

The Santiam News

REGIO.....OREGON

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Cited From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The house, by a vote of 90 to 48, has refused to consider the senate immigration bill.

As a result of the deficiency of rainfall in the principal grain-growing districts, California's wheat crop is pronounced a failure.

The expedition under command of Captain Dorst, Fourth cavalry, which left Tampa on the transport Gussie, has made a successful landing within 50 miles of Havana.

The correspondent in Rome of newspapers in Paris all affirm that a revolution in Italy is imminent, and that a popular rising throughout the country will not long be delayed.

A bold attempt was made to hold up the stage running from Alturas to Redding, Cal. The highwaymen three times shot the driver, who, however, fought desperately, and finally succeeded in beating off his bold assailants.

The Manila rebels cannot be restrained, and massacres of Spanish priests and officials continue. A proclamation issued by the rebel chief calling upon all insurgents to obey Dewey's orders fails to completely stop the bloody work.

A serious outbreak by hungry Spanish peasants occurred in the town of Logoson, Spain. Grain stores were attacked and pillaged. A cavalry troop charged the mob, but it was repulsed by a determined onslaught made by women armed with axes and cutlery.

A Hong Kong special to a New York paper says a trading vessel from the Philippines report having witnessed the destruction of a Spanish warship by the United States gunboat Concord at Hulo. The fight lasted two hours. There was no casualty or damage on the Concord.

Commissioner-General Egan has ordered the purchase of 1,000,000 rations at San Francisco for the troops to be sent to help Admiral Dewey complete the conquest of the Philippines, and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered two fine steamers as transports.

The Hawaiian mail has arrived in Washington, and it is given out that the Hawaiian government stands ready to afford the United States all possible aid in carrying out its military and naval plans in the Pacific, furnishing its ships coal, refuge and facilities for repairing.

A Cadiz special says the Spanish war and naval departments are advancing preparations for a relief expedition to the Philippines, which it is said will be composed of 8,000 regular soldiers and two battalions of marines. Instructions have been sent to General Augustin to hold out as long as possible, 40 days being required for the arrival of an expedition going by way of the Suez canal and the Red sea.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered about 30 ships with a capacity of 25,000 men. They are to be used to convey troops to the Philippines and Cuba.

The Spanish government has no money to buy war supplies, and will therefore insist that the cortes sit continuously until credits are voted. Provisions and especially wheat are becoming scarce at Madrid.

A correspondent of a London paper says Sagasta knows Spain's cause is hopeless. He acknowledges the situation is most grave, and again declares that his country was forced into war by the United States.

It is asserted in Hong Kong that Admiral Dewey finds the insurgents at the Philippines growing dangerous. He cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so. Massacres are said to have occurred outside Manila, the insurgents killing Spanish women and children.

Under the law Admiral Dewey and his men have become entitled to a rich bounty. Even if the numerical importance of the fleet of Admiral Montojo has been cut, the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron will be entitled to share among them something like \$187,000 bounty money.

Sir Charles Dilke, an eminent British authority, when asked whether any question of international law or practice affected the United States' right to retain the Philippines, said: "None whatever. The States will hold the Philippines by the right of conquest. No power or persons will have the slightest title to interfere."

A large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. The physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of cigarettes, the rejections are about 50 per cent.

The entire gang of train robbers who held up the Santa Fe train near Oro Grand, Cal., has been led in jail. On the Yukon, at a distance of from 700 to 800 miles from the sea, there are many points where the river is 20 miles wide.

Col. William Ayers, who died at his residence in Philadelphia, enjoyed the distinction of having been the first union prisoner who was exchanged during the rebellion.

In New Zealand two persons working together constructed a factory. George A. Foster, president of the Fowler Packing Company of Kansas City, has given Kansas university a gift of \$18,000.

A writer declares that 500,000 men now do work with the aid of machinery which needed 16,000,000 persons to do a few years ago.

Litigation over a hearse at Bar Harbor, after a year's continuance, was brought to an end by an agreement between the parties that the hearse be sold and the proceeds devoted to paying the costs and lawyer's fees.

LATER NEWS.

The end of the severed Manila cable is said to be on board an American war vessel.

The Spanish "official" version of the bombardment of San Juan is that the American fleet was gloriously beaten back.

Rioting was more serious than at first reported at Laila. Later advice says that many persons were killed and wounded during the conflict.

