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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.

Madrid newspapers maintain that Cervera's fleet is sailing in the direction of the Philippines.

The secretary of war has sent congress a request for appropriations amounting to $53,879,359. These appropriations will be used for the equipment and maintenance until June 1, 1899, of the 125,000 volunteers recently called for by the president.

Santiago is to be invested by a land force. Government officials think a naval attack alone might not be effective. Haste is essential, as the prospect of the early approach of the cyclone season makes Schley's stay in the open sea perilous. Secretary Alger intimates that the invasion of Porto Rico will promptly follow the fall of Santiago.

The state department and the attorney-general, by direction of the president, are working hard in the preparation of a form of government for Cuba after the Spaniards are driven out. An effort is being made to have a complete plan for these operations ready to be put into effect as soon as peace is declared.

Loaded with wealth but deserted and starving, John Rochel, once a well-known manufacturer of Sioux City, Ia., perished last April on the trail between Dawson and Dyea, Alaska. The news of his death reached Sioux City in a letter to his widow by Richard Hendrickson, from Seattle. He was abandoned by his comrades and left to die.

In the engagement at Santiago the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon was struck twice by shells from the Massachusetts and the batteries were badly damaged by the firing of the cruiser New Orleans. Three hundred shots were fired by the Americans. No American vessel was hit and no one on the ships injured. The Spanish loss was not heavy.

Chas. W. Post, who has just returned from Hong Kong, says that previous to the battle of Manila, Admiral Dewey had a social passage at arms with Prince Henry, a brother of Emperor William of Germany. Prince Henry slighted the United States at a series of toasts tendered at a banquet, and was made to apologize to the hero of Manila. The apology was written.

A World dispatch from Madrid says: Spain will yield no territory, and will not listen to peace overtures on such a basis.

The schooner Jane Gray, which left Seattle for Kotzebue sound with a party of prospectors, on board has been wrecked off Cape Flattery.

The converted yacht Wasp reports having gone into Cienfuegos harbor and sighting three Spanish cruisers, probably of Cervera's fleet.

Secretary Alger, in a letter to congress says that 15,000 or 20,000 troops will go to Cuba at once and be followed, as soon as possible, by 50,000 more.

Two volunteer regiments will embark at San Francisco this week. The troops selected to go immediately are the First Colorado and Tenth Pennsylvania infantry. The coming campaign at the Philippines is being carefully mapped out.

The Florida expedition is now safe with Garcia's army. A letter has been received in Key West from one of the American members of the party, which was written after the landing was made.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by two Spanish torpedo boats to destroy the ships of Schley's fleet, but they were repulsed and took shelter beneath the guns of the forts. This engagement, it is said, was the first hostile movement off Santiago.

The war department is massing rations for 30 days for the troops assembled at Jacksonville under the command of Major-General Lee. Officials decline to say how many men are to be concentrated there, or whether they will stay at that place for the full 30 days for which rations are provided.

A French correspondent at Madrid says he learns on the highest authority that Cervera is well on his way to Manila. The vessels in Santiago harbor, he says, are Villamil's torpedo-boats. The Cape Verde squadron is due at Manila shortly. Cervera's orders are to destroy Dewey's fleet, and to intercept and capture or destroy the American transports en route from San Francisco.

Amid the music of a hundred bands, the cheers of hundreds of thousands of people, the blasts of many whistles and the waving of innumerable flags, the trans-Mississippi exposition was formally opened in Omaha. Nothing occurred to mar the occasion. President McKinley addressed the assembled multitude by long-distance telephone, touched the magic button and the exposition was dedicated.

Minor News Items.

Maj. Henry T. Stanton, the widely known Kentucky poet, died at Frankfort.

J. C. Fickes, of Steubenville, O., has constructed a boat propelled on the bicycle principle.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and other novels, has been granted a divorce from Dr. Swain M. Burnett, with permission to use her maiden name, Hodgson

LATER NEWS.

At Cynthiana the shock was accompanied by a loud report and meteors fell for several hours.

A severe eartquake, lasting for about two minutes, occurred in Northern Kentucky, Monday.

The first-class armored Spanish cruiser Carlo Alberto, bound for Cuba, has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Oregon election returns indicate that Geer, for governor, and Tongue and Moody, for congress, are elected.

Saturday afternoon the torpedo-boat Davis was successfully launched from the iron works of Wolff & Zwicker, at Portland, Or.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the house directing the secretary of the navy to have prepared and delivered suitable medals of honor to Lieutenant Hobson and each member of his crew, for the gallant service they rendered the United States.

