and that only a few houses near one of the forts were struck.

On leaving the harbor an officer on board the United States auxiliary gunboat Eagle, which overhauled the Adula, said they were fishing for the cable and expected to cut it any day. The cable has since been cut.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, of 3,090 tons, now at Santiago de Cuba, has seven of her ten boilers disabled, and she is otherwise so unseaworthy that she has been anchored at the harbor entrance, as a guardship.

There was some complaint among the 50 Americans on board the Adula in regard to the departure of Consul McGarr. They aver that he left Cienfuegos without notifying the other Americans of their danger.

WAR BULLETINS

Washington, May 16.—Brig. Gen. Francis L. Guenther has been assigned to temporary command of the troops concentrated at Washington for purposes of organization.

SPANISH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Senor Sagasta to Form a New Cabinet—The Troubles Which the Liberal Cabinet Encountered.

Madrid, May 16.—(Via Paris)—All the members of the Spanish cabinet have resigned. Senor Sagasta will tonight communicate the situation to the queen regent, who will entrust him with the work of forming a new ministry.

The Spanish cabinet which has just resigned was composed as follows: President of the council, Senor Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullon; minister of justice, Senor Groizard; minister of finance, Senor Puigcerver; minister of the interior, Senor Capdepon; minister of war, Gen. Correa; minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo; minister of agriculture and commerce and of public works, Count Xiquena; minister of the colonies, Senor Moret.

The liberal cabinet under Senor Sagasta was formed shortly after the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo, who was assassinated on Aug. 8, 1897, by an Italian anarchist named Golli. Gen. Azcarraga, the then minister of war, was first elected president of council and for a time the cabinet remained unchanged. On Sept. 29 it resigned and Sagasta assumed office on Oct. 4, confronted by the troubles in Cuba and in the Philippine islands. One of the first steps taken by Senor Sagasta was to recall Gen. Weyler, the then captain general of Cuba, who was succeeded by Gen. Blanco. But the situation did not improve and Spain was courteously, but firmly warned, that the United States could not much longer maintain neutrality in the face of the terrible situation of affairs in Cuba, and the damage which American interests were suffering therefrom. Spain, however, refused to regard the situation from a humanitarian and business like standpoint and diplomatic relations with the United States were broken off on April 21 last. Even there were rumors of trouble in the Spanish cabinet, and after the brilliant victory of the United States fleet under Commodore Dewey, on May 1, the situation became more and more strained. The minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, the minister of war, Gen. Correa, and, especially, the minister for the colonies were repeatedly attacked in parliament and out of it and rumors of resignations tendered or to be tendered have been circulating for two weeks past. The difficulty, it appears, is to find men who are willing to assume office under the conditions which now prevail in Spain. An empty treasury, internal disorders and the loss of the Philippine islands, Cuba and Porto Rico are not the only problems confronting Spanish ministers and it is not astonishing that, under the circumstances, a military dictatorship under possibly, Marshal Martinez De Campos has been discussed.

Madrid, May 16—2 p. m.—Senor Sagasta, this afternoon, visited the palace and formally handed to the queen regent the resignation of the ministry.

2:30 p. m.—The queen regent charged Senor Sagasta to form a new cabinet. The premier this evening will confer with the presidents of the chambers and with Senor Gamazo.

5 p. m.—A communication has been sent to the chambers announcing the cabinet crisis and asking them to suspend their session pending a solution.

Senor Sagasta believes the new ministry will be formed by Wednesday next.

Orders have been issued by Senor Sagasta countermanding the reception which was to have been held tomorrow upon the occasion of the king's birthday, and he has instructed the captains general in all districts not to hold their usual receptions.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

Hawarden, May 16.—Mr. Gladstone slept well last night and seems a little stronger this morning in consequence. He is not in pain and is not distressed.

LIEUT. ROWAN'S DARING TRIP.

Made 300 Miles In An Open Boat, Twice Ran the Gauntlet of Spanish Patrol Boats and Troops and Reached Gen. Garcia.

