

HAVOC WROUGHT BY SAMPSON'S MEN

SPANISH GENERAL DEAD.

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

A flag floating at half-mast 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 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 next in rank to General Pando. 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 Admiral 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, as a coward puts a child or a woman before him to ward off blows, so the Spaniards put Hobson and his crew of the Merrimac in Morro to the 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 no gun was fired from the castle. She was within 300 yards range, and Commodore Schley believes that the explosion of the gunnecott hurled by the Vesuvius so terrified the Spaniards that they have not recovered their nerve.

WELCOMED TO HAWAII.

A Royal Reception for Troops as they land at Peking, City of Sydney and Australia Arrived at Hawaii on their way to Manila June 1.

As soon as the three vessels were sighted all Honolulu turned out to welcome the soldiers. The docks were lined with people and 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. During 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 outdoor luncheon was served 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 recorded. They were from an Oregon regiment. Two men were left behind, one discharged for disability, the other in a local hospital.

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

"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 not nothing more or less than an attempt to blow up the Peking's magazine was frustrated just in time. An enlisted man, 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 has been guarded closely. The dastard, 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 Kettle is 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 Hongkong Telegraph writes in 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 some of 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. Augustin of the Philippines has resigned.

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

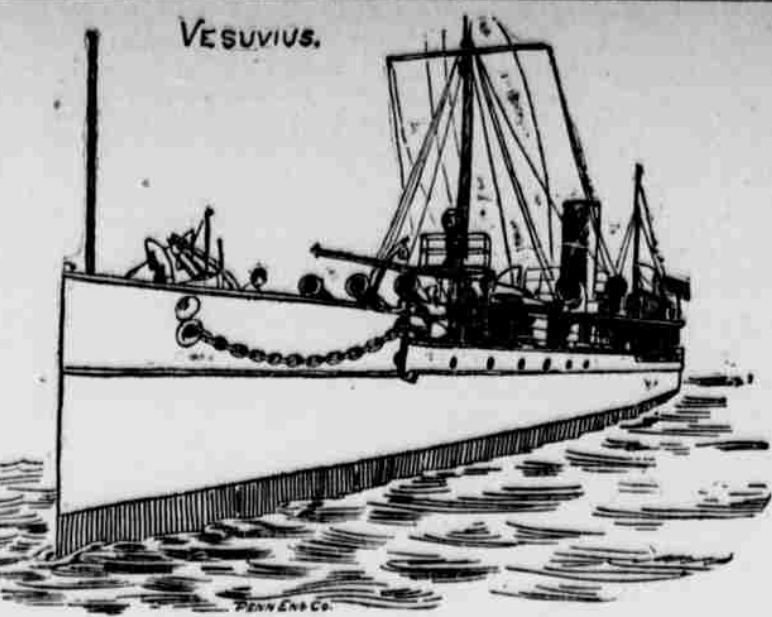
Spain continues her underground efforts to prejudice the powers in her favor.

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

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.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Adolfo Vera, a noted Spanish spy has been captured at Key West.

The departure of the Cadiz fleet from Spain has now been indefinitely postponed.

Blanco must first hear from Madrid before he can release Hobson and his gallant crew.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, considers Dewey the lion of Manila.

Thirty-five transports will be used in conveying the expedition of 29,000 men to Puerto Rico.

Madrid reports say that yellow fever is raging among the American troops at Guantanamo.

Spaniards in Cuba are discouraged and dissatisfied mainly on account of the scarcity of food.

Sagasta says Manila has not yet fallen but that the situation there is of the gravest character.

Reports from Manila say that the family of Gen. Augustin has been captured by the insurgents.

The government is endeavoring to secure 15 additional transports to convey troops to Puerto Rico.

Admiral Dewey has permitted the removal of non-combatants at Manila by Spanish merchantmen.

Dispatches report that 5,000 Spanish soldiers at Puerto Rico have joined the insurgents. They fear the American army.

