

TO SEIZE PORTO RICO.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THIS MOVE NECESSARY.

Where He Must Stay-Review of the Outlook as to Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico.-Many Troops to be Kept Overseas.

A dispatch from Washington says extraordinary activity in the war and navy departments Thursday morning which was not limited to the higher officials but included every individual of important services, gave every indication of important and immediate developments in the conduct of the war, while an unusual exhibition of secrecy prevailed to the belief that a battle along the whole line in the West Indies had become a question of hours rather than days.

A new aspect was given Wednesday to the engagement at Cardenas, when the United States torpedo boat Winslow was killed, by a statement of Insurgent Col. John J. Jova, who has been fighting under General Maximino Gomez. Col. Jova has been in Cardenas since the capture of the city, and his only means of escape as reported at the time in the United States. According to his information which seems to be corroborated by the testimony of other Cubans taken aboard from Cardenas on the 28th, five persons were killed on the Spanish side. A shell from one of the American ships fell in one of the streets of the town killing two women and three children, while three sailors and one medical officer on a Spanish gunboat were killed in the heart of the town.

With the Spanish military forces at Havana effectually isolated and without even remote hopes of reinforcements, with Spain's naval force this side of the Atlantic completely paralyzed and with the Madrid government already tottering in its insecurity of policy, the opportunity for dealing a crushing blow through the seizure of Porto Rico was hadly to be resisted. The unsanitary condition of Cuba, the strength of the army there, the many other causes which operate against the invasion of that island by the insufficient force of trained regulars which it had been possible to concentrate at Tampa in a single month, wholly disappeared as factors of delay in the Porto Rico project.

When the excitement in the war department over the Porto Rican expedition was at its height, the President's proclamation calling for an additional force of 75,000 men was issued. This action confirmed the prevailing impression that aggressive movements were immediately contemplated, especially as it had already been come known that the authorities were agreed upon a strength of about 275,000 men to carry out the responsibilities which it had become evident that the government had already assumed. The division of this aggregate force had been determined upon at yesterday's cabinet meeting in practically the following proportions: Philippine occupation, 25,000; Porto Rican occupation, 25,000; Cuba, 100,000. The estimate for the Cuban army of occupation was based on the conviction which is now common to all authorities, both civil and military, in Washington, that order cannot be restored over that large area of territory without the presence there for some time to come of at least 100 regiments and that little or no reliance can be placed on the capacity of the Cubans for self-government for at least a year or two. As regards Porto Rico, it is not believed that the inhabitants will be able to maintain a government of their own in less than a generation and practically the same conclusion is reached regarding the Philippine islands. The necessity for 125,000 men under arms at home, at any rate until some time after permanent peace has been assured, is recognized, as well as the necessity for relieving volunteers after a brief tour of duty in the tropics, and providing prompt reinforcements should any of the conditions be met that the inhabitants of Tampa last night, but delayed his departure until Saturday night, the President desiring to have the benefit of his advice in the meantime. It is understood, however, that the presence of Gen. Miles at Tampa is not essential to the departure of troops at that point, but in case of an invasion of either Cuba or Porto Rico is begun this week Gen. Miles intends to hurry after the expedition in a fast warship

THE SPANIARDS ASTOUNDED

At Supposed Mysterious Marksmanship of American Gunners.

A new aspect was given Wednesday to the engagement at Cardenas, when the United States torpedo boat Winslow was killed, by a statement of Insurgent Col. John J. Jova, who has been fighting under General Maximino Gomez. Col. Jova has been in Cardenas since the capture of the city, and his only means of escape as reported at the time in the United States. According to his information which seems to be corroborated by the testimony of other Cubans taken aboard from Cardenas on the 28th, five persons were killed on the Spanish side. A shell from one of the American ships fell in one of the streets of the town killing two women and three children, while three sailors and one medical officer on a Spanish gunboat were killed in the heart of the town.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Two American Correspondents for Two Spanish Army Officers.