Cape Haytien advices of June 6 say: At 8 o'clock this morning strong cannonading was heard before Fort Aguadores. A quarter of an hour later the noise of cannonading was greatly increased, the firing evidently proceeding from guns of the largest caliber.

A special from Kingston reports that 5,000 United States troops have landed near Punuta Cabrera, a little to the west of Santiago, where a junction was effected with General Calixto Garcia's army of 3,000 insurgents. It is added that the landing was effected under cover of the fire of Sampson's fleet. With the troops were several heavy guns.

It is reported from Kingston, Jamaica, that the battle-ship Oregon saw a long craft sneaking close to shore and heading towards Santiago harbor. She signalled the craft to turn, and the signals were improperly answered, whereupon the Oregon opened fire upon her. A 13-inch shell struck the torpedo-boat amidship, and she sank with all hands. The vessel is supposed to have been the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror, trying to make her way from Porto Rico into the harbor of Santiago, to rejoin the fleet of Cervera.

The department of war Monday morning sent a list of prisoners at Fort McPherson to Admiral Sampson, and the admiral himself will enter into communication with Cervera respecting an exchange of prisoners. Cervera will be allowed to select from the list persons whom he is willing to take in exchange for Constructor Hobson and the gallant crew that manned the Merrimac on her last run. The officials hardly expect to complete the exchange of prisoners in less than two weeks.

A Madrid dispatch says: At 1 o'clock Sunday evening 20 American warships opened a hot attack on Santiago, but they were so far distant their shells did not reach the forts. Seeing the futility of the enemy's cannonade, the Spaniards made no reply to their fire, awaiting the near approach of the ships, but the attacking fleet remained in its distant position. The dispatch further says the bombardment lasted 45 minutes and was not resumed. Sixteeen American warships are still moored at the same place, in sight of Santiago.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says 16 warships have been sent to reinforce Cervera at Santiago.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the new Russian cruiser Sveitlana, 3,828 tons displacement, has been ordered to the Pacific.

The movement against Porto Rico is likely to be launched immediately. Schley's warships are to be left to dispose of the Santiago matter, while the military forces will at once begin the campaign of conquest at the island further East.

Major-General Merritt has been ordered to hasten the departure of the Manila expedition. The administration intends to get the entire Philippines expedition under way at the earliest practicable moment. Measures have been taken to render Manila bay impregnable.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee commanding, has arrived at New York. Sigsbee says he had plenty of target practice off Santiago and that Cervera is bottled up. While cruising before Santiago he went in so close to the harbor that he was able to make sketches of the fortifications, which were sent to Washington.

Commodore Schley's official report of the Santiago fight has been received by the president. He says there is no reasonable doubt that Cervera's fleet is inside the harbor, that his firing was to learn the strength of the enemy's batteries, and was in that respect entirely satisfactory. None of his vessels were hit and no casualties occurred.

Ambassador Hay called at the foreign office in London, Monday, and presented evidence that Spanish officials are making Canada a base of operations, and protested against the continuance of this practice. The protest is based on the fact that it would be a breach of neutrality for Great Britain to permit her territory to be used for such hostile purposes. Hay also recently drew the attention of the foreign office to the small exportations from Great Britain of war munitions for Spain.

It is reported that Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, will soon retire from active duty because of ill health.

James H. Mead, one of the oldest theatrical managers in America, died suddenly at his home in New York city. He was 68 years old.

Belgium has been caught in a deliberate violation of neutrality law. She permitted the steamer Ravenna to load at Antwerp with war munitions, supposedly for the Spaniards.

A NAVAL COMBAT

The Dispatches Report a Battle Off Haytien Coast.

VANGUARD OF CADIZ FLEET

Three Spanish and Four American Vessels Engaged—The Latter Probably Scouts—A Spanish Torpedo-Boat Destroyer Sunk at Santiago.

Cape Haytien, June 7.—The United States troopship Resoulte, formerly the Yorktown, under convoy of the torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower, the convertd Ogden Goelet yacht of the same name, arrived at Mole St. Nicholas Saturday and departed shortly after.

Advices from Mole St. Nicholas say that Saturday, some distance off Jean Rabel, a port on the west coast of Hayti, half way between Port de Paix and Mole St. Nicholas, a combat took place between three Spanish and four Amerian warships. The American ships are said to have withdrawn from the combat. One of the Spanish warships entered the harbor of Jean Rabel for water. Officers of ships lying at St. Nicholas Mole were extremely reticent.