Gen. Garcia stands ready at Santiago with 9,000 Cuban insurgents to assist in the landing of the American army.

Cubaans maintain a close cordon about Guantanamo, shooting all Spanish messengers who attempt to pass the line.

The Petersburg iron works of Virginia have received a government contract for 10,000 4-inch shells and 1,200 7-inch shells.

A riot occurred between regular and volunteer troops at Old Point Comfort, Va., a few days ago. Twenty men were placed in the hospital.

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.

The cruiser St. Paul is waiting for the approach of the Spanish ship Purissima Concepcion laden with provisions for Havana. She also has on board \$70,000 in cash.

The inhabitants of the town of Calmanera, Cuba, have strewn 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 Powers will compel Spain to surrender 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.



It is stated at the navy department at the New York navy yard are lumbering to complete the only important ship of the beginning of the war. The fitted out about 150 vessels. All of performed satisfactorily the work re

A few weeks ago the president was hopeful of an early peace. Now he is not so confident.

Last Monday the American army of invasion under command of General Shafter, arrived off Santiago bay.

The marines at Guantanamo are being daily reinforced by Cuban insurgents. After a few square meals the latter prove to be aggressive fighters.

At Santiago 4,000 women and children are existing on the roots and fruits of the mountains. The dead carts are inadequate to remove the corpses. Spanish officers at Manila are drowning their misfortunes in drink, and often engage in battle with the insurgents while drunk. General Augustin is court martialed and shooting them every day.

VICTORY FOR AMERICAN MARINES.

SPANIARDS REPULSED.

The Soldiers at Guantanamo Defied 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 ship Panther 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 Col. Laborda. 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 bushes 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 hoisted curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild throughout, 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 piteous 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 bush, 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.

The cargo of coal for Admiral Dewey left Philadelphia last Monday. The coal is carried by the British ship East Lothian 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 done to the Spanish defenses, 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 altogether probable that it will be so instead of 10 days before 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; but, instead of food, he brought them 5,000 more men to feed. The only aid he brought was the tons of ammunition in his ships' magazines.

In order to test the efficiency of the submarine mines a few days ago at Newport News, Va., an abandoned schooner was utilized. She was set adrift and as the mines were passed they exploded. Not a vestige of the ship remains. Residents at Newport feel safer now.

Thousands of troops are assembling here awaiting transportation to Manila. This will be the third expedition, and Gen. Merritt, the appointed Governor of the Philippines will accompany this army when it sails in a few weeks.

Marblehead and Texas have a narrow escape 1,000 Destruction—Explosives Interior.

Since the narrow escape of the Marblehead and Texas from destruction in the channel at Guantanamo a few days ago greater precautions have been observed. Both ships struck contact mines without exploding them. Each mine contained 40 pounds of gun cotton, sufficient to destroy any vessel. The mine which became entangled in the propeller of the Marblehead was of the contact variety, surrounded by six plungers, and one of which when struck is supposed to break a glass bulb containing fulminate of mercury, detonating 142 pounds of gun cotton. The mine was covered with barnacles, which interfered with the action of the plungers, thus saving the ship and crew.

Lee's Secretary Killed.

A deadly lightning bolt from a clear sky killed James F. Gatewood, General Lee's private secretary, at Pablo Beach, a coast resort, near Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday afternoon. General Lee was very much shocked over the news, and at once went to his room. Tears were in his eyes. When General Lee came back from Havana, Gatewood then a medical graduate, began assisting him in his correspondence. When General Lee was made a Brigadier he made Gatewood his private secretary. He is from a good family, and was the only support of an aged mother and sister in Richmond, Va.

Several persons were killed a tornado at Decatur, Ala., the other day.

A lamp was upset by Miss Anderson of Sharpsburg, Pa. last Saturday while she was curling her hair, and she was burned to death.

Judge John J. Wickham, of the Pennsylvania superior court died at Beaver, Pa., last Saturday. Hemorrhage caused by over-exertion caused his death.

