Albert Robinson

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The anti-English sentiment in Cuba is being fostered by the Spanish press, and it is rapidly becoming stronger.

Porto Rico is said to be on the eve of revolt. The inhabitants are unable to longer endure the present situation.

The Spanish gold premium is nearly 80 per cent and the government is trying to place treasury bills in London, offering as much as 15 per cent, but at present with no prospect of success.

Frederick R. Coudert, the eminent lawyer and jurist, who represented the United States in the Behring sea commission, says the United States may rightfully retain the Philippine islands.

Captain Kent, a British torpedo expert, who has returned to Toronto, after an examination of the Maine wreck gives it as his opinion that a mine laid by Spanish officers destroyed the battle-ship.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that General Pando has ordered all the garrison in eastern Cuba to concentrate in Manzanillo, Neuvitas, Gantanamo and Santiago de Cuba. All other places have been evacuated.

Between $12,000 and $15,000 went up in flames and smoke on the Linnton road about three miles from Portland, Or. The property destroyed was M. Burelbach's crematory and outbuidings, together with 110 head of hogs. The fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary origin.

San Francisco will at once become a base of important military and naval operations. Before many days 6,000 armed men will be encamped on the Presidio reservation. Orders have been received to this effect by General Merriam, commanding the department of California and the Columbia.

The mail bags on the Spanish steamer Argonaut, which was brought in by the Marblehead contained a letter from Havana under date of April 26, which spoke of suffering among the poorer classes of the population, who were entirely without means of support. The writer himself said he did not know where he was to get his dinner.

Water spouts and tornadoes have played havoc and done hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage near Van Buren, Ark. Three houses were blown down at Rudy, and it is reported that Winslow, a summer resort on the top of Boston mountain, is entirely gone. The Arkansas river is 25 miles wide in places, and is now four inches higher than it was in 1892, which was the highest on record.

The president has nominated Allen B. Croasman to be postmaster at Portland, Or.

The combined fleets of Spain, says a Lisbon dispatch, are ready to sail for American waters.

The British consul at Santiago de Cuba is said to have been attacked by a mob, to have killed a Spaniard, and to have been imprisoned. The British consul, on account of his friendliness to American and Cuban refugees, has recently been subjected to a great deal of abuse.

President Dole has 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 America ships after the war in Pacfiic waters with large quantities of coal, supplies and ammunition.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, former surgeon-general of the marine hospital service of the United States, in an address at the Physicians' Club, of Chicago, maintained that the danger from yellow fever in Cuba is much exaggerated. Dr. Hamilton says that no epidemic is probable if proper precautions are observed.

A new Spanish fort just being built near Cojimo, was reduced in two minutes by the gunboat Wilmington. The ruin was complete, and at least two Spaniards were killed during the bombardment. A body of Spanish torops were scattered and demoralized by the same vessel near Juraco beach. Two men were also killed by the Wilmington's fire during this engagement.

Troops will be sent to the support of Commodore Dewey at the Philippines. It is probable that not less than 10,000 troops will compose the expedition, and that they will sail from San Francisco for Manila not later than May 15. The present plan is to take all the National Guard from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado and far Western states generally. To these troops will be added probably a regiment of regular infantry and one of cavalry, and possibly the Texas Rangers, or one of the new volunteer regiments now being organized. The command will probably be given to Major-General Merriam, in which case he will be made a major-general of volunteers.

Minor News Items.

A Christian scientist in New York has committed suicide because she was in poor health.

Miss Martha Culver, who lives near St. Paul, is said to have killed more wolves than any woman in the Northwest.

A rope seven miles long and 4½ inches in circumference, weighing nearly 60 tons, has just been made for use in a district subway in Glasgow, Scotland.

LATER NEWS.

The senate has passed the bill providing for mail facilities in the army.

The house passed the senate bill authorizing the army to feed the Cubans and the people of the island of Cuba.

A Madrid dispatch says orders have been sent to the governor-general of the Philippines to resist to the death the attack on Manila.