New York, May 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Tampa, Fla., says: Lieut. A. S. Rowan has just completed the report of his daring trip to the camp of Gen. Garcia. The report has just been made to Col. A. S. Wagner, the head of the bureau of information of the army of invasion. Lieut. Rowan ventured a passage by sea of more than 300 miles in an open boat, twice running the gauntlet of the Spanish patrol boats and going with a single guide across the island, practically in the presence of 4,000 Spanish soldiers. It is said that Lieut. Rowan has brought to the army information that from a military point of view is invaluable.

The Colony of Spanish Prisoners.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—The 20 Spanish officers and privates, prisoners at Fort McPherson, are kept under close guard. They are confined in the guardhouse and the only exercise consists in walking to the mess room for their meals. The officers are served at a separate table, but the privates eat at the table with their guards—the negroes of the 25th regiment.

Col. Cook expects his present colony to be augmented in a few days by the officers and crew of the Spanish bark Rita, now at Savannah.

THE SOLACE

The Ambulance Ship Getting Closer to the Probable Scene of Action—A Floating Hospital to Care for Our Wounded.

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Key West, Fla., May 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—It looks like stern business when the hospital corps is sent to the front. The first of those who will attend the wounded on board ship reached Key West on Wednesday last on the United States ambulance ship Solace. The Solace has been at anchor for several weeks at Hampton Roads, her officers, surgeons and others being anxious to get to work, if there was any work to be done. On the Saturday prior to her arrival here she received hurry orders to get nearer to what is to be the scene of action. But the Solace has a mission to fulfill before caring for the wounded, and that is to cross the Florida strait and visit each of the warships of the blockading fleet. Among the sick of the blockaders the delicacies provided by the Colonial Dames will be distributed, or else they will be stored on the various ships for future use.

The ambulance ship has been bountifully supplied by the women of America with the good things that are generally lacking at sea and in the field. Perhaps no ship of the war will be the center of so much concern as the Solace, her white sides and her red cross flag will mark her to friend and foe. She is staunch and fast, and 200 or more wounded sailors can be accommodated. While the battle rages the Solace will occupy a position similar to that of the hospital tents ashore, and after the battle her boats will be sent to the ships and the wounded will be removed. Then as soon as possible, she will carry her patients to the hospitals at some port of safety.

The Solace is divided into wards, with banks narrow, but separated from the others by passageways. There are 92 bunks. The operating room is finely equipped with surgical instruments, and there is a tiled bath room with an appliance for heating or cooling the water; a complete paraphernalia for treating wounds, and a convalescing room, to be the basking place of those who are not so seriously wounded as the inmates of the wards. The commander of the Solace is Andrew Dunlap, a pleasant, hearty, genial naval officer. The surgeon is Dr. Thomas H. Streets, and Dr. C. F. Stokes, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and a past assistant surgeon of the United States navy, is chief assistant. The other surgeons on board the Solace are Dr. G. T. Smith and Dr. E. B. Bogert. There are eight nurses, from the Bellevue school, on board the hospital ship, and three apothecaries have been provided.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

Chipley, Fla., Devastated—Many Families Made Homeless.

Pensacola, Fla., May 16.—News has been received here of the almost total destruction of the town of Chipley, on the Pensacola & Atlantic railroad, about 120 miles east of here. Nearly every business house in the place was burned; also the new depot and many private houses. The loss is very large and a number of families were made homeless.

Troops Go to Manila.

San Francisco, May 16.—It is now believed that the 1st regiment of volunteers will lead the troops going to Manila. Sunday there arrived for 14,200,000 rounds of cartridges and 1,200 new Springfield rifles from the Benicia arsenal. Today 200,000 more cartridges will arrive.

The 7th regiment is scheduled to move from two to four days later than the 1st, though nothing positive is known as to its time of departure.

Scattering the Spanish Patrol.

Key West, Fla., May 16.—The government tug Osceola reported this morning that while cruising along the Cuban coast with the torpedo boat Ericsson on Friday afternoon, they saw a large body of Spanish soldiers patrolling the shore about eight miles west of Havana. Both boats sent in a fusillade of shots, which scattered the troops. It is not known if any of the soldiers were killed. The Spaniards did not return the fire.

