

Admiral Cervera Seems to Be Safe. He Can't Get Out and Nobody Can Get In

INTERVENTION

RUSSIA HAS BEEN TRYING TO IN-AGURATE A MOVEMENT. HAS MET WITH NO SUCCESS

NEGOTIATIONS WERE OPENED WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BOTH NATIONS REFUSE TO ACT

SPAIN NOW LABORING WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Offers Valuable Coal Deposits to France if the Will Join in an Intervention Movement—German Press and Public Still Strongly Anti-American.

BERLIN, June 4.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The past week has witnessed important negotiations between Germany, Russia and France, Russia this time being the prime mover, for intervention in the Hispano-American war.

Although France, at the outbreak of the war, was anxious to bring about intervention, it is now positively said, notwithstanding the fact that Russia gave assurances that she would back up any new attempt, that France has flatly refused to participate in renewed efforts in this direction.

The main feature of the Spanish offer is the cession to France of a number of coal deposits in the Balearic and Canary Islands, which would be of immense service to France in the event of a naval war in the Mediterranean.

Not only has yet been made by France, either to Senor Castillo or to the Spanish government. But there is strong evidence that the reply, when made, will not be what Spain desires.

In the meanwhile, Russia has approached Germany with a similar offer to support a new effort at joint intervention.

A question which has been repeatedly and seriously discussed in government circles here is whether something could not be done to stop the persistent anti-American newspaper campaign, as it is highly injurious to national interests.

A majority of the papers continue to charge the Americans with cowardice, in, as they put it, failing to meet the Spaniards, whose forces, it is alleged, "are so disproportionately small, compared with the American forces."

The news of the conclusion of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty displeases Germany. The Tagblatt comments on it as follows: "The main fact is that France has obtained concessions from the United States while we are still in the midst of the sugar war there."

CARRANZA LETTER

TEXT OF EPITILE WHICH HAS CREATED A SENSATION.

SPANISH SPIES IN CANADA

CARRANZA IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZING THE SECRET SERVICE.

Spaniards' Two Best Spies Captured—Selection of Carranza to Command the Cadiz Fleet Strongly Criticized—Guesses on Fleet Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Chief Wilkie, of the United States treasury secret service, to-day made public the letter, which was recently written by Mr. Carranza, former naval attaché of the Spanish legation in Washington, now in Montreal, to a party in the Spanish ministry of marine, at Madrid, and secured by Mr. Wilkie's operations and brought to Washington.

The officials here do not know who the Senor Ima, to whom the letter is addressed, is, but believe him to be a high official.

"Each day that passes is worse for us, on account of the almost total lack of preparation. The Cadiz squadron is to come to bombard Boston, Portland and Long Island. They can do it now, but after a few months it would be too late. I think we are to have any success in this matter will be through a treaty, for which we are yielding Cuba and having them recognize the debt. If we do not do this soon, it will be too late and we shall lose Cuba and Porto Rico and all that this war has cost us, and, in addition, we shall be charged with the Cuban debt, for which our treasury is responsible. There is no doubt here that we cannot continue this war, as we have nothing to gain and may lose our three colonies and be ruined for fifty years."

"In the matter of money, there is no possibility of success. The bank which which ought to have been sold, although at a premium of 100 per cent, and issued notes against it in same or slightly greater quantity. With 150,000,000, it has made thirteen hundred million. This is the money which is to be used for the purchase of 12 or 15 per cent. As regards its buying gold, exchange has gone down, and if, in buying four hundred millions, it issues five hundred million, paying six hundred or seven hundred million, the state subscribes at the rate of five per cent, this would represent to the bank an interest of about 3 per cent, and its dividend would have gone down very little. The bank is the one which is to be sold, and it has grown rich by offering paper money. We shall see if it did not have in its treasury, and by getting interest on that which it really never had given out. But whatever the bank does, nobody dares object, except those who are in the habit of seeing their pants if they should call for it."

"I have written to the minister, but I did not give him so much news of the fleets as you, because I had other things to speak of to you, and I saw him when they relieve me, and send some one here to work and not amuse himself. I can imagine your anxiety for Francisco and the rest, and the anxiety that we share. The terrible charge made against him, perhaps two and a half miles. As for the monitors, they do not count for much; they can be used only to bombard in a smooth sea, and, besides, cannot go fast, and carry very little coal. They have destroyed the monitors, and the inventor Holland offers his submarine boat to destroy the mines."