A dispatch from Havana says at 7 o'clock Friday morning the marine authorities were notified from Morro Castle that an American ship had been sighted off the harbor flying the flag of the United States. At half past 7 two American boats stood in Fort Fisher under a flag of truce. A colonel of the general staff, with a British vice consul, went on board the Spanish gunboat Marques Molino and proceeded to Morro Castle, at which time the American boats, having on board the American newspaper correspondents, Hayden Jones and Charles Thruer, from whom an exchange of prisoners was to be made. Messrs. Jones and Thruer were transferred to the American vessel, which proved to be the Maple. Two boats were lowered from the American and to them were transferred the prisoners to be exchanged. They were newspaper men. They were Colonel Vincencio de Corti, former commander at Cabañas fortress and understood to be a brother in law of Gen. Valeriano Weyler; Surgeon Major Simon Garcia Julian and two private soldiers who were captured and returned to the American side. The exchange was soon effected and the Spaniards were taken aboard the gunboat and arrived at noon at Caballero wharf and were presented to Captain General Blanco. Col. Corti and Surgeon Garcia were taken to the city as pleased with the treatment they had received at the hands of the American naval officers and the American people generally, but complained of the Cubans at Atlanta.

NEWS FROM MANILA.

One Spanish Officer to be Tried and Another Shot.

Advices from Manila are to the effect that Dewey is maintaining a strict blockade and is anxiously awaiting troops. The crews of the fleet enjoy good health and have plenty of food. Dewey is under the impression that the Spaniards ashore, the Manilaans without meat and are living on canned goods. An absolute famine is certain in two weeks more. A riot is imminent. A small Spanish transport was captured and is now used as an American dispatch boat. The Spanish now report five hundred killed and seven hundred wounded in the bombardment. It is reported that the captain of the Spanish cutter Caliso, recently captured by Dewey, was shot for failing to return to the fire of the Americans. Admiral Montijo, who commanded the Spanish fleet, will be court-martialed on a charge of cowardice. Dewey is improving the sanitary condition of Cavite. He has granted British and German merchant permission to move from Manila to Cavite and has ordered houses placed at their disposal. Provisions are becoming scarce. The Spanish volunteers have threatened to seize the stores because their demand for arrears of pay have been refused. Lynched in Maryland. Grifid King, a negro aged about 13, was taken from the jail at Salisbury early Thursday morning, hanged to a tree and almost shot to pieces. He was having trial on the charge of having a white boy about the same age as the negro. The First Passion. Representative Stroud of North Carolina introduced a bill Friday granting a pension of \$40 a month to Mrs. Adaline W. Bagley of North Carolina, mother of Euzen W. Bagley, who was killed in the bombardment of Cardenas, Cuba, recently.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

THE BOYS FROM ORANGEBURG AND CHESTER COUNTIES.