The North German Gazette of Berlin says it means the insurgents of the Philippine islands have secured all the arms stored at Cavite arsenals.

A Madrid dispatch says it is reported that a strong military expedition is being organized at Cadiz and that it will shortly proceed to the Philippine islands escorted by the Cadiz fleet.

The war department's plans for an immediate invasion of Cuba have been materially changed by the news of the presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters. It will delay the movement for a time.

Four of the men killed on the Winslow were laid to rest in the city cemetery at Key West. They were buried in the shallow lime rock, side by side with the graves of the victims of the Maine. The body of Ensign Bagley was sent home for interment.

The Spanish fleet sighted off Martinique is said to have consisted of five large warships and two torpedo-boats. The American squadron now at San Juan includes Sampson's six strongest warships, the New York, Iowa, Cincinnati, Indiana, Detroit and Mayflower.

There is a suspicion in Washington that Frenchmen were behind the guns at Cardenas Wednesday. It is said they shot too well for Spaniards. An inquiry is probable, and if the suspicion proves to be well grounded, complications may ensue between the United States and France over the incident.

The transport steamer Gussie, which left Key West with a big expedition for Cuba Wednesday night, had a lively engagement with the Spanish at Cabanas, province of Pinar del Rio, but succeeded in accomplishing her mission. The Gussie carried 7,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition for the Cubans.

Chaos reigns at Sneyitas, Cuba. Every boat in the harbor has been jammed into the narrow channel to be sunk at the first sign of attack. Two thousand soldiers guard the entrance, 12 miles from the city. The Spanish commander told the starting citizens to go into the country, as he could not feel them. Many soldiers are joining the insurgents to get food. Conditions at Puerto Principe are still worse.

The whereabouts of the Spanish Cavalry fleet has at last been definitely ascertained. Secretary Long has received advice from Martinique, Windward Islands, that it had been sighted to the westward of that island. Upon receipt of this information Long immediately ordered Commodore Schley, at Hampton roads, to put to sea with the flying squadron. It is believed that the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish fleet.

A column of 8,000 Spaniards started for Meron, Cuba, carrying a flag of truce. When fired upon by the insurgents, the commander sent word that he was no longer making war upon the Cubans, but was going to the coast to fight the Americans. General Lopez replied: "Spain cannot fight the United States without fighting us. Their war is ours." Then he again opened fire. The Spaniards lost 900 men in four days' march to the sea.

Sampson's squadron is said to have met and defeated the Cape Verde fleet in a naval battle east of Hayti. The report cannot be verified.

Germany has intimated to the United States, it is said in London, that she expects to have a voice in the disposition of the Philippine islands.

A boarding-house burned in Chicago and three of the inmates lost their lives, while four others were injured. A number of narrow escapes are reported.

A special received in Washington from Fort de France Martinique says an American squadron of nine ships is bombarding San Juan, Porto Rico. Secretary Long says the report is premature.

A Washington correspondent says that Admiral Dewey has had instructions sent him from Washington ordering the immediate destruction of all Spanish warships and fortifications at the Philippines.

Spain is overrun with plotters. Weylerites, Carlists and Republicans are each striving to raise a revolt. Their latest scheme is to obstruct procedure in parliament, so that the people will be in an explosive mood when the next Spanish reverse shall occur.

A Havana special to a London paper says: Four American vessels opened fire on Cienfuegos Wednesday and attempted to land arms and men in barges. The Spanish troops, assisted by the fort, drove off the invaders. The American guns destroyed the cable station. A second attempt to land was also frustrated. The fighting continued for eight hours, and it is rumored that the Americans lost heavily. Altogether 14 Spaniards were wounded.

The United States government has established censorship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana.

The oldest house in Pennsylvania has been damaged by fire in Chester. It was built in 1668 and was long used as a tavern, and later as a playhouse.

Underground London contains 3,000 miles of sewers, 34,000 miles of telegraph wires, 4,500 miles of water mains, 3,200 miles of gas pipes, all definitely fixed.

With an apparatus called the myophone a French scientist claims to have proved that the nerves may live hours after the death of the body.

Col. John S. Mosby, of guerrilla fame, now a resident of San Francisco, has wired to Gen. Miles for permission to raise a battalion or regiment of volunteers for special service in the front.

