



TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1898.

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SPAIN WILL SOON SUE FOR PEACE

The Government Willing to Cede Cuba to the United States, but Is Unable to Pay an Indemnity—A Scheme to Involve the Powers in the Settlement—The Elements of a Long Civil War Exist at Madrid.

London, May 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"Those who are best informed as to the government service will allege that if the Spanish arms suffer another reverse like that at Cavite, the government would informally request the great powers to lend their service to arrange the best possible terms of peace. Many Liberals consider that Spain, having maintained her honor and justified her chivalry, can now afford to yield to superior force, but it is doubtful whether public opinion would approve this line of action.

"I am assured that the government would be content to cede Cuba to the United States but would not pay indemnity, because unable. Well informed politicians here regard the war as practically terminated, and that toward the end of May it will become history. What will follow, however, it is difficult to foresee. All the elements of a long civil war in Spain are unfortunately becoming visible. The government and the Liberal party are popularly hated as being responsible for the war. The Republicans possess no durable chances of success. The Conservatives and Carlists are the great parties of the future, and some of the Conservative groups are gravitating toward Carlism.

Guarding Food Supply.

London, May 5.—A Madrid special says cortes will prohibit exportation corn, flour, rye, maize and potatoes. Will also suppress import duty on them.

Position of Don Carlos.

London, May 5.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels, Don Carlos, in the course of an interview, has declared that he would not provoke a revolutionary movement in Spain, but, on the

contrary, would prevent, if need be, any Carlist agitation while war continues.

Queen May Resign.

London, May 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The idea of the resignation of the regency by Queen Maria Christina is being seriously considered by the members of the imperial family of Austria, with a view of averting an anti-dynastic movement and saving the throne. An exchange of ideas on the subject is going on between the queen regent and her Austrian family, but its most influential members are decidedly opposed."

Troops Fire on Mobs.

Madrid, May 4, noon.—The outbreaks in the provinces are assuming alarming proportions. This is especially the case in the province of Gijon, on the Bay of Biscay, where the troops have been compelled to fire on the rioters "in self-defense." The latest news from Gijon is that the artillery have been ordered out.

Army Unreliable.

London, May 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The government are aware that they cannot rely upon the army. It is an open secret that a society has been formed within its ranks to put an end to the humiliations Spain has suffered at the hands of her incompetent ministers. Judging by what one hears very terrible things may shortly happen."

RESOURCES OF PHILIPPINES

Interesting Statistics Given by Consul Oscar F. Williams.

TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES WITH THE UNITED STATES EXCEEDS THAT OF ALL OTHER COUNTRIES AND IS GROWING AT A REMARKABLE RATE—THE REPORT OF CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAMS INDICATES THAT THE ISLANDS ARE AMONG THE DESIRABLE GARDEN SPOTS OF THE EARTH.

Washington, May 4.—The understanding at the state department is that Consul Oscar F. Williams, our representative at Manila, until the recent war begun, is now aboard the flagship Olympia in Manila harbor, having accompanied Dewey from Hong Kong so that advice may come from him to the state department as well as from Commodore Dewey to the navy department.

A mail report from Consul Williams reached the state department recently under the date of Manila, February 28, last. It gives a full description of the Philippine islands, their resources, growth of American trade, etc., and will be incorporated in the next volume issued by the bureau of statistics of the state department. Mr. Williams' report says:

"Local and European authorities estimate the area of the Philippine islands at 150,000 square miles and their population at 15,000,000. The island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila is situated, is larger than New York and Massachusetts and has a population of 5,000,000, and the island of Mindanao is nearly if not quite as large. There are scores of other islands. An idea of the extent of the population of the Philippines may be formed when it is stated that the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware have ten per cent. less area and population."

OUR REMARKABLE TRADE. Besides reports from the United States consul, the state department also has a gazetteer published at Hong Kong which gives a full account of conditions in the Philippines. It shows that by the last census, the population of Manila was 190,000 natives, 61,000 Chinese, 4,100 Spaniards and 250 Europeans other than Spaniards.

Mr. Williams shows in detail how the trade of the Philippines with the United States exceeds that of all other countries combined and is growing at a remarkable rate.

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CIENFUEGOS BOMBARDED

Batteries of the Town Are Silenced by the Guns of the Marblehead. Thousands of Inhabitants Driven to the Interior.

