

1898.



"These two great nations understand each other better than they have done since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunders of a British government."—Joseph Chamberlain's Speech.

CANT COME OUT.

Cervera's Ships Appear to be in a Trap.

Schley's Squadron is Said to be Cruising Off Santiago de Cuba, Where the Spanish Fleet is Reported to Have Sought Refuge—The Iowa Guards the Southwestern Coast.

On Board the Dispatch Boat Dandy, Montego Bay, Jamaica, May 25.—The waters south of Cuba have suddenly become the scene of great naval activity. Commodore Schley, who left Key West last Thursday with the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the armored yacht Scorpion, is believed to be cruising off Cienfuegos and Santiago. The battleship Iowa followed Commodore Schley on Friday, but was overtaken off Cape San Antonio on Saturday by the torpedo boat Dupont with secret instructions. The battleship immediately increased her speed to the limit and when last seen was guarding the entrance to the passage between the Isle of Pines and Cuba. The Dupont rushed on toward Cienfuegos. Five British warships are now in the vicinity of Jamaica. The Spanish 1,200 tons passenger steamer Purisima Conception is here. She is afraid to venture out.

Washington, May 26.—At the navy department yesterday there was an apparent strengthening of the confidence of the officials in their belief that Cervera's squadron is lying in Santiago harbor. In this belief the officials found great comfort, knowing the abilities of the American naval commanders in Cuban waters to keep the Spanish admiral bottled up in this narrow-necked harbor until he shall surrender or be starved out. If Cervera is actually at bay the officials feel not the slightest apprehension of any relief coming to him from the outside in the shape of another Spanish squadron from Cadiz. The reason for this belief is their unquestioned ability to hold Cervera in check with only a few vessels, thus leaving the remainder of the fleet to take care of any reinforcements that might attempt to come from Spain to Cervera's aid.

The department officials are of opinion that Cervera is likely to remain at Santiago for a long time—weeks and months perhaps. A study of the defenses of the harbor and topographical features has convinced the experts that to undertake to carry the place by storm from the sea and to attack the fleet while under the protection of the forts would involve so great a loss of life on our part as to be entirely unwarranted under existing conditions. The harbor is mined and these mines are so well protected by shore batteries that the usual methods of countermining could be practiced only with the utmost peril to the sailors of our fleet.

Morro Castle, one of the principal defenses of the harbor, is perched upon a very high elevation. Its guns, if served with anything like fair gunnery, could rain a most destructive fire down upon our ships, and not even the battleships and monitors are designed to resist a plunging fire of this kind. On the other hand, it is extremely difficult for guns mounted on shipboard to be sufficiently elevated to throw projectiles with any effect against a modern fortification on an elevated bluff or hill. That is the lesson learned at San Juan de Porto Rico and the fleet there had the advantage of being able to lie off at long range, which it will not possess in the attack on Santiago. Of course the place could be taken by assault, but the officials do not believe the present conditions warrant such an expensive undertaking. The effort therefore probably will be made to keep Cervera inside Santiago harbor until starvation causes the surrender of the Spanish squadron and the forts of Santiago.

Are Playing a Great Game. Key West, May 26.—At daybreak Monday Sampson's entire squadron was lying opposite the entrance to Havana harbor, about ten miles off shore. A conference between the commanders of the ships and Admiral Sampson was held and soon afterward a portion of the fleet sailed eastward. In all likelihood Schley will spring the trap and then Sampson may hasten to Santiago. A great game is being played.

Unlucky Thirteen. Brussels, May 26.—Thirteen miners were killed yesterday by an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Crachet Piquery, near Mons, Belgium.

IT WAS PREMATURE.

The Report that Admiral Sampson Had Annihilated the Spanish Flying Squadron.