A special from Madrid says the municipal buildings at Linares have been sacked and the crowd fired on by soldiers. Fourteen were killed and 60 wounded.

A dispatch from Bahia, Brazil, announces the arrival there of the battleship Oregon. It is said her call at Bahia was in accordance with instructions from Washington.

Orders have been sent to Admiral Dewey by the McCulloch from Hong Kong to re-establish cable communication. Manila is said to be short of provisions and prompt relief measures are necessary to avert suffering.

The disorder in the Spanish provinces is increasing. Riots have now broken out at Cadiz and Alcante, and trouble is expected to spread to parts of the country which have hitherto been quiet. At Martos men, women and children have been parading the streets, crying: "Death to the thieves!"

The cabinet has decided to inaugurate an agressive campaign against the Spaniards in the Philippines and Cuba. Five thousand troops will be sent to Manila at once from the Pacific coast. Later on Havana will be attacked from the rear by the United States and insurgent troops, and by the fleet in front.

Cable advices received from Rear Admiral Sampson announce his arrival off the coast of Hayti with a division of his fleet. He will remain at the point where he is now located until the department or one of the scouts inform him of the appearance of the Spanish men-of-war, which sailed from St. Vincent nine days ago.

The dons tricked Commander Lamberton, says a Manila dispatch to the New York Herald. He had been sent to take Cavite arsenal. He demanded their surrender, but they asked for more time. Upon their request being granted they improved their opportunities by fleeing to Manilla and taking with them the Mauser rifles of the fort.

Another tale of death on the Alaska trail has been received at Victoria, B. C. Twenty-two men were engulfed in the waters of an icebound mountain stream near Crater lake. Of the party not one life was saved. The sudden breaking of the ice on which the gold seekers were walking sent them to their doom without a moment's warning. The names of the dead are unknown.

The surgeon of the Castilla says that in the battle of Manila the Spanish Admiral Montejo was wounded. The captain, chaplain and 90 others were killed and 60 wounded on the Castilla. One hundred and fifty were killed and 90 wounded on the Reina Cristina, Admiral Montejo's flagship. Five were killed and 90 wounded on the Don Juan de Austria; four killed and 50 wounded on the Ulloa.

In accordance with the recommendation of the president, embodied in a message sent to congress, that body passed a resolution of thanks to Commodore (now admiral) Dewey, and the officers and crews of the vessels of his squadron, for their brilliant achievement in defeating the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, and in capturing the fortifications and defenses at Cavite. A bill was also passed promoting Dewey to the rank of admiral.

A commissioner sent to Gomez' camp has returned to Key West, bringing the Cuban leader's formal official thanks in behalf of Cuba to the United States, a letter to President McKinley and one each to General Miles and Admiral Sampson, and also thanks to the American people. Gomez wants rifles, food, clothing and United States troops in the order named. Armed and supplied, he promises to drive the blockaded Spaniards out in six months.

The cruiser Charleston has been placed in commission at Valejo, Cal. She will be dispatched with supplies for Dewey after being docked and overhauled.

Certain powers, it has been definitely learned, says a London dispatch, have again made overtures to Great Britain, looking to intervention in the war between Spain and the United States, but Great Britain persisted in her refusal to take part in such a move.

The Yukon river will be open for navigation about June 1, says the latest arrival at Skagway from Dawson. His belief is based on the fact that unusually warm weather prevails on the Yukon. Twenty millions of Klondike gold is expected to come out this season.

The LaFayette, a French liner, bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana, was captured off the latter port by the gunboat Annapolis, Commander Hunker, while trying to run the blockade, after having previously been warned off. She had on board a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo, possibly containing contraband of war. It is said in Washington that the incident may lead to complications with France.

Lynde Bradley, an expert electrician in Milwaukee, has perfected plans for the use of the X-ray on board of war vessels and on the field.

Many cases have been discovered in which rich New York women hired proxies to go to Oklahoma to impersonate them in securing divorces.

The Railway Age predicts that the total expenditures in new railway buildings in 1898 will not be less than $50,000,000, and may well exceed $60,000,000.