New York, May 5.—A special to the Press from Key West says: Cienfuegos has been bombarded. Not only did the Marblehead silence the batteries of the town on the afternoon of April 29, but shelled the town itself, playing havoc with the buildings and driving thousands of the inhabitants to the interior.

DOLE OFFERS HAWAII

Will Turn the Islands Over to the United States for War Purposes. Honolulu, April 27. (via San Francisco, May 4).—President Dole sent a long communication to President McKinley, offering to transfer the Hawaiian islands to the United States for the purpose of its war with Spain, and to furnish the Americans ships of war in Pacific water large quantities of coal, supplies and ammunition. This action was taken by the executive after a secret conference of the Hawaiian cabinet called to discuss the position to be assumed by the government toward the two belligerents.

The news of the declaration of war by the United States against Spain was received here today by the steamer Mariposa, which arrived from the Hawaiian islands with advices from the United States on the 14th instant.

Small Pox at Mobile. Mobile, Ala., May 4.—William Bekford, private of the Montgomery Guards, Third regiment, a railroad man who enlisted from Shorters station, developed smallpox in the volunteer camp this morning. He and his tent and effects have been removed to the lawn in front of the company's mess house, and all his company has been taken a great distance from the main camp and isolated.

Nine Persons Injured. Chicago, May 4.—Nine persons, mostly girls, were injured by jumping from windows at the burning of Armour's glue works this afternoon. It is believed there were no fatalities. Loss, \$3,000; fully insured.

TENDER OF HAWAII

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The fine British cruiser Blake left Gibraltar today, bound straight for Rio, and it is supposed here that she goes to observe any engagement that might threaten between the Oregon and the Spanish fleet.

The monitor Wyandotte has been ordered to Bath, Me., where she will be manned by volunteers.

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ANXIETY FOR NEWS FROM MANILA BAY

Great Disappointment at Washington Over the Failure of the Arrival of Expected Reports from Hong Kong—Navy Department Prepared to Send Supplies to Admiral Dewey. The Tender of Hawaii Will Be Considered by Congress.

Washington, May 4.—A sensation was caused throughout the city by the news of the arrival of a vessel supposed to be the dispatch boat McCulloch at Mirs bay, forty miles from Hong Kong, the cable terminus. The officials immediately fell into an air of expectancy, waiting for some word from Admiral Dewey that would not only confirm officially the stirring news of the battle of Manila, but telling what has happened since the cable was interrupted. Up to the close of office hours no word had come from Hong Kong, and the officials who believe that the McCulloch was really in Mirs bay were put to devising explanations of the delay in the receipt of a cablegram. These touched upon the 12 hours difference in time, the distance from Mirs bay to Hong Kong and the slowness of cable communication owing to the number of relays on the enormously long circuit from Hong Kong to New York.

Some of the naval officers, however, who steadfastly contended that Admiral Dewey would not have sent away his dispatch boat until he had completed his despatch and received the surrender of Manila, pointed out that if they were right in that assumption it would not be possible for the McCulloch to reach Hong Kong before tomorrow evening.

Great interest is felt in the reported return of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet to Cadix, but while admitting the possibility of the fast vessels of the Spanish flying squadron making the passage in the five days that the vessels have been out from St. Vincent, the naval officers were disposed to regard with great suspicion news of this kind emanating from Portugal, because of the recognized sympathy of the Portuguese with the Spanish. It would be worth a good deal to the Spanish admiral commanding the flying squadron, supposing he were on his way across the Atlantic, to throw us off our guard by having us believe that he had returned to Spain.

SUPPLIES FOR DEWEY. The navy department has now secured two vessels, the Australia and City of Pekin, in San Francisco, which will be loaded with coal and supplies and rushed off to join Commodore Dewey's fleet. Whether or not they will carry troops will be determined when the commodore is heard from.

The navy department is hurrying to get an exceptionally large stock of ammunition to get forward by the City of Pekin, to recruit the ammunition of Commodore Dewey's fleet. The first shipment of projectiles left New York yesterday, and additional shipments will be made until the full quota of powder and shot will be in San Francisco within the next ten days. There will be a total of more than 20,000 projectiles of various calibre and weight.

The navy department is fortunate in having laid in an ample stock of projectiles of all weights and sizes, so that there will be no delay in getting a full supply ready for shipment to Commodore Dewey. The supply of powder is not so readily obtained, as powder has been distributed to the several fleets and ships as fast as it has come from the powder mills. But owing to the emergency, powder intended for other uses will be sent to Commodore Dewey.