Glass bricks are gradually coming into use, and it is said that glass will soon be used for making statues for public squares, as it resists the corroding effect of the weather much better than marble or granite.

SAN JUAN BOMBARDED

Capital of Porto Rico Demolished.

AMERICAN SHIPS UNHURT

Battle-Ship Iowa Fired the First Shot—Response From More Fortresses Very Weak—Explosion Fled to the Interior for Safety.

Fort At Princes, Hayti, May 14.—The American fleet under Rear-Admiral Sampson, bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico today.

The bombardment began this morning. Rear-Admiral Sampson, with nine warships, arrived before San Juan just before sunrise. At a signal, the battle-ship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. The battle-ship Indiana then opened fire. In a few minutes more, more fortresses were reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost instantly.

The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the auxiliary cruiser Yale, which took her crew on board.



BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN BY THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

which took her crew on board. Morro fired but three shots from her heavy guns. There were but seven shots fired from the big guns of the American squadron. These left Morro castle a crumbling ruin. Her guns were mute and her gunners killed or in flight.

Then began the attack on the land batteries and fortifications about the government buildings and the palace. Here the cruisers did effective service and soon the postoffice and palace of the governor were tumbled about the ears of the officials, the guns dismounted or abandoned, wreck, ruin and death everywhere. The Spaniards pluckily served their guns as long as there was any hope, but their fire was slow and wild.

One American seaman aboard the flagship New York was killed and nine wounded. Not a single American ship was harmed. The city had been deserted by merchants and non-combatants. The foreign consuls had followed the refugees into the country and the troops were reported panic stricken. The volunteers had fled.

But Governor Macias stuck to his post, giving orders and asserting that he would die before he would surrender. A woman remained by his side. It was his daughter Paulina, the belle of San Juan. When other women fled in yellow fear, she remained. As great shells shrieked and burst, throwing the city into confusion, she was urged to go, but she refused to stay by her father. As the terror-stricken volunteers rushed pell-mell through the streets, disordered and leaderless, she appeared and tried to rally them.

As a last resort she urged the men to stand by the mine which had been laid under San Juan's streets, and to blow the Yankees into the air if they should succeed in effecting a landing. But her importunities were in vain, and the story, as it is told here, represents the Spaniards as eager to surrender before the city itself is battered down.

The Garrison's Surrender. London, May 14.—The Evening News says: San Juan de Porto Rico surrendered at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The dispatch adds that damage was done to the city and that a number of important buildings collapsed.

The Iowa and Detroit, according to this dispatch, fired 430 shots with terrible effect. The New York was hit once, and one seaman was killed and four wounded. The Iowa was hit once and two men were slightly wounded. The dispatch winds up with announcing that the American fleet is now outside San Juan awaiting the coming of the Spanish fleet.

Soldier of a Spanish Spy. Washington, May 14.—George Downing, the Spanish spy arrested here several days ago, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself at the barracks in which he was confined.

Auburn, Cal., May 14.—George Downing, the suspected Spanish spy, who hanged himself in Washington, is believed by many here to have been at one time a resident of this place. He was a barber and had a shop at Newcastle. Later he took to mining and mined around Auburn and Blue Canyon. When he left here it was said he enlisted in the navy. Downing was a man of intelligence, but very erratic. He was married in this country.

Montgomery, Ala., May 14.—The second regiment of the United States cavalry passed through here on route to Mobile this afternoon. In the first section was a Spanish spy in irons and under guard. He was discovered after the train had left Chattanooga, and immediately put under arrest. It was impossible to get particulars as to the spy against this man.

SAW TWO TORPEDO BOATS.

Spanish War Vessels Sighted Off Nantuxet Shoals.

New York, May 14.—The British steamer Montonic, which arrived yesterday, reports that two torpedo-boats were passed near Nantuxet shoals yesterday. Captain Mann said:

"At about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 11, in latitude 40-30, longitude 68, a long, low-lying craft was seen approaching under the shadows of the Montonic's smoke. It came along rapidly and was seen to be a torpedo-boat. It flashed a light on us and crossed under our stern, going to the east, and fired a rocket, which was answered by dot-and-dash flashes. The night was too dark to distinguish anything of the nationality of the stranger.

