

# HAVOC WROUGHT BY SAMPSON'S MEN

## SPANISH GENERAL DEAD.

Admiral Believes That Hobson and His Men Have Been Removed From Morro Castle and Will Proceed to Demolish It.

A flag floating at halfmast on Morro Castle at Santiago silently told the terrible destruction wrought last week by Admiral Sampson's fleet. Cuban spies have brought to Admiral Sampson a report that the Spanish General, Don Jose Toral y Velazquez, was killed last Monday night by the explosion of one of the dynamite shells fired by the Vesuvius. They claim that several other Spanish officers were killed by the same explosion.

General Toral was the Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, and was posthumously promoted to Admiral. His death may explain the flying of the Spanish flag at half-mast over Morro Castle.

Admiral Sampson feels himself free to attack Morro Castle. The Vesuvius is credibly informed that the gallant Hobson and his crew are no longer there, so he is going to wipe Morro off the face of the earth with the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius and the batteries of his warships.

He would have smashed the castle long ago, but Hobson was imprisoned there, and Sampson and his crew think that a Spanish general would be a man before him to ward off blows, so the Spaniards put Hobson and his crew of the Merrimac in Morro to avoid bombardment of the fortress.

One dynamite shell from the Vesuvius, it is believed, would leave the gray old castle a smoking, shapeless ruin. On Friday night the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis ran a great chance of being blown to pieces. She was a fine target for the Spanish guns, as she tried to grapple the Kingston cable and cut it. She could not find the cable. She was right in the mouth of the harbor, and Morro's searchlights were playing on her, but not a gun was fired on her, from the castle. She was within 300 yards range, and Commodore Schley believes that the explosion of the gunboat hurried by the Vesuvius terrified the Spaniards that they have not recovered their nerve.

## WELCOMED TO HAWAII.

A Royal Reception for Troops on their way to Manila. An Attempt to Blow Up a Transport Reported.

The United States transports City of Peking, City of Sydney, and Australia arrived at Hawaii on their way to Manila June 3.

As soon as the three vessels were sighted, all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people and as the vessels entered the harbor the spectators yelled themselves hoarse. Such a scene of enthusiasm had never been witnessed in Honolulu. Next morning about one-half of the troops were allowed to land, carrying the day they were given the freedom of the city. A committee of citizens furnished free cars and other conveyances. At noon President Dole and his cabinet received the officers of the expedition. An honor guard was formed by the women of this city. The transports left for Manila June 4 accompanied by the Charleston. Of the 2,500 men, but two desertions were reported. They were from an Oregan regiment. Two men were left behind, one discharged for disability, the other is in a local hospital.

The Hawaiian "Star" of June 3, publishes the following story regarding an attempt to blow up the United States ship City of Peking while that vessel was in port there:

"If the report, which is in circulation to-day is true, Honolulu came near being the scene of a frightful disaster as that of the Maine, and in much the same way. It is that nothing more or less than an attempt to blow up the Peking's magazine was frustrated just in time. An exploded shell, it is said, was caught just in the act of arranging a fuse connection with the magazine. The magazine contains 400 tons of powder, and had been guarded closely. The disaster, it is said, is now under the closest guard, and when the Peking gets out on the high seas will be hanged at the yard arm.

## ACCUSED OF COWARDICE.

Admiral McCallum Was One of the First to Reach Shore After the Manila Battle.

The Oriental steamship Olympia arrived at Tacoma a few days ago bringing Chinese papers which accuse Admiral Montojo of cowardice at the battle of Manila.

A special correspondent of the Hong-Kong Telegraph writes to his paper from Manila saying that the Admiral did no more than flee from one vessel to the other during the engagement. He was among the first ashore, and almost before the battle was over, was at his country villa beyond the city.

He had not even allowed his Captains to know where the Cavite anchorage was mined, and this is given as a reason why the mines were exploded before the American ships approached them. They were exploded in order to give the Spanish vessels a chance to cross the line.

## CABLE FLASHES.

The Italian ministry which was only formed on May 31 has resigned.

It is reported at Madrid that Gen. Augusti of the Philippines has resigned.

The French cabinet has placed its resignation in the hands of President Faure.

Spain continues her underground efforts to prejudice the powers in her favor.

In three years the Spanish and Cuban governments have borrowed 1,000,000,000 pesetas from the bank of Spain.

Many German newspapers still continue publishing unfavorable news concerning the United States in her war with Spain.

An unsuccessful attempt was made a few days ago to assassinate Count Arcon, the first secretary of the German Embassy at London.