The recent explosions at powder mills have not crippled the navy department, but they have caused some delay in filling the orders of the war department.

ARIZONA FIRST TO MUSTER IN. Cowboys Being Recruited for Their Regiment. Washington, D. C., May 4.—The mustering of volunteers into the service of the United States began in Arizona yesterday.

Arizona has the honor therefore of being the first commonwealth in which mustering was begun for the war. The men are for the cowboy regiment.

Big Fire at Bloomsburg. Bloomsburg, Pa., May 4.—One of the large barns on the Bostock farm, near here, was destroyed by fire today, with all its contents, consisting of live stock, hay, grain and valuable farm machinery. Loss about \$15,000; partially insured. The barn is supposed to have been fired by tramps.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, May 4.—Forecast for Thursday: For eastern Pennsylvania, threatening weather; probably light rain; winds becoming northeasterly. For western Pennsylvania, threatening weather; rain; and probably rain; fresh northerly winds.

BITTER SPEECHES IN THE CORTES

Senor Romero y Robledo Airs His Opinions on Yankees.

THE LEADER OF THE WEYLERITES CLAIM THAT THE UNITED STATES MEANT WAR FROM THE START—SPAIN, HE STATES, MUST FACE HER INTERNATIONAL ENEMY AND DEFEND THE KING AND THE FATHERLAND.

Madrid, May 4.—Public attention centered again today in the congress (lower house of the cortes). There was a repetition of the great crowds of yesterday, the police and civic guards, besides the secret police, mingling with the people.

The galleries of the house were packed, and many ladies were present. Several prominent senators occupied seats, besides deputies on the floor of the chamber.

Senor Everter, minister of finance in the Canovas ministry, and the hero of the ex-communication incident last autumn, defended the memory and policy of Senor Canovas.

Senor Canalejas, editor of El Herald, replying, dwelt upon the "weakness and vacillation of the government of Canovas, which fostered Yankee boldness."

The principal speech was delivered by Senor Romero y Robledo, former minister of justice and leader of the Weylerite party, who maintained that America fostered the Cuban rebellion, and meant war from the commencement.

Senor Moris's policy of autonomy he characterized as a force and as absolutely erroneous. As for the Cubans, he declared that they did not desire autonomy, and as for the rebels, that they never intended to accept it.

"The present conflict," he continued, "proves the real intentions of the Yankees. Spain must now face her international enemy; and she should not waste a single peseta to give the Cuban autonomy, which would be one step toward independence. The war requires the energy of all classes to defend the king and the fatherland."

In the course of the debate a formal promise was made on behalf of the old Conservative to support the government while the present situation continues.

RIOTERS CAPTURE A MAYOR. All Valencia is in a state of siege, at Catala the rioters captured the mayor and town councillors and demanded a ransom. On the mayor protesting he was shot through the leg, after which the ruffians dispersed the mob.

At Talavera the rioters were most determined, sacking many bakeries and setting on fire several government buildings.

In the town of Aguilas, in the province of Murcia, a mob mostly composed of women, burned the store houses and offices.

The fishermen who broke out against the octroi dues at Gijon received the most determined assistance from the tobacco girls. Together they sacked several bakeries and burned all the octroi offices, with all the papers belonging to the foreign ships loading in the harbor. The civil guard was hotly stoned at the prison and the mob marched off with the iron bars of the jail. When the troops appeared they

were hotly stoned, replying with firing, wounding many. The mob then attacked the government buildings and smashed the windows. The troops again fired, this time from the balconies, and wounded many, but the women kept on throwing stones.

The Jesuit house at Talavera was attacked because it was supposed that grain was stored there. The troubles are expected to increase.

FIGHT ON INCOME TAX.

Sharp Debate Precipitated in the Senate Yesterday.

Washington, May 4.—Quite unexpectedly a brief but sharp debate was precipitated in the senate today on the income tax proposition. The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States relating to the succession to the presidency was under discussion. Mr. Mills (Tex.) proposed an amendment in the form of a new section intended to authorize congress to levy a tax on incomes in such form as may be deemed best.

The joint resolution which was adopted reads as follows: "In all cases where no person entitled to hold the office of president or vice-president, declaring what officer shall act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a president shall be elected."

The congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person entitled to hold the office of president or vice-president, declaring what officer shall act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a president shall be elected.