"At daylight, about 30 miles east of Nantuxet south shoal lightship, another torpedo-boat was seen in the line of the sun which dazzled the water too much to make her out plainly. She was of the destroyer class, and a very large boat with a large funnel. Guns were mounted on the bow. She appeared to be one of the recent English type of torpedo-boat destroyers, and I am sure there is no vessel of her class in the American navy. The Montonic ran close to the lightship on Nantuxet, reported to the presence of the torpedo-boat."

DEWEY RAISING GUNS.

Securing Those on the Sunken Spanish Ships.

Washington, May 14.—Secretary Long this afternoon received the fol-

BAD DAY AT CARDENAS

Torpedo Boat Damaged By Spanish Fire.

ENSIGN AND FOUR MEN KILLED

Gunboats Wilmington and Hudson Were in the Fight but Were Uninjured—Dead and Wounded Taken to Key West—Caused by Carelessness.

Key West, May 14.—America's first dead fell yesterday in a fierce and bloody combat off Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba. Five men were blown to pieces and five were wounded on the torpedo-boat Winslow. The dead are:

Worth Bagley, ensign. John Varney, sailor. John Deery, first-class fireman. G. R. Hook, first-class fireman. F. H. B. Tunnell (colored), cabin cook.

Four were wounded. The battle lasted 35 minutes. It was between the torpedo-boat Winslow, the auxiliary tug Hudson and the gunboat Wilmington on one side, and the

Cardenas batteries and four Spanish gunboats on the other.

The Winslow was the main target of the enemy, and was put out of service. The other American vessels were not damaged, except that the Hudson's two ventilators were slightly scratched by flying shot. The enemy's loss is largely conjectural. One of their gunboats caught fire and the men of the Hudson think it sank. The fire spread to the barracks and swept away several small warehouses, and for a time the whole waterfront seemed to be ablaze.

The Winslow was within 1,600 yards of shore when the shells struck her. How she came to be so close was told by her commander, Lieutenant John B. Bernahan. He said:

"We were making observations when the enemy opened fire on us. The Wilmington told us to go in and attack the gunboats. We went in under full steam and there is the result."

He was on the Hudson when he said this and with the full words he pointed to a bundle of American flags on the deck nearby. Under the Stars and Stripes were entined five rigid forms. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats. The engagement commenced at 2:03 P. M., and lasted for about an hour. The Wilmington and Hudson were ahead, and opened fire on the Spanish boats, which were lying at the dock. The firing began at a range of 3,500 yards.

A few minutes later, the Winslow came up and also opened fire. In an instant, the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and land batteries was directed upon her. From all sides, shot and shell poured in on the little torpedo-boat. The Wilmington and Hudson still kept up their fire. The crew of the Winslow never lattened for a second. At 2:35, a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out her boiler. In a moment, she began to roll and rock helplessly. Then there was a moment of awful suspense. A fierce cheer of triumph went up from the Spanish on the gunboats and in the batteries.

The storm of fire was continued upon the helpless boat. The gunboat Hudson, lying near by, started to the assistance of the Winslow. After about 20 minutes, the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line. Ensign Bagley and six men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow, ready to catch a rope. A line was thrown, and at about the same instant a shell burst in the very midst of the group of men on board the Winslow. Bagley was instantly killed and a few others dropped about him. Half a dozen more men fell groaning on the blood-stained deck. One of the men plunged headlong over the side of the boat, but his feet caught in an iron rail, and he was hauled back. Bagley's body was stretched on deck, with his face completely torn away, and the upper part of his body shattered.

When the shell burst, another wild shout of triumph went up from the Spanish boats and batteries, and again a heavy fire was opened on the torpedo-boat.

Finally, the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow, and was towing her out of the deadly range when the line parted and again both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

At 3:05 P. M., the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow, and the damaged torpedo-boat was towed to Pedras island, where her dead and wounded were removed. At 9:10 yesterday evening, the Hudson, with the dead bodies and some of the wounded started for Key West.

Key West, May 14.—A dispatch boat which arrived here today brought intelligence of an engagement between Spanish troops and insurgents in Havana province, in which Colonel Juan Delgado, the insurgent leader, and four men were killed, and the Spanish lost 21. No further details are known.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

Oregon and Washington Troops Leave for San Francisco.

Portland, Or., May 13.—Portland turned out a man today to bid farewell to the first four companies of volunteers to leave Oregon to fight for their country.