A List of the Officers and Members of the Edisto Rifles of Orangeburg and the Lee Light Infantry of Chester.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Daniel O. Herbert, captain, lawyer, Orangeburg, married. Otto B. Reinger, first lieutenant, artist, Orangeburg, single. Adam E. Moss, second lieutenant, lawyer, Orangeburg, single. NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. William T. McKewen, quartermaster sergeant, baggage master, Orangeburg, single. Herman L. Spahr, first sergeant, teacher, Orangeburg, single. Norman H. Estam, sergeant, student, Cape May, single. Thomas H. Bull, sergeant, clerk, Orangeburg, married. Q. J. Mackay, sergeant, farmer, Orangeburg, single. Frank W. Frederick, sergeant, civil engineer, Orangeburg, single. Alden P. Ayers, corporal, clerk, Orangeburg, single. Joseph A. Barry, corporal, lawyer, Orangeburg, single. Samuel Dibble, jr., corporal, civil engineer, Orangeburg, single. John W. Fairry, jr., corporal, bank clerk, Orangeburg, single. E. H. Heidtman, corporal, clerk, Orangeburg, single. Albert J. Wheeler, corporal, teacher, Trar, La., single. L. H. Wannanaker, jr., musician, postoffice clerk, Orangeburg, single. E. E. Lightfoot, musician, laundry, Orangeburg, single. J. W. H. Cannon, artificer, clerk, Orangeburg, single. Govan Baxter, wagoner, conductor, Orangeburg, single. PRIVATES. D. T. Ayers, farmer, Riples, single. Ross Ayers, student, Orangeburg, single. F. P. Baldwin, farmer, Orangeburg, single. J. E. Bell, farmer, Orangeburg, single. T. T. Bannet, clerk, New York, single. H. Berry, farmer, Branchville, single. I. Brown, carpenter, Aiken, single. T. L. Buycik, clerk, St. Matthews, single. J. W. Champy, carpenter, Bowman, single. George M. Collier, farmer, Ellore, married. J. M. Cortez, carpenter, Graniteville, married. O. L. Crum, clerk, Rowesville, single. George B. Curtis, farmer, Cordova, single. E. C. Dibble, farmer, Orangeburg, single. George W. Dannelly, farmer, North, single. A. C. Doyle, student, Orangeburg, single. P. Doyle, horse trailer, Orangeburg, single. O. P. Evans, carpenter, Bowman, single. R. L. Fahey, farmer, Rowesville, single. A. L. Garick, farmer, Norway, single. Haskell Gortman, sawyer, Swansea, single. A. L. Hammitt, drummer, Mercer, single. G. B. Harley, farmer, Orangeburg, single. J. L. Harley, farmer, Orangeburg, single. M. H. Heaton, jr., student, Orangeburg, single. C. M. H. Hong, farmer, St. Matthews, single. R. C. Howell, farmer, St. Georges, single. H. H. Hughes, farmer, Orangeburg, single. G. W. Hunt, laborer, Branchville, single. G. A. Hutto, farmer, Norway, single. A. E. Jarrigan, merchant, Cordova, single. Jake Jernigan, mill man, Orangeburg, single. J. J. Jones, farmer, Ellore, single. L. J. Jones, shinglemaker, St. Matthews, married. A. V. Kennerly, clerk, Orangeburg, single. M. K. Knotts, miller, Knott's Mill, single. J. Lambert, mill man, Langley, single. J. Lentz, carpenter, Orangeburg, single. C. D. Lide, machinist, Orangeburg, married. W. A. Livingston, clerk, Orangeburg, single. C. R. Lucas, student, Orangeburg, single. A. McCullough, farmer, Walhalla, single. N. W. Miller, student, Orangeburg, single. E. H. Mobley, carpenter, Augusta, Ga., single. W. C. Owen, student, Orangeburg, single. A. M. Palmer, clerk, Orangeburg, single. F. S. Paulling, farmer, St. Matthews, single. F. F. Pooser, farmer, Orangeburg, single. H. J. Rast, policeman, Charleston, single. G. R. Robinson, sawyer, Rowesville, single. A. A. Scott, laborer, Orangeburg, married. H. O. Shuler, farmer, Orangeburg, married. W. O. Shuler, farmer, Florence, single. E. S. Smith, salesman, Cape, single. E. E. Smoak, wheelwright, Orangeburg, single. S. W. Snel, farmer, Ellore, single. H. M. Strock, farmer, Ellore, single. W. P. Stroman, farmer, Orangeburg, single. C. M. Watson, farmer, Ellore, single. Thomas W. Winerly, farmer, Rowesville, single. C. B. Williamson, farmer, Orangeburg, single. T. C. Williamson, farmer, Orangeburg, single. George Ziegler, carpenter, St. Matthews, single.

CUTTING OF THE CABLES.

A Father's Interesting Story of the Centenarians Engagement.

An interesting letter has been received at Green Point, L. I., from a member of the crew of the cruiser Marblehead, who described the engagement off Cienfuegos, on the southern coast of Cuba. He writes, under date of May 18, as follows: "Left Key West on May 4, about midnight. The next morning, the next morning at 6, two boats from our ship and two from the Nashville went in within 50 yards of the shore. They had to go in close for the water is very deep. There was a fine lighthouse and quite a mountain and 700 Spanish soldiers on the point. As soon as the boats let the ships we took our positions 1,200 yards from shore. The Nashville took her, and we all sent shells into the woods and all around the lighthouse, but did not touch the shore and all shells fell in the water. The Spaniards were going over the hills as fast as they could. Everything worked well. "We got two cables cut all right, and were on the third, when they got some rapid-fire guns working on our boats. We were in the water as fast as we could load the guns, but did not reach them. One was coming from the lighthouse. As soon as the captain saw it, he ordered them to fire on the lighthouse. Six 5 inch shells struck it at the same time. Our boats had been driven away from the point. There was one man killed and seven injured. We got the men out of the boats, hoisted the boats and blew down the lighthouse. It was a fine sight to see them shoot at the lighthouse. It was sixty feet high and built of brick. They cut it in the center and fell all in a heap. We put all the injured aboard the Window and sent them to Key West. We buried the one that was killed the same night after supper. "The next day four insurgent leaders came aboard and said they were back of the shells. They said the Spaniards came over the hills, from the effects of our fire, they would shoot them. We killed 360 Spaniards and wounded five insurgents. One shot the Spaniards in the camp. One of the insurgents could speak good English. He had been through some college in Pennsylvania."