"I should be glad to have you write me your opinion on the right of cutting the cables. If the squadron is in Cuba they are going to destroy its wretched fortifications and sink a couple of steamers in the mouth. They have already telegraphed to Key West for them to state the exact location of the cables, and the inventor Holland offers his submarine boat to destroy the mines."

"I wrote to the minister, and with the confidence due to my duty, I said to him, on sending a clipping from a newspaper containing a telegram from Cadiz, speaking of our feet and of his admiral, that it was not Senor Camara, but you, Don Pasquale, who had been commanding our feet, and this is the belief of the younger element of the personnel. Now there is no remedy, and may God shed His light upon him and keep him in His hands."

"I have been left here to receive and send telegrams and to look after the spy service which I have organized, or, I had better say, an establishing here, because until a very little while ago I was not permitted to do as I pleased. I have had to have had luck, because they have captured our two best spies, one in Washington, who handed himself—or else they did—and the other day before yesterday in Tampa. The Americans are showing the most extraordinary vigilance. I do not wish to remain here without taking an active part in the war, and I desire duty in which I can take the initiative and do something. I shall be extremely gratified to have a ship in order to run the blockade, or a torpedo boat; anything rather than playing second fiddle. However, if there is no other remedy, I would go perfectly willingly on board a large ship, and I am very sorry that I cannot be in low in rank, but it offers opportunities for anyone who wishes to work and to risk himself."

"I cannot believe that Don Pasquale could be in Santiago, as reported by the American press. He entered it on the 18th, and if he had gone immediately to Havana he would have met only two monitors in front of it. I make out that he entered that place only to coal and for the moral effect it would produce in Spain. Suppose he went out Saturday, the 20th; if he had gone to the north and through the Providence channel, he would have passed into Havana right under the nose of the Americans, who had only small cruisers; for Schley was not there, and the Spanish squadron has been reinforced by the Iowa, and Sampson's by the Oregon. I believe that in war one has to take fortune. If it had not been because Sampson was afraid Don Pasquale might go to Havana, and that Schley would not be there, or our confidence is well grounded that he found himself very short of ammunition after the bombardment, through the stealing in the ordnance department, the fact remains that it was logical for him to remain near Santiago and Cienfuegos, and, if he could not prevent the entrance of our squadron, to shut it up, and thus close its campaign, as those people over there already believe it closed. But I cannot believe such a stupid thing possible. I suppose that he went to the south of Porto Rico, and that he

LAST CABLE CUT

BLANCO PROBABLY ISOLATED FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

SPECIAL SHIP SENT TO DO IT

EXPEDITION WAS PROJECTED BY GENERAL GREELY.

No Apprehension of International Complications Because of the Cable Cutting Is Felt—Last Strand Was Severed Friday Night.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It developed for the first time to-day that an important cable cutting expedition, projected by General Greely, chief of the signal service, and in charge of the strategic supervision of cable and telegraph lines, had met with success, and that General Blanco was probably isolated from the outside world, particularly from the Spanish authorities at Havana.

The expedition was planned eight days ago and was entirely apart from the naval work in connection with cutting the cables. Authority was given General Greely to fit out a ship and place it under the direction of signal officers skilled in work on cables. Lieutenant Colonel James A. Allen and Captain Martin Miller, of the signal corps, were placed in charge of the expedition. A steamship suitable for this kind of work was secured in New York. It was equipped with the latest devices for grappling cables and was as complete in its outfit as the cable ships used by the cable companies. The expedition was to start on the latter part of last week, and on last Sunday morning the expedition started for Key West. The gunboat Dolphin acting as convoy. The trip to the east end of Cuba took a day or two, and the actual work of grappling the cables began about last Tuesday. Within four days the work has been accomplished.