The soldiers marched through the streets to their train amid such a waving of flags, shower of flowers and tumult of cheering as has never been seen in Portland before. Along the line of march 3,000 school children waved flags and shouted as they passed. At the union depot, where they embarked at 3:30 on a special train, thousands of people were gathered to wish them well.

The battalion which left was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moran, the major being C. U. Gantenbein, who was born and raised in Oregon. The command consisted of company A, Captain H. L. Heath; company B, Captain J. L. May; company C, Captain W. C. Moon, and company D, Captain A. F. Prescott.

First Battalion From Washington. Tacoma, Wash., May 13.—Amid martial music, flying flags, waving handkerchiefs, cheers and many words from loved ones left behind, the first battalion of Washington state volunteers marched from their camp south of the city through the principal streets this morning, embarking on the steamship Senator for San Francisco. They were escorted by a mounted troop, veterans, sons of veterans and cadet corps. Among the ranks was one from the Indian reservation. The schools were closed and a general holiday observed. Thousands lined the sidewalks to bid good-bye to the departing soldiers.

The Coast Is Safe.

Washington, May 13.—Representative Tongue has now been assured by the navy department that the commerce on the Pacific coast is amply protected. There are now 15 vessels of different sizes attached to the Pacific squadron, which are said to be enough for the purpose of cruising up and down the coast, but more can be added if found necessary.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA.

Bill for Its Construction Introduced in the House.

Washington, May 13.—A bill allowing the British Columbia & Seattle Railroad Company, of Washington, to construct a railroad bridge across the Columbia at Vancouver, was recently introduced in the house of representatives. Under the provisions of the bill, work will be commenced within two years from the passage of the act, and completed within two years.

The bridge is to include two large draws, at least one span of sufficient size to permit of small traffic, and is to be constructed 10 feet above high water, taking the measurement from the maximum limit. Provision is made to guard against obstructing navigation on the Columbia, either temporarily during the course of construction, or after the structure is complete. The work is to be carried on under the supervision of the secretary of war, to whom will be submitted for approval drawings of the bridge, and maps of the location. Favorable action on the bill will undoubtedly be had, as a bridge at the point named is needed by the public as well as the company.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Persons Killed in a Big Philadelphia Fire.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Three persons were burned to death today, and property amounting to \$255,000 destroyed by a fire which originated in the big six-story building occupied by McCadden Bros., wholesale dealers in toys and fireworks, 419 Market street. The dead are: William McCadden, a member of the firm. Charles Richardson, a packer. Miss Evelyn Caldwell, a stenographer and typewriter.

Their bodies were found on the second floor of the rear of the building, and were so charred that it was impossible to recognize them, but all the employees with the exception of those named have been accounted for, there can be no doubt as to their identity.

Three other persons are missing—the engineer, the fireman and a porter. The fire originated from an explosion of fireworks.

Ten Injured by an Explosion.

Cleveland, O., May 13.—Ten men were seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the new water works tunnel under the lake. The explosion occurred over 53,000 feet from shore.

HER BOILER BURST

Total Destruction of a Spanish Torpedo-Boat Destroyer.

London, May 13.—A dispatch to the Globe from Gibraltar says a British steamer just arrived there reports officially that she passed a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer yesterday, which was guarding the straits. Shortly after the steamer passed her all the lights of the destroyer were suddenly extinguished, a terrific explosion followed immediately and the destroyer disappeared. The disaster was apparently caused by an explosion of her boilers. It is believed all on board perished.

The Destroyer.

London, May 13.—The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer reported to be blown up near Gibraltar probably is the Destroyer. The Destroyer is classed as a torpedo gunboat. She was built at Clydebank in 1887, and was 192 feet 6 inches long, and was estimated to have a speed of about 22½ knots. Her armament consisted of one 3.6-inch gun, four 6-pounders, quick-firing, and four Maxim guns. She had three torpedo tubes, and a crew of 55 men.

Killed His Neighbor.

Pendleton, May 13.—Melvin Green, aged 27, was shot and killed in front of his home at Bingham Springs, 28 miles from Pendleton, about 1:45 o'clock this afternoon by Sam Mahaffy. There had been bad blood between the two men for a number of years on account of Green filing on the land Mahaffy had squatted on.

A notable event in municipal engineering is the operation of an electric light plant at Shorehitch, London, in which the steam is generated by the combustion of city refuse.

SUPPLIES FOR DEWEY

Cruiser Charleston Off for Manila.