SPANISH SPIES AT WORK.

They Are prowling Around Fortifications Wounded at the sentry.

A sergeant of artillery on duty at a mortar battery near Fort Taylor, at Key West, was fired upon early Friday morning by three unknown men, whom he says he knows to be Spaniards. The fire was promptly returned but the men escaped. The affair, which is involved in a good deal of mystery, began Thursday afternoon, when three swarthy men made an attempt to enter the gate of the reservation, but were summarily turned off by the sentry. The situation was given the incident until last night when between 10 and 11 o'clock the sergeant of the artillery guard, near the mortar battery, discovered the figures of three men a few yards ahead of him. Almost simultaneously with the men opened fire upon him with pistols. Three bullets whizzed harmlessly past the sergeant, but a fourth lodged in the fleshy part of his left arm, just above the elbow. The sergeant dropped his raised rifle, and fled to the sentry box, where he raised his rifle again, the men turned and fled out of range. He sent several shots after them and then went for the guard. A sharp lookout was kept for the strangers, and soon after midnight a suspicious noise was heard outside the gate near which the mortar battery is located. An investigation resulted in the discovery of a carriage in the street just outside the gate. The sergeant gave orders to fire and a volley was sent at the vehicle. A moment later, it appears, three men were seen running in the street. One of the men was directed upon the spot, but without effect, the suspects escaping apparently unharmed. The sergeant declares that on the occasion of the first visit of the strangers one of the latter carried a suspicious looking package, but that he could not identify the man who was the principal in the adventure with the three strangers, is Charles W. Richards, Battery B, First artillery.

ANOTHER COMPANY WANTED.

Gov. Ellerbe Issued the following call Wednesday:

"Whereas two of the companies of the first regiment of infantry have been arranged in their camp. One of the companies is said to be a deficiency in said regiment. Now, therefore, I, W. H. Ellerbe, Governor, do make this call for an additional company of volunteers of at least 80 men from the State at large. W. H. ELLERBE, Governor. Henry C. Watson, line man, Dillon, single. Lamar L. Watson, farmer, Latta, single. Chas. W. Wiggins, farmer, Mariot, single. Augustus F. Williams, farmer, Chester, single. Samuel R. Williams, farmer, Zoor, N. C., single. Hugh Woods, lawyer, Knap of Reids, N. C. Jesse C. Woodward, student, Judson, single. George C. Wright, clerk, Chester, single. Wm. J. Wright, farmer, Lancaster, single. Seaton C. Yates, telegraphic operator, Manly, N. C., single. Wade H. Young, machinist, Chester, single. LeRoy Cunningham, farmer, Winsboro, single. Joseph B. Gwinn, farmer, Tyler, Tex., single. W. J. Johnson, student, Mt. Willing, single. They will be wanted. It is not known positively where the Spanish fleet that recently came into Cuban waters is, but the general opinion seems to be that it is bottled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. If this is true the Spaniards are in a bad fix. In the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish fleet will be helpless. The channel leading into the harbor is narrow, and the enemy can either be kept a prisoner there by sinking a few hulks in the channel, or he can be destroyed by a superior force.

ANOTHER CALL FOR TROOPS

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

President McKinley Issues the Second Call for Troops-He Considers That They Are Needed-Text of the Important Proclamation.