Jean Rabel is an insurgent seaport, and there is no telegraphic station there. It is thought possible that the Spanish ships encountered were the vanguard of the Cadiz fleet. The names of the American ships were not ascertained, but it is believed here that they were probably scout boats.

Troopship Pursued.

Port au Prince, June 7.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba, there were not more than 17 ships in the offing all day, and it is believed there that the three missing vessels have gone for provisions and munitions of war.

At 6 o'clock this evening, the steamer Nouvelle Voldregue arrived here from Cape Haytien, after touching at all the ports along the coast She reports that yesterday, at Mole St. Nicholas, she saw the United States troopship Resolute awaiting instructions. The vessel was under convoy.

It was ascertained from passengers on the Voldregue that the Resolute had been pursued, between Jean Rabel and Mole St. Nicholas, by two Spanish corvettes. From the same source, it is learned that Admiral Cervera's squadron is not, in its entirety, in the port of Santiago de Cuba, but that only a cruiser, supposed to be the Colon, one torpedo-boat and two auxiliary cruisers are there.

A dispatch from a government source at Port au Prince says:

"A Haytien informant, now in Santiago de Cuba, says the destitution has greatly increased since the bombardment began, and the military commander has been forced to reduce the rations of the soldiers, among whom there is much discontent."

Spanish Destroyer Sunk.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—A dispatch from Port au Prince says a vessel that has arrived there from Santiago de Cuba reports that the Americans sunk on Friday night the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror.

The assumption, based on dispatches from Madrid, has been that the destroyer Terror, after leaving Fort de France, went to Porto Rico, and it is possible that the Port Antonio dispatch confuses her with her sister destroyer, the Furor, as has several times been done in dispatches from other points.

CHARLES V. GRIDLEY.

Death of the Commander of the Cruiser Olympia.

Washington, June 7.—Captain Chas. V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received at the navy department this afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt, of the navy, dated Kobe, Japan, June 4, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement:

"Captain Gridley died today. The remains accompany me on the Coptic."

Captain Charles Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of great prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain. As the commander of Admiral Dewey's splendid flagship and one of the admiral's chief advisers, Captain Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila bay and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Admiral Dewey directed the movements of the squadron from the bridge of the vessel. It was not known for several weeks after the engagement that Captain Gridley had suffered from it, and even now the precise nature of his trouble is not disclosed.

Accident on the San Francisco.

Provincetown, Mass., June 7.—A fatal accident occurred last night on the cruiser San Francisco. By the fall of a whaleboat from the davits, Claus Wessel, coxswain, was drowned and Seaman Stevenson sustained a fractured leg. Wessel was 30 years old. His body was recovered this afternoon.

Great Britain's marine steam tonnage is today 6,720,703—about as much as that of all other nations added together.

MUST MOVE ON.

No Room for Lieutenant Carranza in the Dominion of Canada.

Washington, June 7.—Steps have been taken by which Lieutenant Carranza, who has conducted the Spanish spy system at Montreal, with his associate, Senor du Bosc, the former first secretary of the Spanish legation here, will be expelled from Canada within the next few days, unless they adopt their own means to leave before an international question is raised as to their presence in Canada. The Carranza letter, detailing his spy system, was communicated to the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, together with all other information bearing on the operations of the Spaniards in Canada. The ambassador was quick to act in the matter, and, without awaiting the slow process of the mail he cabled the entire matter to the foreign office.

No doubt is entertained as to the speedy action of the authorities at London, now that a specific case has been made out against the Spanish officials in Canada. They would have taken the initiative, had there been more than suspicion as to the operations of Carranza. But the Carranza letter was proof positive, and the British officials will move quickly and of their own volition toward securing adequate redress. The state department has not cabled Ambassador Hay, not deeming it necessary to do more than simply lay the facts before the British ambassador here. It is expected Lord Salisbury will call the attention of the Spanish government to the undesirability of having Carranza and du Bosc remain in Canada, as their actions are so obviously hostile to the United States.

Says He Wrote the Letter.

Montreal, June 7.—Tonight Lieutenant Carranza admitted that he was the author of the letter made public yesterday by the secret service, and that it was the one stolen a week ago from his residence.

"It is a translation," he said, "of the letter I wrote to my cousin, but it is not as I wrote it. Words have been changed and whole sentences—yes, even paragraphs—inserted to make it suit the ends of the United States government.