ORDERED TO LOAD TO LIMIT

At Least One Hundred and Fifty Tons of Ammunition Will Be Taken. The City of Peking Will Follow Shortly With Troops—Philippine Insurgents.

Washington, May 13.—The navy department decided to have the cruiser Charleston start immediately on its relief mission to Dewey's fleet at Manila. The Charleston will leave without waiting to convoy the City of Peking and other ships loaded with supplies. The orders to the commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island are to put on board the Charleston all the ammunition she will carry, so long as her steaming capacity is not retarded. It is the understanding here that at least 150 tons of ammunition can be put on board. It is estimated that it will take the Charleston two weeks to reach Manila.

The rush orders to the Charleston will have the result, possibly, of obliging the department to send another vessel, probably the Philadelphia, along with the troop transports, which are expected to go out from San Francisco about the end of the week, as it is very unusual in time of war to send such transports without a warship for convoy.

By extraordinary efforts on the part of the authorities here, all the powder, shot and shell requisite for the relief expedition have been assembled at San Francisco already, though it was at first thought it would take until the 15th to draw these supplies from the various points. The ammunition includes 500 rounds of big projectiles for the guns of the Olympia, and about 20,000 six-inch shells, and 10,000 five-inch shells, as all the cruisers of Admiral Dewey's fleet mount five and six-inch guns. There is also an ample supply of the smaller size of shot and shell for the machine and rapid-fire guns. The stock of powder will be in three lots, aggregating over 70,000 pounds.

The Charleston has a crew of about 300 men, and this probably will be augmented by a marine guard of a few hundred men. The Charleston is a protected cruiser of 3,750 tons displacement, built of steel, and mounts eight guns in her main battery. She has twin screws, and an indicated horsepower of 6,600. The authorities here hardly expect her to make more than 13 knots, owing to her heavy stock of coal, ammunition and supplies. Her coal-bunkers are rather limited, so that she will probably have to stop at Honolulu to reload.

The City of Peking, which will follow her, is a very fast merchantman, capable of being pushed to 18 knots or more, so that even with the handicap she has of starting several days after the Charleston, there is a prospect that she may overhail her in the race across the Pacific and reach Manila first. This will depend, however, on how soon the City of Peking can be made ready for a start. Saturday is the earliest date mentioned.

The Charleston is commanded by Captain Henry Glass. Aside from carrying ammunition, and supplies to Admiral Dewey, the Charleston will prove a valuable addition to his squadron. She will come next to the Baltimore in point of size and effectiveness.

In determining upon this speedy departure of the Charleston, the authorities here have had in mind not only the need of giving early relief to Admiral Dewey, but also the fact that she may overhail her in the race across the Pacific and reach Manila first. The news reaching here from the Philippines, indicating that the insurgent force might resort to massacres, is received with serious attention by the officials, as the present position in controlling Manila has imposed a certain degree of responsibility in seeing that civilized methods prevail, and that the insurgents do not resort to lawless and incendiary measures.

The Philippine Question. New York, May 13.—A special to the World from Washington says: There is considerable difference of opinion in congress on the question of holding the Philippines. Every one concedes that they are valuable, but it is thought by some that they would be a source of weakness. The opponents of Hawaiian annexation are almost in a man in favor of disposing of the islands, while on the other hand the friends of annexation believe the United States should hold the islands permanently. One thing seems certain. If it is concluded that the islands are to be knocked down to the highest bidder, a cooling treaty will be held by the United States.

Honored Naval Movements. Hong Kong, May 12.—It is rumored that naval movements are progressing which suggests an intention on the part of the powers to intervene between the United States and Spain.

Toupin papers (under French direction) denounce the Americans as pirates, and the Anglo-Saxon race as encroaching upon the Latin race. The British gunboat Swift will relieve the gunboat Tinnia at Manila. She will leave Hong Kong tomorrow for the Philippines.

Drew a Small Prize.

Key West, May 11.—The Spanish fishing smack Santiago Apolosa was captured by the gunboat Mayflower, off Havana yesterday, and brought in by a prize crew this afternoon. She was bound from Yucatan for Havana, with a cargo of fish and a crew of 10 men. She was riddled up with one blank shot.

No Roundup for Spain.

Montevideo, May 12.—The government of Uruguay has refused permission to establish here a Red Cross society in aid of the wounded Spaniards.