President McKinley issued the following proclamation on Wednesday: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas an act of congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled "An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain;" and Whereas by an act of congress entitled "An act to provide for the temporary increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes, approved April 22, 1898: The President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue the following call for five regiments of volunteers to serve in the army of the United States: Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by legislation and the laws, deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000 in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23rd day of April in the present year, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the war department. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and twenty-second. (Signed) Wm. McKinley, President. William R. Day, Secretary of State.

The proclamation means not only the assembling of a large force of troops, but also the appointment of a number of major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, majors and staff and field officers for the organization of this additional force of 75,000 men into army corps, divisions, brigades and regiments. The reasons leading up to the call naturally were sources of much conjecture, as it was at first felt that the possibility of foreign complications was a factor in bringing about this new move. It speedily developed, however, that the call was not due to any latest or serious emergency, but was rather in the line of getting together a large body of men, to be drilled and seasoned, and to constitute a sort of reserve to be drawn upon later when the campaigns were fully under way. Coming thus unexpectedly, the war department has made no preparations for executing the call, and it will be some days before the details are worked out and sent to each of the States, the calls to the respective governors of States, the mustering points and the general points of concentration. All that is stated thus far is that the enlistments are to be thrown open much as they were at the outbreak of the war, and that they are not to be restricted to militia and national guard organizations of the several States. It will be an encouragement to the organization of independent volunteer companies and regiments. These will retain their identity to a certain extent as State troops, and the government will have the appointment of all company and regimental officers, while only the brigade, division, corps and staff officers will be appointed by the President.

MORE WAR SHIPS.

A Bill Providing for Five First Class Cruisers and Many Other Vessels.

Representative Pearce of Missouri has introduced a bill for an increase in the naval establishment as follows: Five first class cruisers, to carry the heaviest armor practicable and the most powerful ordnance, displacement 11,500 tons, minimum average speed 20 knots per hour for cost of construction; three torpedo boats, not exceeding \$4,000,000; 10 torpedo boats of about 150 tons displacement to have the highest practicable speed and cost exclusive of armament, not to exceed \$300,000 each; fifteen steel gunboats of about 2,000 tons displacement of highest practicable armament not over \$250,000 each. All material for them is to be of domestic manufacture. One cruiser, three torpedo boats, three destroyers and three gunboats are to be built on the Pacific coast under certain restrictions. Specimen Spanish Stories. Telegrams have been received at Mexico by Spaniards announcing a naval battle in which the Spanish fleet won over the American lost every ship and Admiral Sampson was killed.

ARMY OF INVASION.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Commands the First Army Corps.

The formation of all of the regular and volunteer troops massed in Florida into corps, divisions and brigades was completed Thursday in a general order issued by Major General Shafter commanding the Fifth army corps.

The Fifth army corps, which will probably be the first to land on Cuban soil, is made up entirely of regular troops with the exception of two regiments of volunteers. Leland, the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts. The Fifth corps also embraces the cavalry division commanded of the First and Tenth regiments at Lakeland and the Third, Sixth and Ninth at Tampa under command of Major General Jos. Wheeler. The artillery brigade under command of Lieut. Col. W. F. Randolph and the signal corps, in all nearly 18,000 men. The Seventh corps under command of Major General Fitzhugh Lee, embraces all the volunteer troops at Tampa, five regiments in all, and the troops at Jacksonville, or between 8,000 and 9,000 men. The general order reads as follows: Headquarters United States Forces. Tampa, Fla., May 26, 1898. General Order 15. Pursuant to instructions from the war department, the following is the assignment to the Fifth and Seventh army corps. Fifth army corps, Major General W. R. Shafter, United States volunteers, commanding. First brigade, Brig. Gen. W. R. Kent, United States volunteers, commanding—Sixth United States infantry, Sixteenth United States infantry, Seventy-first New York volunteer infantry. Second brigade, Col. E. P. Pearson, United States infantry, commanding—Fifth U. S. infantry, Twenty-first U. S. infantry, Second U. S. infantry. Third brigade, Col. A. T. Smith, Thirtieth United States infantry, commanding—Thirtieth U. S. infantry, Ninth U. S. infantry, Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry. Second division, Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. volunteers, commanding. First brigade, Col. J. Van Horn, Eighth U. S. infantry, Twenty-second U. S. infantry, Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry. Second brigade, Col. R. H. Hall, Fourth United States infantry, commanding—Fourth U. S. infantry, First U. S. infantry, Twenty-fifth U. S. infantry. Third brigade, Col. J. N. Andrews, Twelfth U. S. infantry, commanding—Twelfth U. S. infantry, Seventy U. S. infantry, Seventeenth U. S. infantry. Seventh army corps, Major General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. Volunteers, commanding. First division, Brig. Gen. H. H. Hawkins, U. S. volunteers, commanding. First Brigade, Col. Charles Anthony, Third Ohio volunteer infantry, commanding—Third Ohio volunteer infantry, Second Georgia volunteer infantry. Second brigade, Col. William McGarrin, Thirty-second Michigan volunteer infantry, commanding—Thirty second volunteer infantry, First Florida volunteer infantry. Second division, Brig. Gen. A. S. Barr, U. S. volunteers, commanding. The first brigade to be commanded by the senior colonel—Twenty-second Illinois volunteer infantry, First North Carolina volunteer infantry. Second brigade, Col. D. V. Jackson, Fifteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, commanding—Fifteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, First Wisconsin volunteer infantry. All organizations not herein provided for will report to the commanding general Fifth army corps.