ON BOARD THE SOLACE.

Wounded and Sick Are Brought Back From the Front.

New York, June 7.—The ambulance ship Solace came into port today, having on board 54 wounded and sick, some of whom had been transferred from the American warships in Cuban waters and others taken from the hospital at Key West. Her after-deck had been tented over with canvas, and in swinging hammocks lay half a dozen of the more seriously ill of the patients. The convalescing room was the basking place of a score or more of the poor fellows who had not given up the fight without a struggle, while the privilege of the decks was accorded all those who were able to move about or anxious to watch the green hills as the good ship moved in shoreward.

The Solace anchored off Tompkinsville early this morning, and she was boarded by press representatives. She left Key West Wednesday afternoon, and came through to New York without incident until Saturday night, when the gale tumbled her about to some extent, and made things uncomfortable for the patients. But the sea voyage was a tonic to the men. They had left behind the sweltering seas of the tropics, and the exhausting winds for refreshing breezes.

Some of them had gathered together in little groups on the voyage up many a time and told again the story of a brush with the Spaniards or the nights on watch at the blockade Four of the heroes of the Nashville and the Marblehead were among the patients on the Solace, Robert Voltz, of San Francisco, and Harry Hendrickson, Joe Davis and Kuchmeister, of New York. They are the wounded of that gallant band of volunteers who cut the cable at Cienfuegos nearly a month ago. It is a tale that has been told before. The effort will live in history, side by side, with the Merrimac's journey down the narrows at Santiago.

The Solace has on board 54 patients removed from southern waters.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Negro Fiend a Victim of Mob Vengeance in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., June 7.—A special from Shreveport, La., says: A thousand people gathered at Doyline, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific railway, about 18 miles from here, to witness the burning at the stake of William Street, a negro who brutally outraged Mrs. Parrish. The crime was committed May 30. The people erected a post near the railroad track, near town, and had the light wood and kindling saturated with coal oil, preparatory to chaining Street to the post.

The flames were started at 1 o'clock. It was a sickening sight, which lasted 10 minutes, when Street was a charred mass.

Well-known lawyers made speeches warning the crowd of negroes that such crimes would not be tolerated in a civilized community.

Anxious for Peace.

Washington, June 7.—The belief is growing in the best-informed government circles that Spain is sincerely anxious to make peace, and that even now she is seeking a favorable opportunity to make overtures in that direction. Numerous evidences of this have come to the attention of the authorities here, but up to this time no actual move has been made toward ascertaining on what basis the United States would consider peace.

MERRIMAC SUNK

Blown Up by a Spanish Torpedo in Santiago Harbor.

TRIED TO FORCE A PASSAGE

Spaniards Allowed Her to Cross First Defense Line—Number of Victims Not Reported—Fleet Renewed Bombardment of Forts and Squadron.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 6.—The American fleet, according to advices received by cable from Santiago de Cuba, the cable being under Spanish control, opened fire again at 3 o'clock this morning on the fortifications and warships.

The cannonade was well sustained until 4 A. M.

One of the American auxiliary cruisers (well armed) attempted to force the passage into the harbor. The Spanish allowed the cruiser to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line, they discharged a torpedo, which broke a great hole in her side and caused her to sink almost instantly, bow first.

One officer, one engineer and six sailors were made prisoners by the Spaniards.

A GREAT FLEET.

Sampson and Schley Have Joined Their Forces.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6. — Rear-Admiral Sampson, with the cruiser New York, his flagship, accompanied by the battle-ship Oregon, cruiser Mayflower and the torpedo boat Porter, joined Commodore Schley's squadron off Santiago Wednesday morning, and their combined commands have the Spanish fleet securely locked in the harbor.

Admiral Sampson left the heavy monitors and light gunboats off Cardenas Monday morning, all danger of the appearance of the Spaniards from the eastward having been removed with the definited information that Schley had hunted them to their holes, and under command of Commodore Watson, the monitors and gunboats returned to reinforce the blockade on the north coast of Cuba.

Admiral Sampson did not assume command of the amalgamated squadrons on his arrival. Each squadron retains its separate entirety, and Commodore Schley has his single-starred pennant on the Brooklyn.

The American fleet off Santiago now numbers 12 fighting ships, two colliers and a cable-cutting ship. Neither the Solace, the hospital ship, nor the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which the dispatch boat Dauntless passed on her way here, has yet put in an appearance. The fighting ships are the New York, Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Dolphin, Mayflower and Vixen, and the torpedo-boat Porter. There is every indication that active operations will begin at once.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLAGSHIP, THE NEW YORK.