The Westinghouse company of Pittsburgh has secured a contract to supply all railroads in Russia with patent air brakes. The contract involves between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000.

Gov. Budd of California has commuted the death sentence of Samuel A. Worden to life imprisonment. During a railroad strike in 1894 at Sacramento Worden helped wreck a train in which the engineer and three soldiers were killed.

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.

From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolution, but three Republican members voting in opposition. In the Democratic ranks the division upon the question was more marked, 15 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 77 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 fusionists.

The resolutions adopted in a preamble relate the offer of the Hawaiian republic to cede all of its sovereignty 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 Delaney of Pennsylvania, presided when the Hawaiian resolutions were adopted. Speaker Reed being ill. The speaker sent word, however, that he was opposed to annexation. It is expected that the measure will pass the senate in a few days.

Effects of the Delay.

Troops Will Not be in Condition to Fight When They Reach Santiago.

No reliable information as to the cause of the intensely aggravating delays of sending troops to Cuba could be obtained about the war department. Naval officials, whose patience has been sorely tried by the slowness of the army in getting to Admiral Sampson's assistance, angrily intimated that the movement of the troop ships had been halted after they had got under way by the discovery that in the confusion of getting on board at Tampa essential parts of the soldiers' equipment had been left behind in the freight cars. Officials of both departments in private conversation express every concern at the probable effect

of the delay. The troops are fighting on the line of blockades which stop the enemy's advance. The enemy has been strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city.

"Communication with the provinces is still cut off and do not know whether the detachments there will be able to hold out against a lack of resources. I hope to receive assistance from the peninsula before our means of defense are exhausted."

HEAVY WAR EXPENSES.

A Deficiency Bill of \$224,035,333 Reported to the House—An Emergency Navy Fund.

The general deficiency bill, carrying an aggregate of \$224,035,333, was reported to the house a few days ago by the committee on appropriations. All but \$18,305,926 of war expenses and \$3,070,000 of the ordinary deficiencies are for pensions.

The bill is the largest deficiency bill ever presented to congress and the largest appropriation bill put through that body since the civil war, a special appropriation bill of \$700,000,000 enacted into a law in 1863 eclipsing it. In addition to the amount carried by this bill, appropriations have been made during the session to supply deficiencies aggregating \$115,256,156, making in all for deficiencies, including the present measure, \$339,293,489. Of this amount \$21,183,453 is distinctively for war expenses and is independent of amounts carried in the naval and fortification acts and in the naval auxiliary act, which appropriated \$3,000,000.

Under the head of naval establishment the bill carries \$10,000,000 for an emergency naval fund, and a maximum of \$500,000 of the sum appropriated for the creation of an auxiliary naval force is authorized to be expended for the repair and equipment of vessels so purchased.

The following appropriations are included under the head of military establishments:

Pay of volunteers under act approved April 22, 1898, and subsequent acts for the six months beginning July 1, \$25,026,266; also volunteers' pay under that act and subsequent acts, mustered into service under the president's call of May 25, to be available from June 1 to December 31, 1898, in all \$14,659,881.

Total for war department and military establishment war expenses, \$178,317,876.

FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Ample Provision Made to Care for the Troops Now Going to Cuba.

Lieut. Colonel J. M. Brown, surgeon U. S. A., general purchasing agent of the army medical department, in New York said that thorough provision had been made for caring for the sick and wounded in the army that is now on its way to Cuba. The strength of the hospital corps is 700. Of this number 150 hospital stewards and assistants, including trained nurses, sailed on the transports. Dr. Brown has shipped south 1,000,000 yards of bandages besides large numbers of hospital cots and bedding. Each officer and man in Gen. Shafter's command is provided with a kit of appliances with which he can attend to his own wounds if necessary. These appliances are done up in a waterproof package and consist of two compresses, one rolled bandage and one triangular bandage. The kit cost 13 cents each and 60,000 of them have been shipped to Tampa. The United States army is the only army in the world supplied with such an outfit.