FIRST FIGHTERS FOR FOREIGN FIELD.

Departure of the Expedition to the Philippines-Salutes and Dipping of Colors.

The start was made for Manila late Thursday afternoon from San Francisco and the first American army to sail for a foreign shore is now in the Pacific. The troops were given a royal send off. At 4 o'clock Brigadier General Anderson signed the General Order for the City of Peking and the City of Sydney to get under way. The bay was alive with small craft of every description and huge ferry boats were pressed into service to accommodate the eager crowds, and carry them to the head of the Golden Gate, that a last farewell might be said. As the Australia passed Alcatraz island in the lead of the other ships, the battery of U. S. artillery stationed there fired a salute to General Anderson. The colors were dipped in recognition and the steamships sounded their sirens. After the pilots were dropped the vessels went ahead at full speed, and six days if all goes well, they will enter Honolulu harbor and join the Charleston. The three transports carried close on to 500 men. The fleet is loaded with supplies to last a year and carries a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores for Admiral Dewey's fleet. It is not probable any more troops will be dispatched before another week. The Zealandia is being prepared to carry soldiers, but none of the other transports are in port. Spain in a Bad Way. There are renewed predictions of an impending revolution in Spain contained in a special dispatch from Madrid Thursday. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is said to have strongly advised the Queen Regent to prepare to fly, and her mother, who is now in Madrid, is reported to have given her the same advice; but it is added, the Queen Regent is determined to remain. Continuing the dispatch says: "The defeat of the Spanish fleet, which the best informed people regard as only a question of a few days, is bound to precipitate an outbreak." Fatal Railroad Collision. A special from Oakdale, Tenn., says: An engine collided with the Oakdale accommodation Friday at Graysville, north of Chattanooga on the Cincinnati Southern railroad. The crew on the engine, composed of Conductor Simpson, Engineer Hudson, Fireman Evans and two brakemen, Matthews and Swanson, were instantly killed, except Simpson, who is not expected to live. All reside in Somerset, Ky., except Matthews, whose home is in Oakdale. Engineer Walker, Fireman Freeman Day and Baggage Master Dresbach, of the accommodation, were seriously hurt.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA IS HAVING A HARD TIME.

Murder is Very Common-Bad Feeling Among the Marines Towards the Negroes-Some Think That the City Should be Placed Under Martial Law.