Washington, May 25.—There were sensational war rumors here yesterday, after a week of comparative quietude. The rumors ranged all the way from the capture of the little Mangrove, with a crew of 13 men, to the reported destruction of the entire Spanish fleet by Sampson's and Schley's combined forces. They were circulated with persistence, notwithstanding their denial as soon as they could be brought to the attention of any official capable of passing judgment on their accuracy. As the day rolled along the officials themselves became apprehensive, as was shown by the frequency with which they called for the latest newspaper bulletins.

At the close of the day it was announced in the most positive manner that the navy department had no information to warrant the report of any sort of engagement in the Windward passage. This did not specifically cover the waters of the West Indies, but in view of the fact that the department has almost pledged itself to let the public know of anything in the nature of a general engagement, possibly the bulletin announcement is sufficient to cover the case.

When Secretary Long started for home after a busy day he stated to newspaper men that the department had received no information of importance. In response to an inquiry as to where the Spanish fleet was located, Mr. Long replied that his belief was that it was still at Santiago de Cuba. Concerning the reported capture of the Mangrove and the loss of other ships, the secretary dismissed these stories as purely conjectural and not supported by facts. Word had come from the commander of the Mangrove since the time of the alleged capture, showing that the ship could not have been in the hands of the Spaniards.

Mr. Long paid a handsome tribute to the war board and said there was no purpose whatever of changing the present system whereby this board cooperates with him in giving every possible assistance and advice to the admirals in command. The office of the war board, the secretary pointed out, was not to fight battles; that was exclusively the province of the squadron commanders. The board acted merely in an advisory way, and at no time had assumed executive functions.

The cable from Santiago that was cut by the American warship St. Louis was not the line controlled by the French company, running from Santiago to Haiti through Guantanamo, but one of two English cables running from Santiago south to Jamaica. Gen. Blanco therefore is not isolated from the rest of the world, but can still communicate with the home government by either the French cable going to Haiti or the English one running to Jamaica.

Are Not Looking for a Fight. Port au Prince, May 25.—A local newspaper, the Matin, says Rear Admiral Osborne, of the British navy, who left for New York on Sunday on board a Dutch steamer, saw at Caracoua a Spanish squadron composed of five cruisers and five torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats. The Spanish officers are reported to have said they would not accept a battle unless with an equal number of ships and that they would avoid encountering superior numbers. Admiral Osborne did not consider the Spanish squadron to be in any way formidable.

Dewey Promptly Called the Bluff. New York, May 25.—A dispatch from Manila says that the German consul there tried to land provisions from a German ship, but that Admiral Dewey refused to permit it. The consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force the landing under the protection of two German cruisers, but Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land supplies was abandoned.

Throw Off the Mask. St. Pierre, Martinique, May 25.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is being coaled by the Spanish steamer Alicante. The Alicante lies at the mouth of Fort de France harbor. It was all along supposed that she was a hospital ship, but there is now no doubt that she carries a cargo of coal for the Spanish warships. Her pretensions to be a hospital ship were a blind. The United States consul has cautioned the French officials of the port not to allow the Terror to take coal in excess of the quantity necessary to carry it to Terror to the nearest Spanish port.

COUNCIL OF WAR

Gen. Miles Confers with the Cuban Military Leaders.

They Assure the General that the Insurgents are Eager to Co-operate in Every Way with Any Military Force that Uncle Sam May Send to Cuba—An Echo of Rowan's Perilous Trip.

Washington, May 27.—Secretary Aiger and Gen. Miles conferred yesterday with two officers from the staff of Gen. Garcia—Gen. Enrique Collazo and Lieut. Col. Charles Hernandez—who come direct from Garcia's headquarters bearing credentials from him to effect a plan of co-operation with the American forces. They accompanied Lieut. Rowan, of the United States army, on his return from Garcia's camp and shared with him the dangers of a two days' voyage in an open boat from the north coast of Cuba until picked up by a small sloop, which carried them to Nassau.