DEWEY'S VICTORY

Revised Story of His Fight With the Spaniards.

YANKEE SKILL AND DARING

The Spanish Fleet Was Caught Without Steam—A Futile Attempt Was Made to Blow Up American Ships With Submarine Mines.

Hong Kong, May 16.—Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippines was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the island, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and the facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable necessarily made the entire account of the engagement somewhat broken.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality, and on railroad time-table order.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a messenger to Governor-General Augusti announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore, gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed; not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore. This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that the American gunners, ships and guns are superior to any fleet anywhere.

Great credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for to a man they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig bay, about 30 miles north of Manila bay, Saturday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoiter the enemy. They found no Spanish ships at the entrance of the bay, and so Commodore Dewey decided to risk the mines and proceed that same night after dark into the bay of Manila, which he did.

The order of battle taken by the Spaniards was with all the small craft inside the stone and timber breakwaters of Cavite harbor. The larger ships of Spain cruised off Cavite and Manila.

The American fleet entered Manila bay Saturday night with the greatest ease. The Spaniards had not established a patrol, and there were no searchlights at the entrance of the bay.

The early hours of the morning revealed the ships to each other, and the Spanish flagship opened fire. Its action was followed by some of the larger Spanish warships, and then the Cavite forts opened up, and the smaller Spanish ships brought their guns into play. The American guardon, which entered the bay through the shells of the Spaniards, which began to strike the water around them, moved majestically onward.

When nearing Bakor bay, a sudden upheaval of water a short distance ahead of the Olympia showed that the Spaniards had exploded a mine or a torpedo. This was followed by a second and similar explosion. They were both utterly unsuccessful.

The American fleet was then drawing nearer and nearer to the Spaniards, whose gunnery was very poor, the shots from the Cavite batteries and Spanish ships being equally badly aimed, either falling short or wide of their mark.

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern channel between Caballo and Frile inlets, the following was the order: Flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Boston, Petrel and McCulloch. The two store ships, Nanshan and Zeafiro, brought up the rear.

In that order they swept grandly before the city and faced the enemy in column line.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6,000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4,000 yards of the enemy, when the real battle began. The Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luon and Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with their four gunboats and the torpedo-boats inside the harbor.

The American ships passed backward and forward six times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered demoralization among the Spanish fleet and batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flag ship Reina Cristina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steam pipes had burst, and she was believed to be on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon after the fire became worse and worse, until they were burned to the water's edge.

The Don Ulloa made a most magnificent display of bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep afloat, he nailed her colors to her mast and sank with all hands fighting to the last. She was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clear by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working her guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the waters.

During the engagement a Spanish torpedo-boat crept along the shore and around the offing in an attempt to attack the American storeships, but she was promptly discovered. She was driven ashore and was actually blown to pieces.

The Mindanac had meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater.

The battle, which was started at about 5 A. M., and adjourned at 8:30 A. M., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 P. M. the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag.

She Spanish gunboats were then scuttled, the arsenal was on fire, and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the Spanish defenders on shore.

On the water the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns and slightly injured a dozen of the crew.

Shots passed dangerously close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship.

On the other hand, about 160 men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montejo, the Spanish admiral, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroyed in due course of time. The Reina Cristina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain, and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge. About 100 men were killed and 60 wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish wounded during the engagement at over 1,000 men.

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whaleboat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continually during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterwards hoisted a white flag in token of surrender

The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, but it was said Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled Wednesday after they had capitulated.

It is said the commodore ordered the cable to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

It is understood that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given.

It is said, that the Spanish commander informed the governor-general that it was advisable to surrender in the interest of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die. Even when the Spanish flagship was shot half away, her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern shattered by a shell and her steam pipe burst.

As yet, there are no further details.

After the day's fighting had ceased Commodore Dewey sent an ultimatum to the city battery, ordering it to cease firing or he would bombard it. The Petrel chased a gunboat up the river Pasig, and the Spanish captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender. The American captain replied:

"Unconditional surrender, or fight."