13th to be Reorganized.

Albany, May 16.—Gov. Black has decided to permit a re-organization of the 13th regiment of Brooklyn, which was disbanded a week ago.

Eczema of the scalp or scald head even in its most severe form, is never failingly cured by Doan's Ointment, the surest specific for all itchiness of the skin.

Butter! Butter! Butter!

Fancy fresh made St. Lawrence creamery butter, [illegible] or retail, at Thompson & Co.'s.

WASHINGTON QU

MANY CALLERS AT THE WHITE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMEN

NO IMPORTANT DEVELOPM

A Little Early Yet for a Change in Situation—Numerous Request Military Positions—A Regim of Immunes Tendered.

Washington, May 16.—Vice-P Hobart was with the president as soon as the latter left the b table. Other callers from the were not long in arriving.

President McKinley had parted with Mr. Hobart before sentative Cannon, chairman of mittee on appropriations, was in with a friend, and closely him were Senator Turpie, of Representatives Loud, of Ca Shattuck, of Ohio, and Sperry, necticut.

At 11 o'clock the president been advised of any important ment in the war situation, could be learned. There were teresting exchanges of views situation between the preside those who saw him, but in all up to that hour, he stated the were no important dispatches suggested that it was a little news.

Secretary Long made sim sponses to some of the senate representatives who were number only at the white house dur forenoon, but also at the war departments. Representative presented sons of Gen. Picke made the famous charge at Get and Gen. Longstreet, who are for staff appointments. The gave the two young men they doubtless would be prov

Gen. Walker is also anxious the front himself. The presid that if Gen. Walker continued on going he would give him a if possible, but urged that his were needed in congress.

A delegation of prominent lans headed by Representative called on the president today the formation of a complete im immunes from that state for Cuba. The president was pleased by the tender of these as the creating of organization has been desired by along. It is probable all will ed.

TO BE SENT TO MANI

A California Cavalry Regiment Sail on the City of Pekin, is Not Fully Equipped.

San Francisco, May 16.— A. Smith, commanding the ment of cavalry, U. S. A., has been ordered to leave San with his regiment for Manila steamer City of Pekin tonight doubtful, however, if the regi start at that time, owing to the cient equipment in arms and field equipment.

AN ENGINE BLEW UP

Engineer and Fireman Killed— Blows 100 Yards.

Middletown, N.Y., May 16.— drawing a westbound freight up near Grey Court last night Engineer William Crank, and Franklin, of Port Jervis. F blown 100 yards from the wreck. Fifteen cars were piled a blockade on both tracks from 4:30 a.m.

Smaller Loaves of Bread at N

New York, May 16.—The bread was raised 1 cent a loaf all the bakers in the city this a result of the great raise in wheat. For weeks there has tinual decrease in the size of the loaves, but heretofore no agreement among the bak crease the price.

Steamer Foundered, 12 of Her

Liverpool, May 16.—The steamer Klondike, from An docked here today with her damaged. The captain of reports, that on Saturday night Lynn, on the northern coa his vessel was in collision with steamer Branholm, bound for C The captain further repo Branholm was so badly damaged soon foundered and that 12 including the master, were dro Nine of those on board the Br rescued and brought to Liv Klondike.

Teddy's Terrier About

San Antonio, Tex., May 16. Roosevelt, lieutenant colonel ment of rough riders organized arrived in the city yesterday diately went into camp. He all day receiving callers. All are now in camp except Indian territory, who are loo any moment. The men are and equipped. Col. Roosevelt aged over the fine showing regiment and thinks it will few days.

Fire Losses.

Buffalo, May 16.—Fire [illegible] day morning [illegible] the Washington street [illegible] mated at between $75,000 [illegible] The principal losers are [illegible] Doll, furniture, $60,000 [illegible] Hammer, painting plant, [illegible] C. Lautz & Bro., wall p[illegible] loss on building, $15,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

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