Key West is suffering from a reign of terror. Two murders were committed during Wednesday night and the best citizens feel that unless the town is promptly put under martial law a state of riot may prevail at any moment. In consequence of last night's bloodshed, Commander Forsythe has already asked for a guard of 25 marines to protect the naval station and government dock, and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law declared. The police force consists of three men with grievances of their own, and with streets and grog shops infested with turbulent jacksies, negroes and roughs of many classes, the danger to the respectable classes is no mean one. In consequence of last night's bloodshed, Commander Forsythe has already asked for a guard of 25 marines to protect the naval station and government dock, and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law declared. John J. Drury, a reputable machinist of Mantee, Fla., about 55 years old, was found dead Wednesday morning in a vacant lot near the Key West hotel. Robbery is supposed to have led to the murder. Charles Wallace, leader of a gang of young Key West liars, has been arrested charged with the crime. Within the past month three so-called "peace guardians" have resigned offices, complaining that they have long been paid in city scrip, at the rate of \$50 per month, which is discounted at the rate of 50 cents. Some of the policemen were obtained and these are now showing signs of rebellion, declaring that they are suffering under like disadvantages and will resign. What threatens to develop into a ugly affair, if not a lynching, occurred Wednesday night, and this was the situation is decidedly serious. A report was circulated that a marine had been shot and killed by a negro. The report reached the sailors and marines, the latter of whom were enjoying their first day's liberty since arriving Wednesday night. Some of the marines and marched to the jail with loaded revolvers. Sheriff Knight met them at the door and parleyed, assuring them that the negro was not in custody. The marines drew a short plank and selected two blue jackets and one marine to go through the jail. The sheriff was powerless to resist and made no attempt to do so. Twelve negroes were found in the jail, but as the identity of the supposed murderer was a mystery, the party was halted. Some of the more turbulent spirits suggested the lynching of a negro on principle, but upon the sheriff promising to find and produce the assassin, if the story were true, the party left and secured the town in hope of coming upon their man. The party was among the "jacksies" and the marines against the negro population is intense, aggravated by last night's affair when Charles Kitchen, also a negro, killed a seaman. Their revenge will be quite as well satisfied if Kitchen can be identified as the assassin. Some of the more turbulent spirits suggested the lynching of a negro on principle, but upon the sheriff promising to find and produce the assassin, if the story were true, the party left and secured the town in hope of coming upon their man. The party was among the "jacksies" and the marines against the negro population is intense, aggravated by last night's affair when Charles Kitchen, also a negro, killed a seaman. Their revenge will be quite as well satisfied if Kitchen can be identified as the assassin. Some of the more turbulent spirits suggested the lynching of a negro on principle, but upon the sheriff promising to find and produce the assassin, if the story were true, the party left and secured the town in hope of coming upon their man. The party was among the "jacksies" and the marines against the negro population is intense, aggravated by last night's affair when Charles Kitchen, also a negro, killed a seaman. Their revenge will be quite as well satisfied if Kitchen can be identified as the assassin.

TROUBLE ABOUT COALING.

Spaniards in a Mexican Port Caused Marines to Display Firmness.

Officers of the United States steamer Alert say that vigorous measures had to be taken by the old cruiser to secure coal on her recent trip up from South America. At Acapulco, a Mexican town, of which half the inhabitants are Spanish, the captain applied to a steamship company for coal. He was told that he could have the coal at the rate of \$30 per ton in gold, provided he took it himself, the company could not deliver it. The captain accordingly took possession of a lighter and sent the ship's marine guard to protect the coal passers. When they arrived at the wharf it was crowded with natives, who attempted to prevent the coal leaving the dock. The marines cleared the wharf with a bayonet charge and then stretched a rope across, loaded their rifles and informed the natives that the first one to cross the rope would be shot. After that 150 tons were loaded on the ship without further molestation. Previous efforts had been made through the consul to secure coal, but without success. Gen. Watts Can't Help Them. Adjutant and Inspector General Watts has been receiving numerous requisitions from the militia from all parts of the State for arms and uniforms. He would have been able to have equipped the entire militia by the first of June, but owing to the present war with Spain he is not able to get any of his requisitions filled, as the war department is devoting its entire force to equipping the regular army. He hopes that the war will be able to have his requisitions filled. He will then be able to equip the entire militia. He says there is no use for the companies to send in their requisitions at present, as they cannot be filled, and hopes that the companies will appreciate his present position and wait patiently until the war department can have time to fill his requisitions. Outspoken Negligence. The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Private Wm. M. Barbee of Co. I, North Carolina volunteers, who was killed in a collision on the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad near Savannah last Monday, returned a verdict Thursday that the accident which caused Barbee's death was due to the culpable negligence of the employes of the railroad, and to the bad condition of the rolling stock of the freight train which ran into the military train.