MANILA NEWS.

The rebels are two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) outside Manila. The town is entirely surrounded, and every night there is fighting.

Spain prefers that Manila should fall into the hands of the Americans instead of the insurgents. The latter are notorious for their cruelty.

The rebels will endeavor to make Manila establish an independent government before the arrival of the Americans. The Americans will bombard when the troops arrive.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM DEWEY.

MANILA MUST FALL.

Insurgents Treating Spanish Prisoners Humanely—Augustin 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 17.—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 permission.

"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.

"The following were captured: The transport Manila and the gunboat Cavite.

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. One phrase used by the admiral 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 and that the town is not to be attacked until his own troops arrive. For some reason extremely desirable that such should be the case, and that Dewey should receive the surrender of the town in person, rather than force the Spaniards to surrender to the insurgent army, thereby affording 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. Augustin 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 blockades which stop the enemy's advance. The enemy has been strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city.

"Communication with the provinces is still cut off and do not know whether the detachments there will be able to hold out against a lack of resources. I hope to receive assistance from the peninsula before our means of defense are exhausted."

HEAVY WAR EXPENSES.

A Deficiency Bill of \$224,035,333 Reported to the House—An Emergency Navy Fund.

The general deficiency bill, carrying an aggregate of \$224,035,333, was reported to the house a few days ago by the committee on appropriations. All but \$18,305,926 of war expenses and \$3,070,000 of the ordinary deficiencies are for pensions.

The bill is the largest deficiency bill ever presented to congress and the largest appropriation bill put through that body since the civil war, a special appropriation bill of \$700,000,000 enacted into a law in 1863 eclipsing it. In addition to the amount carried by this bill, appropriations have been made during the session to supply deficiencies aggregating \$115,256,156, making in all for deficiencies, including the present measure, \$339,293,489. Of this amount \$21,183,453 is distinctively for war expenses and is independent of amounts carried in the naval and fortification acts and in the naval auxiliary act, which appropriated \$3,000,000.

Under the head of naval establishment the bill carries \$10,000,000 for an emergency naval fund, and a maximum of \$500,000 of the sum appropriated for the creation of an auxiliary naval force is authorized to be expended for the repair and equipment of vessels so purchased.

The following appropriations are included under the head of military establishments:

Pay of volunteers under act approved April 22, 1898, and subsequent acts for the six months beginning July 1, \$25,026,266; also volunteers' pay under that act and subsequent acts, mustered into service under the president's call of May 25, to be available from June 1 to December 31, 1898, in all \$14,659,881.

Total for war department and military establishment war expenses, \$178,317,876.

FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Ample Provision Made to Care for the Troops Now Going to Cuba.

Lieut. Colonel J. M. Brown, surgeon U. S. A., general purchasing agent of the army medical department, in New York said that thorough provision had been made for caring for the sick and wounded in the army that is now on its way to Cuba. The strength of the hospital corps is 700. Of this number 150 hospital stewards and assistants, including trained nurses, sailed on the transports. Dr. Brown has shipped south 1,000,000 yards of bandages besides large numbers of hospital cots and bedding. Each officer and man in Gen. Shafter's command is provided with a kit of appliances with which he can attend to his own wounds if necessary. These appliances are done up in a waterproof package and consist of two compresses, one rolled bandage and one triangular bandage. The kit cost 13 cents each and 60,000 of them have been shipped to Tampa. The United States army is the only army in the world supplied with such an outfit.

MANILA NEWS.

The rebels are two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) outside Manila. The town is entirely surrounded, and every night there is fighting.

Spain prefers that Manila should fall into the hands of the Americans instead of the insurgents. The latter are notorious for their cruelty.

The rebels will endeavor to make Manila establish an independent government before the arrival of the Americans. The Americans will bombard when the troops arrive.