10:26 A. M.—A dispatch from Santiago says that the vessel sunk is understood to be the Merrimac. Only the extremities of her funnel and two masts are seen above water.

The News From Port au Prince.

Port au Prince, Hayti, June 6.—This morning at 8 o'clock, the American squadron began the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, and a lively cannonading ensued for two hours, which silenced the Spanish batteries.

An American vessel, the Merrimac, described in the cable from Santiago as an auxiliary cruiser, made a dash to force the entrance, succeeded in passing the first line of defenses, but was torpedoed about 500 feet up the channel. She went down "perpendicularly." An officer, an engineer and six seamen were taken prisoners. The number of victims is unknown.

Only the funnel and mastheads of the sunken vessel can be seen.

There is great excitement in the city. A part of the population assisted in the fighting on the heights. Every body is astounded at the audacity of the American vessel.

The American squadron was cruising all the while in the offing.

(It will be noted that there is an important discrepancy as to the time at which the bombardment is said to have begun this morning between the dispatches from Cape Haytien and Port au Prince, the former saying 3 o'clock and the latter 8 o'clock. It is possible that this arises from a confusion between the figures 3 and 8. The Santiago advices in reference to the sunken vessel as an auxiliary cruiser is probably a mistake. The Merrimac is a collier, and has always been a collier.)

Navy Department's Advices.

Washington, June 6.—Notwitstanding the rather positive statement coming from Jamaica to the effect that the second Spanish fleet from Cadiz has crossed the Atlantic and is about to join Cervera at Santiago, the officers of the navy department refuse to be frightened at what they declare to be a bugaboo. It appears that the basis of their confidence is a telegraphic report of as late date as yesterday, declaring that the Cadiz fleet is still at Cadiz. Moreover, they know that there are not as many as 16 ships in that fleet.

London, June 6.—According to a dispatch from Madrid, El Heraldo, with regard to the situation at Santiago de Cuba, says:

"It is one more disenchantment which proves that there is no remedy for Spain's misfortunes. Cervera's squadron at Santiago is of little advantage, either to itself or to what it represents. It can neither hinder the Yankees' expedition, nor strengthen the defense of Havana. Spain was never before led through such a strait road of perdition."

The cable which binds Cuba to Madrid and the outside world was cut today.

Pending the execution of Admiral Sampson's plan of campaign, our ships form a cordon about the entrance of Santiago harbor to prevent the possible egress of the Spaniards.

Communication has also been had with the shore. The mountains and hills which surround Santiago are in full possession of the Cuban insurgents.

The reconnoissance made by our ships, principallly the smaller yachts and torpedo-boats, which are able to creep close inshore at night, has pretty definitely determined the location and character of the defenses of the harbor. Several new batteries have been thrown up on the high ground on each side of the entrance, and it is evident the Spaniards are prepared to make a strong resistance.

NOT A SPANISH VICTORY.

Collier May Have Been Sent in to Blockade the Channel.

Washington, June 6. — The Post says: There is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the naval officials in Washington that the sending of the collier into the harbor was a prearranged move on the part of Admiral Sampson. The use of a collier, the unusual hour of the morning, the necessity of blockading the channel so as to relieve some of the ships of the squadron from remaining stationed off Santiago, the importance of discovering whether the mines were effective—all these make it certain that the Merrimac was deliberately sent to her destruction. It was not a Spanish victory—it was a cleverly arranged scheme on the part of the American Admiral, and it was successful.

The eight men in a Spanish prison are the real heroes of the war. If the Merrimac went in under her own crew, it is interesting to know that her complement of officers consisted of Commander J. M. Miller; Lieutenant W. W. Gilmer, executive officer; Ensigns J. R. Y. Blakely and J. M. Luby, and First Engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Blakely from Pennsylvania, and Luby and Crank from Texas.

It is expected that reports will be received today from Admiral Sampson which will give details of the Merrimac's destruction, and the names of the eight men who have been captured.

John U. Smith Indicted.

Port Townsend, June 6. — The steamer Farallon, which arrived here tonight, from Alaska, brings news that in addition to the indictment of eight customs officers, the grand jury at Sitka has brought in two true bills against John U. Smith, ex-United States commissioner at Skagway, on charges of extortion and accepting bribes. Smith has been arrested.