To this, the Spaniard answered:

"We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send for ammunition, because our stores is exhausted."

London, May 10.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives these details: There was an act of treachery on the part of the Spanish ship, which lowered her flag and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but the American guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close inshore behaved in the same way and shared her fate.

EXPENSES OF WAR

The Issuance of Bonds Favored by the President.

TALKED OVER BY CABINET

Senate's Action Causes President Uneasiness—May Throw Out Bond Feature, Which Would Interfere With Plans Mapped Out.

Washington, May 9.—At a cabinet meeting today, besides the war situation in its general aspect, there was some discussion of the relative merits of persons seeking brigadier-generalships and other commissions in the army. The president expressed himself very pronouncedly as opposed to the appointment to such responsible positions of those who have had no military experience.

One feature of the session was a discussion of the attitude of the senate in providing the "sinews of war" for defraying the expenditures of the war. The president has positive information that the senate committee on finance, which is still struggling with the war-revenue bill, will report the measure with the bond feature eliminated. This causes the administration great uneasiness and embarrassment, and the statement is made that the possibility of adverse action of the full body of the senate is a source of much anxiety.

The president laid before the cabinet the information he had as to what is to be looked for from the senate, and, while not expressing absolute confidence in favorable action by the senate with the bond feature incorporated, expressed the hope that there would be a satisfactory majority for the bond provision. Should it not become a part of the law, many urgent appropriations for the war will have to be held back. The money to be secured from bond sales, it is said, is needed imperatively for the execution of the plans mapped out, and adverse action by the senate was likely to interfere unless the money is otherwise provided, and by as speedy a method as by the issuance of bonds.

The administration is anxious to impress this fact upon congress, so that ample revenues may be at hand for a vigorous prosecution of the war. There was considerable gratification evinced at the general war outlook. There was a strong belief that the Spanish fleet, instead of sailing across the seas to intercept the Oregon or to come into the waters near home to begin operations, would be found eventually to be now progressing to some point closer to its own possessions on the other side of the ocean.

While there is great reticience on the part of members of the administration on the subject, there is excellent authority for the statement that the instructions of Admiral Sampson give him great latitude.

It was announced by Secretary Alger today that the volunteer army will consist of seven corps, each in command of a major-general.

Theodore Roosevelt was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel today. "Fighting Joe" Wheeler was the first of the major-generals of the volunteer army to be mustered in. Wheeler has the distinction of being the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the military service of the United States.

MANY FAILED TO PASS.

Twenty Per Cent of Washington Guardsmen Rejected.

Tacoma, May 9.—About 20 per cent of the members of the National Guard companies thus far examined by the examining surgeon at Camp Rogers have failed to pass on account of physical disability. Thursday night a meeting of the line officers of the regiment was held in one of the major's tents, and an expression was given by some of the company commanders that, if the same percentage of their men was refused, they would take their companies home and make no attempt to be mustered in. The officers also agreed upon a telegram, which was sent to Washington today, asking that the examining and mustering officers be instructed to admit the line officers of the regiment without subjecting them to the physical examination.

But Few Chosen.

Portland, Or., May 9.—Fully 40 per cent of the men examined yesterday at Camp McKinley failed to pass muster, most of them because they weighed too much or too little in proportion to their stature. Thirty men were rejected from Captain Heath's crack company from McMinnville. Company A of Portland, suffered a like fate. Not a jot or tittle was abated from the strict letter of the army regulations, and when the labors of the examining officers are concluded there promises to be little more left of the First regiment of volunteers than was left of the Light Brigade after the charge of Balaklava.

American Missionaries Massacred.

Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, May 7.—It is said that the insurgents engaged in the rebellion, which has grown out of the dissatisfaction with the hut tax and was announced yesterday, who burned the headquarters of the American missionaries in Shengay, in the Sherboro district, have attacked and destroyed the town of Rotifunk. It is further said that the members of the American mission located there, who were Sierra Leoneinans, have been massacred.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

Commodore Dewey Has at Last Been Heard From.