Col. Hernandez says Garcia has his headquarters at Bayamo, one of the large towns in the central part of the island. It was surrendered by the Spanish forces a few weeks ago after Garcia and his troops had maintained a long siege. Gen. Garcia and his staff, with a bodyguard of several hundred men, are quartered inside the city. With Garcia is Gen. Rabi and his staff and bodyguard. The infantry and cavalry are quartered in the suburb of South Bayamo.

Tents are not used, but in their place the men construct roofs of palm leaves and guinea grass, which are more effective than canvas as a shelter against the hot sun. In all about 3,000 men are in the quarters. They are well armed with Remingtons and Mausers captured from the Spanish. Most of them have machetes, but only the officers carry other small arms. The cavalry have small horses. Mules are used for pack purposes.

The arrival of Lieut. Rowan aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the Cuban camp. There was no notice of his coming, and the first seen of Rowan was as he galloped up the street, followed by the Cuban guides who accompanied him from Florida. He was warmly greeted by Gen. Garcia and the two held a three hours' conference. It was decided that Rowan should return that afternoon, and Garcia assigned Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez, with three guides, to accompany him.

Col. Hernandez says communication is maintained with Gen. Gomez and with points along the coast. From these he has a general idea of the Cuban forces, outside of those with Garcia at Bayamo. He estimates that there are 12,000 men, all of them well armed, east of the trocha, and constituting the forces in the eastern division of the island under Garcia. These include the 3,000 at Bayamo, the others being scattered at various points. He estimates Gen. Gomez' immediate command at about 3,000 men, with 6,000 men scattered at various points. In all there are from 20,000 to 25,000 troops actually in the field.

It is understood that the purpose of the present visit of Garcia's officers is to give that general's assurance to the authorities here of his desire to give every possible co-operation to the American movements. Similar assurance have come from Gen. Gomez.

THIRTEEN REGIMENTS.

Three of Engineers and Ten of Immunes are to be Organized at Once.

Washington, May 27.—The regulations for the organization of the brigade of engineers and ten regiments of immunes authorized by special act of congress were formally agreed upon Thursday by Gen. Miles and Adj. Gen. Corbin. Recruiting will begin at once with a view to the utilization of the men in the army of occupation of Cuba. The brigade of engineers is to be comprised of three regiments.

The officers will be selected for their skill as military, civil, electrical, mechanical or topographical engineers. An effort will be made to recruit the enlisted men from every branch of the engineering profession and of mechanical skill. Machinists, steamengineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, topographers, draughtsmen, photographers, railroad men, riggers, boatmen and those skilled in the use of explosives are especially desired.

The men composing the "immunes" are expected to be recruited largely from the south. They are to be organized into ten regiments, five of which will be composed of whites and the other regiments of colored persons. They will be made up as far as practicable of officers and men who possess immunity, or are likely to be exempt from diseases incident to tropical climates.

Is Practically Complete.

Washington, May 27.—The work of mustering the volunteers into the service of the United States under the president's first call for troops, is practically completed. Adj. Gen. Corbin announced last night that the number of volunteers so far reported mustered was 178,000 and that enough were prepared for muster to swell the number to between 121,000 and 123,000. It is not expected that quite the full number called for will be mustered into the army, as nearly all of the states are short from 25 to 100 men of the number called for by their quota.

Drove the American Miners Away.

Lebanon, Pa., May 27.—The feeling of unrest among the foreign laborers of the Bird Coleman and North Corn wall iron furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., of Scranton, assumed a critical aspect yesterday. The American workmen were driven away by foreigners on Wednesday because they refused to join the strikers' demands for higher pay. The company's managers called upon the sheriff for aid and 75 deputies were sworn in and armed. Yesterday a North was made to resume operation at North Cornwall, but 150 Hungarians drove the workmen away.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Crime Runs Riot at Key West—Two Murders in a Night—Decent People Want Martial Law Proclaimed.