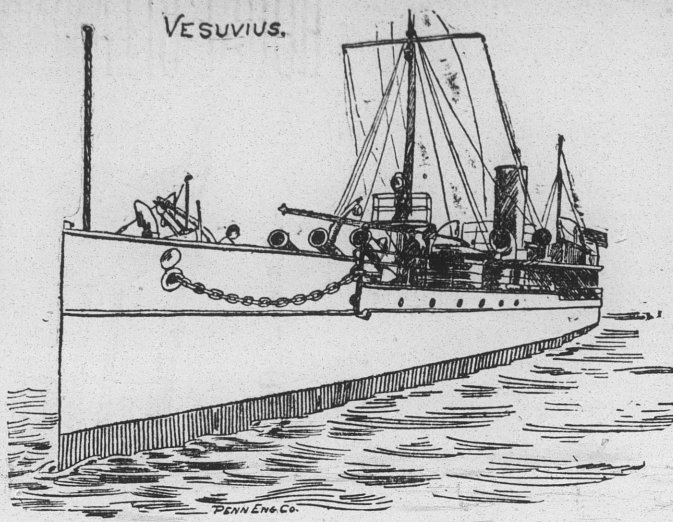
The failure of Joseph Letter, the Chicago grain operator, is much commented upon in Berlin as being "a lesson to greedy speculators." The commercial papers hold Letter responsible for the revolts which have occurred in Italy and elsewhere.

The best informed people in Europe believe the Brussels sugar conference will result in the abolition of the bounties in spite of French and Austrian opposition, owing to Great Britain's threat to place extra duties on sugar imported from states giving bounties.

## CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The administration denies that the attack on Havana has been postponed until fall or after the rainy season is over.

A certain element in Washington is favoring the retention of Puerto Rico and the Philippines and recommend a billion dollar navy.



During the civil war the United States introduced the monitor, astonished Europe, and revolutionized warfare. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has been a long time asserting her destructive abilities, but her recent action at Santiago has surprised her most enthusiastic admirers and European naval officers are again dumfounded. Last Thursday she threw dynamite shells into the harbor from her pneumatic guns. Two of these shells exploded in the water and the third tore a hole in the defending walls large enough to admit a cathedral.

Her guns are of 15-inch caliber and are increased to 500 pounds of cotton one mile. Judging from her destructive action at Santiago, it is apparent that as soon as Lieut. Hobson and his heroes are removed from Castle Morro, Rear Admiral Sampson may entirely destroy the silent but death dealing guns of the Vesuvius upon it. The Vesuvius is built for quick action, for striking away before the enemy knows what she is doing. She has a speed of 21.4 knots and can skim the waves like a vertical triple expansion engine. In addition to her three 15-inch 3-pounder rapid fire guns, her crew was built by the Cramps at an expense of \$350,000.

## OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The cuckoo's song is the signal used by Spaniards for an attack. It is said that another call for 100,000 men will be issued in a few weeks.

Spain has chartered seven steamers to start this week with supplies for Cuba.

Spaniards are confident that they can repel the proposed American invasion of Cuba.

Spaniards fighting the American marines at Guantanamo are using smokeless powder.

Madrid has received news that Manila has capitulated and that the Americans have arrived in Cuba.

Vessels at Kingston are preparing to land supplies at Havana. They will make rich prizes for Sampson.

A ship with supplies for the Spaniards has succeeded in dodging the American ships and landed at Santiago.

The gunboat Suwanee a few days ago captured a Spanish ship and Captain DeLahunt presented it to the Cuban insurgents.

The Spanish chamber of deputies contradicts the report that their soldiers mutilated the bodies of American marines at Guantanamo.

The inhabitants of Catalonia, Spain, of which Barcelona is the capital, have signed a petition in favor of peace between Spain and the United States.

The warship Dolphin the other day discovered a well near Santiago from which the Spaniards secured their supply of water. One shot demolished the well.

A cargo of coal for Admiral Dewey left Philadelphia last Monday. The coal is carried by the British ship East Newton and will reach her destination some time in October.

An intercepted letter from the commandant at Guantanamo reveals the fact that the troops there are living on half rations and that all the supplies will be exhausted by the end of the month.

Admiral Sampson for the third time last Thursday bombarded the forts and land batteries at Santiago. Great damage was inflicted. Forts were demolished, guns dismantled, and the cruiser Viscaya was disabled.

The slowness in getting the troops for the Santiago expedition equipped and the repeated delays in embarkation make it probable that the proposed Porto Rican expedition can be started.

When Admiral Cervera arrived at Santiago de Cuba with his fleet the people thought he would bring supplies. Cuban troops at Old Point Comfort, Va., a few days ago, twenty men were placed in the hospital.

The inhabitants of the town of Calmanera, Cuba, lay straw on the streets with straw and oil with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills when the American invaders arrive.