New York, May 9.—The World, in an extra edition just issued, publishes a dispatch from Hong Kong to the effect that news received there from Manila on the dispatch-boat McCulloch is to the effect that the entire Spanish fleet of 11 vessels was destroyed. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and 400 wounded. No lives were lost on the United States boats, but six persons were injured. Not one of the American ships was injured.

Confirmed in Washington.

Washington, May 9.—The navy department has received a cable from Hong Kong, announcing the arrival there of the revenue-cutter McCulloch.

THE LAFAYETTE RELEASED.

French Embassy Had Requested That She Be Allowed to Proceed.

Washington, May 9.—An international difficulty, connected with the seizure of the French steamer Lafayette, has been removed by the prompt release of the vessel immediately upon notice of her capture reaching the state department. The explanation of the action of the administration is given in the statement which follows, and which was issued from the White House tonight:

The Lafayette was released in pursuance of orders which were issued by the navy department previous to her seizure, but which had not been received by the commanding officers of the vessels that made the capture. The facts are that, on April 29, the French embassy made an informal inquiry as to whether the Lafayette, which left Saint Nazarre, France, for Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, before war was declared, or information of the blockade was received, would be allowed to land in Havana, her passengers, mail bags and the dispatch bag of the consulate-general of France, and take some French passengers on board. An assurance was given that, if this privilege should be granted, the steamer would be forbidden by the French consul to land goods.

The matter was duly considered, and it was decided that, without regard to the strict law of blockade, and as an act of courtesy, the request of the French government should be acceded to. Orders were accordingly sent on the second day of May.

When information was received of the capture of the steamer and of her having been brought to Key West, these orders were communicated to her captors, with instructions to release the steamer and see that the orders were duly delivered, so that they might be carried into effect. No demand was made either by or on behalf of the French government, directly or indirectly, for the steamer's release. The Wilmington will escort the Lafayette to Havana tonight.

Caused Excitement in Paris.

London, May 9.—A special dispatch from Paris says the seizure of the Lafayette has intensified the bitter feeling against the United States. Angry expressions are heard. The United States embassy is under special police protection, in view of a possible hostile demonstration.

TO SOLVE ARCTIC PROBLEM.

Another Expedition Starts to the North Headed by Walter Wellman.

New York, May 9.—Walter Wellman will start Tuesday on another expedition in an endeavor to reach the north pole. He hopes also to determine the fate of Andre, who has not been heard from since two days after he stepped into his balloon. Mr. Wellman, who was at the Gilsey house, said:

"I am extremely hopeful that this expedition will be more successful than our last, when we reached 81 degrees 10 minutes north of Spitzbergen, and then met with distaster. We were absent about eight months before; this time we expect to remain about 18 months.

"After leaving Archangel, Russia, we are to get 75 dogs and will proceed direct to Franz Josef land. While taking observations there we shall try to hunt Andre. If he is alive I believe he is near there. We hope to reach Cape Flora about July 15 or August 1, and to establish a supply station.

"We expect to pass the winter between parallels 82 and 83 in huts, now and then, however, running about on snowshoes, training our dogs and testing our equipments. About February 10 we propose to start north over the ice. Contrary to the popular idea, even at the north pole, the summer is too warm for good traveling, because the power of the sun constantly shining makes the snow soft and slushy, and renders it difficult to drag the sledges. The favorable season, therefore, lasts from early in February to early in June, a period of about 16 weeks. It is for this 16 weeks our plans have been laid, carrying just enough provisions to take us through June.

"The distance from our winter station to the pole will be about 500 statute miles, or a round trip of about 1,000 miles. If we are able to cover from nine to 10 miles a day, and keep everlastingly at it, we may do the whole thing. In my judgment we are going finely outfitted on a sound plan, and we shall have a big chance of solving what is known as the Arctic problem. At any rate, we expect to be back home a year from next fall."

Purchased Hanna's Yacht.

Cleveland, O., May 9.—The splendid steel steam yacht Comanche, built by the Globe iron works for M. H. Hanna in 1896, has been bought by the government. The vessel has made several trips to the coast. Hanna paid approximately $150,000 for the Comanche.