Key West, May 26.—Two murders were committed here during Tuesday night and the best citizens feel that unless the town is promptly put under martial law a riot may occur at any moment. The police force consists of three men, and with streets and grog shops infested with turbulent jacks, negroes and roughs of many classes, the danger to the respectable classes is no mean one. In consequence of Tuesday night's bloodshed Commander Forsythe has already asked for a guard of 25 marines to protect the naval station and government dock, and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law declared.

While William Carn, a seaman on the gunboat Morrill, and Vladimir Ichnitski, a sailor of another gunboat, were sitting in a Cuban coffee shop Tuesday night Charles Kitchen, a local negro, approached, bearing a rifle on his shoulder, and without warning he aimed at the sailors and fired. One shot struck the Russian on the back of his neck, inflicting a wound from which he died at the hospital a few hours later. A second shot grazed Carn's forehead, and as the latter leaped to his feet the negro closed in upon him and beat him on the head with the butt of his rifle until the stock of the weapon broke and the sailor lay senseless. The crowd that witnessed the affair made no attempt to interfere and Kitchen escaped.

The victim of the second crime was John J. Dorsey, a reputable machinist of Manatee, Fla., about 55 years of age. He was found dead Wednesday morning in a vacant lot near the Key West hotel. There were blood stains on his head and bruises on his face and neck. Dorsey was a man of family and owned an orange grove at Manatee.

Municipal conditions here would be classed as grotesque normally, to say nothing of war times. They first became manifest soon after the arrival here of two companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. One of these soldiers became involved in a shooting affair on the street and was lodged in jail. Half an hour later his colored comrades with rifles marched on the jail and forcibly liberated him, the sheriff being powerless to prevent them.

GLOOMY DONS.

Despondency Prevails Among Officials at Madrid—An Official Announcement that Spain Has No Credit Abroad.

Madrid, May 25.—A mysterious silence reigns in official circles. The government discloses nothing from the seat of war. La Correspondencia Espanola observes: "An unexplained feeling of despondency is noticeable. As no bad news has been received, we can only suggest that this feeling is caused by fears of a prolongation of the war." In the chamber of deputies yesterday Senator Puigcerver, minister of finance, replying to the criticisms of Marquis de Villaverde, conservative, with respect to the financial policy of the government, repudiated the charge of want of foresight and asserted that Spain's finances were in a "satisfactory condition, assuring the payment of all the expenses of the war."

Senator Puigcerver said that in view of the impossibility of negotiating loans abroad there was no means of raising funds to continue the war except by an extension of the Bank of Spain's note issue, which, however, did not imply a forced paper currency. He proposed to convert the treasury's floating debt, now nearly 500,000,000 pesetas, into small denomination treasury bonds. He explained the proposed conversion of the external debt, but avoided any allusion to the proposed tax on the national debt. Senator Puigcerver affirmed the necessity of a 20 per cent. increase in all taxation, including that on agriculture.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies Bid on Supplying Armor Plate for Three Battleships.

Washington, May 25.—Bids were opened Tuesday for supplying the armor for three battleships—Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin—now in course of construction at the Union Iron works, Newport News and Cramp's. This is the second time that the government has endeavored to secure bids for supplying the armor for these ships. The first effort, made about a year ago, was unsuccessful because congress had made the minimum cost per ton for the armor at a figure below the cost of production. The present naval appropriation bill having increased the price allowed to \$400 per ton, yesterday's effort was successful.

For the Illinois the two armor companies—Bethlehem and Carnegie—divided their bids, one taking the lighter armor and the other the heavier. For the Alabama the Bethlehem Co. bid \$1,622,504, while the Carnegie Co. did not bid. For the Wisconsin, the Carnegie Co. bid \$1,622,504. The rate in each case was \$400 per ton for bolts and armor, the maximum amount allowed by congress. The Bethlehem Co. undertakes to begin deliveries of the armor within seven months after contract and to supply 500 tons monthly. The Carnegie Co. will begin December 1 next and supply the same amount monthly.