In view of the fact that the Poversy schooner was captured as soon as Havana has capitulated, the president is determined to attack the Cuban capital at once. Gen. Miles, however, is opposed to this plan, and rumor says that he may be retired.

The brick fort which the Spaniards held near the city of Guantanamo was demolished by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee last week.

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# VICTORY FOR AMERICAN MARINES.

## SPANIARDS REPULSED.

The Soldiers at Guantanamo Defend Their Position and Many of the Enemy are Killed—Cubans Fired Wild but Were Courageous.

The American marines who were last week landed at Guantanamo from the transport Parthar, under the command of Col. Robert W. Huntington, completely routed the enemy last Wednesday.

For some days they had been harassed by the sneaking and hidden movements of the Spaniards. Last Monday they became exhausted as a result of their vigilance and had it not been for the support from the warships which occupied the bay, the American soldiers would have been compelled to give up the position where they had planted the stars and stripes but a few days before.

The force of marines was under Capt. Elliott and the co-operating Cubans were under Lieut. Labanon. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity and killed about forty Spaniards. One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four were wounded. It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting. But it is believed there were at least 400.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as though at target practice. Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on.

It was then the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had wild thorough, but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

As the enemy began breaking camp the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began raining shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went, and by the time the camp was reached, the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded and probably many of their dead. Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the brush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where the firing had been most deadly. No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

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## HOUSE FAVORS HAWAII.

Vote Stood 209 to 91—Resolutions Relating to the Conditions on Which the Islands Will be Accepted—Speaker Reed Absent.

By a vote of 209 to 91 the house of representatives Wednesday afternoon adopted the Newlands resolutions, providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

The debate, which has continued without interruption since Saturday, has been one of the most notable of this congress, the proposed annexation being considered of great commercial and strategic importance by its advocates, and being looked upon by its opponents as involving a radical departure from the long-established policy of the country, and likely to be followed by the inauguration of a pronounced policy of colonization, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, and participation in international wrangles. More than half a hundred members participated in the debate. From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting in opposition. In the Democratic ranks the division upon the question was more marked, 18 Democratic members voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolution to-day was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 fusionists; the vote against annexation comprised 7 Democrats, 2 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 fusionists.

The resolutions adopted in a preamble relate the offer of the Hawaiian republic to the United States, and absolute title to the government and crown lands, and then by resolution accept the cession and declare the islands annexed. The resolutions provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii not to exceed \$1,000,000 is assumed. Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null and it is provided that, until congress shall provide for the government of the islands, all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the president shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect a provisional government for the islands.

Congressman Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, presided when the Hawaiian resolutions were adopted. Speaker Reed being ill. The speaker sent word, however, that he would attend an annexation. It is expected that the measure will pass the senate in a few days.

The following were captured: The transport Manila and the gunboat Callao.

Admiral Dewey's report was food for a good deal of discussion at the navy department. Taken in connection with the press reports it would seem to indicate that Manila probably has fallen by this time. On the other hand, the admiral says that "they do not intend to take the city at the present time," warrants the belief that he has reached a perfect understanding with the insurgent leader in person, rather than force the Spaniards to surrender to the insurgents and thereby afford a possible pretext for the interference of some of the European powers, whose ships are gathering in suspiciously large numbers in Manila bay.

The following dispatch from Manila, signed by Capt. Gen. Augusti and dated June 13, is published officially at Madrid:

"The grave situation set forth in my dispatch of June 8 continues. The troops are fighting on the line of blockhouses which stops the enemy's advance. The enemy has been driven from the town in person, rather than force the Spaniards to surrender to the insurgents and thereby afford a possible pretext for the interference of some of the European powers, whose ships are gathering in suspiciously large numbers in Manila bay.

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# ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM DEWEY.

MANILA MUST FALL.

Insurgents Treating Spanish Prisoners Humanely—Augusti Sends Word to Madrid That he Can Resist the Enemy No Longer.

The government at Washington has taken it for granted that Manila, for the present at least, belongs to the United States. A post office will be established on the islands as soon as the first expedition of troops arrive. A new form of government will be inaugurated by Gen. Merritt and import duties placed upon all goods coming into Philippine ports.

The navy department has received the following from Admiral Dewey: "Cavite, June 12. Via Hong Kong, June 15.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3. Insurgents continue hostilities, and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay with refugees on board, under guard of neutral men-of-war; this with my personnel."

The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrived. Three German, two British, one French, one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected. The following is a correct list of the Spanish vessels captured and destroyed:

Destroyed—Two protected cruisers, five unprotected cruisers, one transport, one serving vessel, both armed.

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