Here that any international complications can arise over the cutting of these cables, owned by British and French companies, there is good reason for believing that both the French and British officials accept the view that the cutting of cables is a war measure, against which there can be no protest. Despite reports to the contrary, the French cable company has been cooperating with General Greely and the authorities here to the fullest extent possible, and there has been no friction, nor is there likely to be over this last phase of the cable cutting. The only possible question which would arise is as to the right of cutting cables outside of the three-mile limit of Cuba, which is hostile territory. It is understood, however, that this point is not likely to be raised, as Colonel Allen and Captain Miller proceeded with full knowledge as to the desirability of performing their work inside of hostile territory.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 2.—PER ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 4.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut this afternoon by a cable vessel conveyed here by the United States dispatch gunboat Dolphin. This black sea crab dived all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barnacle-encrusted cable strands and mapped them, and to-night Cuba is wholly isolated. The first step in the right of cutting cables from the warships. Afterward the strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut this afternoon by a cable vessel conveyed here by the United States dispatch gunboat Dolphin. This black sea crab dived all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barnacle-encrusted cable strands and mapped them, and to-night Cuba is wholly isolated.

Proceeding to Guantanamo, the cable vessel finally grappled and severed the Haytian cables. This ends the cable cutting operations begun a month ago, when the Marblehead and the Windom lost five men in a fight off Cienfuegos, where three cables were crippled and several Spaniards were killed by shells from the warships. Afterward the St. Louis and the Wampatuck cut the San Juan de Porto Rico cable at Santiago. The strands cut to-day were the only ones remaining, except a few coast loops, and these will probably be severed in a short time.

The cutting of these cables is almost as serious for the Spaniards in coast towns as the cutting of foreign cables, the land wires connecting the coast towns being wholly at the mercy of the insurgents. Therefore, in the event of American troops landing in Cuba, the absence of the coast loops will seriously interfere with the hasty mobilization of the Spanish troops.

PRIZES AS TRANSPORTS. Four Captured Spanish Ships to Be Used in Carrying Troops to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The government has decided to take for use as transports at least four of the vessels which have been captured from the Spanish by United States warships. Authority for this action is found in section 423 of the revised statutes. When private property is appropriated to the use of the government, the department taking it is to deposit the value thereof with the assistant United States treasurer nearest to the place of the seizure of the vessel.

The money is then subject to the order of the court as to the distribution to be made among the officers and seamen making the capture of the vessel or other property. The four ships which the government has decided to take are the Panama, Guido, Pedro and the Argonaut. By this means the war department will secure four extra ships for use in the West Indian campaign, and the beneficiaries under the law may obtain a greater amount than if the vessels were sold to private individuals or corporations, who might not be disposed to bid for them all they are worth.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED. PORTLAND, ORE., June 4.—The torpedo boat Davis was successfully launched this afternoon from the ship yards of the Wolf & Zwicker Iron works, of this city,

SAN JUAN NOW

SINKING OF MERRIMAC LEAVES SAMPOSON'S FLEET FREE.

HE WILL ATTACK PORTO RICO

MERRIMAC WAS SUNK MERELY TO CLOSE THE CHANNEL.

CERVERA CANNOT ESCAPE NOW

SINKING OF THE COLLIER A MOST BRILLIANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

Not Surprised in Daring by Cushing's Attack on the Albatross—Lieutenant Hobson and His Men Sure of Substantial Reward—Report From Sampson.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—From early morning, when the first newspaper appeared on the street containing the brief statement of the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago harbor, the officials of the navy department awaited with intense interest official confirmation and explanation from Admiral Sampson. In the afternoon, the story came, lacking in detail, it is true, but giving in rough outlines a sketch of American heroism that will live through generations to come.

The Sampson dispatch is as follows: "MOLE, HATTI, June 4.—Succeeded in sinking Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 4 a. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men.

"By a flag of truce from the Spanish admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two slightly wounded. Request authority to approve exchange, if possible, between these and prisoners at Atlanta.

"Six of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago, unable to avoid being captured or destroyed. 'SAMPOSON'—There is no doubt that the name Hobson is destined to be bracketed with that of Cushing among America's naval heroes and indeed it was the opinion of the majority of officers who scanned the Associated Press account of the sinking of the Merrimac that the exploit surpassed in brilliancy and as an exhibition of cool daring even Cushing's famous attack upon the Albatross. Reward sure and adequate is awaiting these American heroes, and Acting Secretary Allen has so pledged himself, after consultation with Secretary Long, who is still confined to his room by a lame leg. Medals and promotion are the least they can expect at the hands of a grateful people. Moreover, they will not languish long in a Spanish prison, if the authorities here can bring about their release.