The Powers Sank Spain.

London, May 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Mail says: "Spain recently sent a note inviting the powers to protest jointly against the blockade of Cuba. The powers decided to take no action and no replies have been received at Madrid."

County Treasurer Beaton and Robb. Madeira, Cal., May 25.—County Treasurer Robb was terribly beaten by robbers Tuesday night and the strong box of the county rifled of its contents by the robbers. The treasurer was found in an unconscious condition in his office. He had been beaten about the face with a billy-club sandbag, but was not fatally wounded. The marks on the face of the office is marked with a trail of blood from the vault to the front door, where the wounded treasurer dragged himself on his hands and knees, the safe was empty. About \$200 silver and a few gold pieces were scattered on the floor.

AS SEEN BY MATSUI.

Japanese Secretary of Legation Talks of the Philippines.

says His Government Does Not Want to Buy the Islands as It Might Find Them Too Heavy a Burden.

Persistent rumors represent Japan as a prospective purchaser of the Philippine islands, despite denials made in official circles that negotiations are pending between the United States and the Japanese government.

Japan owns valuable commercial interests in Manila, where she has many subjects and a consulate. It is admitted that the Philippines, despite their unhealthy climate, would be a valuable acquisition to the Japanese group of islands, as Manila is the only port at which liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship company touch between Japan and Australia.

Mr. Toru Hoshi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Japan, has made several calls at the state department since Dewey's victory at Manila, and has remained closeted with Secretaries Day and Moore for longer periods than formal diplomatic visits last. Mr. Hoshi was so busy that he declined to be interviewed, but Mr. Keishiro Matsui, first secretary of the legation, acted in his stead and gave some interesting information. He prefaced his remarks, however, by asking pointedly:

"Do you think the United States will keep the Philippine islands after the war is over?"

Mr. Matsui was informed by the Chicago Tribune correspondent of the reported intention of this government to retain the islands until hostilities cease, and eventually dispose of them as a war indemnity, to which he replied:

"I do not know if my government contemplates the purchase of the islands,



MR. TORU HOSHI, Imperial Japanese Minister to the United States.

but my own private opinion is that Japan would not care for the Philippines. We have, it is true, valuable commercial interests there. Sugar, tobacco and hemp are the principal products of the Island of Luzon, and Japan does an extensive trade with Manila, taking such goods in exchange for home products. Manila is the principal port on the route of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship line, which adds to our interest in the Philippines.

"My government has sent a warship, the Yoshino, which is an armed cruiser of 4,800 tons, to Manila. For what purpose? O, just to watch things, and, if necessary, to protect Japanese subjects in Manila. The two warships for my government now being built at Cramp's, in Philadelphia, and the Union Iron works at San Francisco, are to be sister ships of the Yoshino. Yes, Dewey's victory was certainly a triumph of naval battles. I cannot understand how it was so one-sided."

Reference again being made to the possible purchase of the Philippines by Japan, Mr. Matsui said:

"Such a step would depend entirely upon the conditions at home. It would be easy, if it would not interfere with conditions at home. Now Spain, for instance, has always had too much outlying territory over which she has little power, and she had better confine herself to Spain. Spain once had valuable colonies in the West Indies, which she was compelled to abandon, and now she only has Cuba and Puerto Rico. She may not have them long, judging by appearances. So, you see, when the question of acquiring more territory comes up it must be settled upon the power of the government at home.

"The question about the Philippine islands will precipitate more trouble between the powers in the east. America will lose heavily by this war, even if hostilities continue five months. Her loss by the breaking up of commercial interests will be enormous, while Spain will lose proportionately nothing, because she has no commercial interests to speak of. But I believe it will take America some time to recover from the blow, even though in the end it will prove beneficial."

Manila's Modern Streets.