The congressional report on the fortifications appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Regimental Formation of the Pennsylvania Rifles is Decided Upon.

Harrisburg, May 4.—The regimental formation of the Pennsylvania National Guard in the United States service was fixed at a conference in Washington today between Secretary of War Alger, Judge Advocate General Lisher and Adjutant General Stewart. The Sixth regiment will be mustered up to twelve companies by taking on the State militia.

The three ten-company regiments will be the First, Second and Eighth. The other eleven regiments will each consist of eight companies. There will be 78 men to an infantry company, 51 to a cavalry and 32 to each of the three batteries of light artillery.

General Stewart says the Gray Invincibles, the only colored troops in the guard, will be mustered into the United States service, although they have not yet been assigned. He also says nothing was said about the appointments of the general officers of the guard in the volunteer service to their present rank.

Naval supplies shipped. Bethlehem, Pa., May 4.—The Bethlehem Iron company tonight shipped fourteen tons of iron castings, including cylinders for the Washington navy yard. These supplies are much needed to finish guns.

SOLDIERS SEIZE FOOD AT HAVANA

The Masses of Inhabitants in Consequence Are Starving.

BIG BATTLESHIPS HAVE STEAMED AWAY ON UNKNOWN MISSIONS, BUT THE BLOCKADE IS CONTINUED BY SMALLER VESSELS TEMPORARILY UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN CONVERSE OF THE MONTGOMERY.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—The exodus of naval men, after a brief return visit here, has been the only incident of the dull day since the hostilities opened. Where they have gone is officially unannounced, but surmise is plentiful and varied.

The fact that the big battleships and monitors sailed to the fullest capacity before steaming away is taken to indicate a plan of occupying considerable time.

The Cuban blockade is still rigidly kept by the small cruisers, under the temporary command of Captain Converse, of the Montgomery.

The officers are still discussing Commodore Dewey's brilliant Manila victory and hoping for an opportunity for a like achievement.

The only arrivals here today were the steamer Evelyn from Newport News, with a cargo of coal for the fleet, and the revenue cutter Windom from Hampton Roads.

According to Captain Little, of the fishing schooner Antonio y Paeo, captured by the gunboat Newport a few days ago, Havana is on the verge of famine. Food is bringing fabulous prices and the people are consequently starving. The soldiers are seizing whatever provisions are accessible, and

citizens are burying their food in yards and cellars. "If I could have slipped past the blockade," says Captain Little, "my fish would have brought their weight in gold."

MIANTONOMOH IN A GALE.

The Monitor Had a Rough Trip to Key West. Washington, D. C., May 4.—Reports received at the navy department from the Miantonomoh show that the monitor was roughly handled by the storm while making her way south to Key West from League Island, Philadelphia.

Her decks were swept, and frequent delays were caused by the disarrangement of some of the ship's structure. Throughout it all, however, the propelling machinery worked splendidly.

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The shooting at the forts was at 4,000 yards. As soon as the forts were disabled, Captain McCalla ordered that the five-inch guns be given an elevation to reach the 8,000 yards.

Firing began with the starboard batteries followed by the ports.

SAMPSON LEAVES KEY WEST.

London, May 5.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Key West, sent by way of Tampa in order to escape censorship, asserts of positive knowledge that Rear Admiral Sampson fleet will steam at full speed to Porto Rico, either to destroy or to occupy the coal station as a naval base before the Spanish squadron arrived and then put to sea and try to engage the Cape Verde fleet.

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SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Spanish cortes prohibits the exportation of breadstuffs. A Spanish spy is caught on board the cruiser St. Paul at Cramp's shipyard. Despatch boat Kate Spencer enters the service of the Associated Press at Key West. Republican and Carlist emissaries endeavor to incite mutiny in the garrison at Madrid. Resignation of Maria Christina is being considered as a means of saving the Spanish throne. The battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta leave Rio Janeiro, followed by the dynamite cruiser Natchez. Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas are very much disturbed over the affairs at Manila, and may intervene. President Dole, of Hawaii, offers to transfer the Sandwich Islands to the United States for the purpose of war with Spain. A Madrid dispatch to London says Spain would be content to cede Cuba, but is unable to pay an indemnity to the United States. Provincial outbreaks assume alarming proportions in Spain. The artillery ordered out and troops compelled to fire in self-defense. It is announced at Washington that the regular army will be up to the authorized strength of 61,000 men in less than a month.