The streets of Manila are so modern as to be quite out of keeping with the general appearance of the town. They are perfectly straight, macadamized, and provided with ample granite walks. Of these the Escolta and the Rosario are the best. In both there are excellent shops kept principally by Chinese merchants, most of whom come from Amoy. Tin-roofed houses line each side of both thoroughfares.

Automatic Horse Feeder.

Grain can be automatically fed to horses at any desired hour by a new clock-driven mechanism, in which the alarm is utilized to release a weight, which opens the valve of a small hopper and allows the feed to fall into the manger.

COMMODORE WATSON.

He is Now in Charge of the Blockading Squadron at Havana and Adjacent Ports.

Commodore John C. Watson, who has succeeded Admiral Sampson in command of the blockading squadron at Havana, is well fitted to perform the duties of his new assignment. He was Farragut's flag lieutenant at 19 and was in all Farragut's fights from the capture of New Orleans to Mobile bay. In the last named fight young Watson assisted in lashing the admiral to the rigging of



COMMODORE WATSON, (Now in Charge of the Blockading Squadron at Havana.)

the Hartford. Since the close of the war Commodore Watson has served on board or commanded ships of our navy in all parts of the world. In 1893, when Admiral Benham with the United States fleet defied the entire Brazilian navy in the harbor of Rio and opened the commerce of that port to the world, Commodore Watson was in command of Benham's flagship and was also the chief of staff of the fleet. In the same year he was the commander of the warships sent to Bluefields on account of the trouble with Nicaragua. More recently the commodore has been governor of the naval home. He is Kentucky born and 54 years old. He is a grandson of John J. Crittenden and a nephew of Thomas L. Crittenden, the staff officer who, on the field of Buena Vista, made the famous response to Santa Ana, "Gen. Taylor never surrenders." Commodore Watson has transferred his flag from the Cincinnati to the dispatch boat Dolphin and is now issuing his orders from that craft.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

She is Now the Recognized Head of Woman Temperance Advocates All Over the World.

The news that Lady Henry Somerset had been elected president of the British Woman's Temperance association was received with considerable enthusiasm by American temperance workers. It was somewhat of a surprise to many, as Lady Henry had announced in December that she would not be a candidate for the office.

Isabel, Lady Henry Somerset, was born in 1851. She is the eldest daughter of the earl and countess of Eastnor castle, Ledbury, Herefordshire, England. In 1872 she was married to Lord Henry Somerset. Since 1885 Lady Somerset has been active in temperance and philanthropic work. In that year, becoming convinced of the great evils of the liquor traffic, she began the work which has given her world-wide fame



LADY ISABEL SOMERSET, (President British Woman's Temperance Association.)

by publicly signing the pledge with 49 of her tenants in the village of Ledbury. Her tenants in London, numbering nearly 100,000, next claimed her attention, and by doing mission work in the London slums and giving lectures at Eastnor castle to as many as 10,000 poor at a time, she did a noble work. As editor of the Woman's Signal and as leader of the British Woman's Temperance association she has exerted a great influence. Miss Willard said of her: "Few women have wrought so much good in space so brief; we are but at the beginning of the story, and if life and health are spared for 20 years, it will be written that, while the men of England had their Shaftesbury, its women had their Somerset."

Women as Detectives.

Mrs. Cora Hemer, who was chief of the women detectives at the world's fair, is to take charge of the same work at the Paris exposition. Mrs. Hemer personally made 200 arrests at Chicago, and she had 95 women detectives working under her. She will take 100 to Paris. The average woman will not envy her the job. Women are not fitted by temperament or physique to do detective work, and men who have had years of experience in the New York service say that it takes a strong woman, indeed, in every sense of the word, not to be demoralized by sleuthing it.

Some Products of Coal.

Coal is not only a source of heat and light, but a storehouse of colors, medicines, perfumes and explosives. From 140 pounds of gas tar in a ton of coal, over 2,000 distinct shades of aniline dyes are made.