Within half an hour after Sampson's bulletin was displayed on the walls of the navy department, Colonel Carter, assistant adjutant general, had taken the preliminary steps to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, and was learning just how many Spanish officers and enlisted men were still held in captivity at Fort McPherson, Ga., where they had been taken from the prizes captured by the American naval vessels. In addition to these, the navy has just turned over to the military authorities at Fort Monroe for safe keeping another Spanish officer supposed to be of high rank, but who has so far managed to conceal his identity. The officials are confident they have more than enough Spanish officers to offer as a ransom for the one American officer and seven enlisted men held by Cervera.

The officers, one and all, took note of the generous recognition by the Spanish admiral of the bravery of the Americans, and his kindly treatment of the prisoners, and it can be guaranteed that the admiral's lines will fall in as pleasant places as any captive has a right to expect, should he be overcome in the end and forced to surrender to Sampson.

The naval situation is believed to be entirely satisfactory. Notwithstanding the Spanish reports of the clearing away of the Merrimac, it is not believed for an instant that Sampson will submit to losing this so dearly purchased advantage, and he can be relied upon to prevent the removal of the obstruction. With the Spanish fleet caged inside the harbor, there to remain until they are starved out or surrender, Sampson will be free to detach most of his powerful squadron for service elsewhere.

This means, according to common belief, immediate attack upon San Juan.

Peace signs have been multiplying; there has been a notable change in the tone of the Spanish press and although up to this moment no advances have been made to the state department by any of the European powers there is an indefinite suggestion in the air that any moment may bring forth overtures of this kind. For this reason the campaign against Porto Rico probably will be hurried in order to insure its possession by the United States before peace is attained.

Of the Cadiz fleet, no fear is entertained. Notwithstanding the many published reports, probably all ascribable to Spanish ingenuity, to the effect that this fleet has already started for either the West Indies or the Philippines, it can be stated that the government has information which it regards as reliable that the Spanish fleet had not left Cadiz up to yesterday. Meanwhile, army preparations go for-

MARIETTA HAS ARRIVED.

Gunboat Which Left San Jose in March Reached Key West Yesterday Morning.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 4.—The United States gunboat Marietta, under command of M. Simmons, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning from San Jose, Cal., which port she left on March 16. The trip was uneventful, and there was not even a case of sickness aboard. Much of the voyage was spent in the company with the battleship Oregon, and the first question of the Marietta's officers was as to the Oregon's whereabouts.

After the Marietta passed Cape Horn, she kept a sharp lookout for the Spanish torpedo submarine fleet, which was supposed to be hunting for the Oregon. The Marietta's officers were very anxious to meet the Spaniards, and they say that a meeting had taken place, she would have surely sunk her. During the entire voyage they sighted only half a dozen vessels.

The Marietta left Rio Janeiro on May 1. The men on board had heard no war news later than the first bulletin of Rear Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila. The Marietta's arrival here, after her arrival here, and hoisted a flag for a doctor. Pending his arrival, no one was allowed to leave or come aboard the vessel, and the correspondents of the Associated Press shouted a brief summary of the war news to the officers, the report of which caused much laughing and rejoicing.

The Marietta is painted black. Her course was through Providence channel, and she saw no warships in West Indian waters.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE MOBILE. Five Troops Sailed From the Alabama Ports Yesterday Under Sealed Orders.

MOBILE, ALA., June 4.—Five transports carrying the Twentieth Infantry, Colonel Wheaton; Third Infantry, Colonel Page; and Troop A, C. I., were sounded at 9 o'clock, steamed down Mobile river at 9:30 o'clock this morning en route presumably to Tampa, but really under sealed orders. The transports are the steamers Matewan, Stillwater, Breakwater, Aransas and Morgan. Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed. Whistles of all the river and bay craft and mills and ringing of bells kept up an unceasing din as long as the transports were in sight.

The troops were quartered on the vessels by 10 o'clock last night and had a good night's rest. Revue was sounded at 5 o'clock and the last preparations for the voyage were made. Some 200 horses had to be loaded on the Morgan, and this and other work delayed the departure until the hour above named. Then the five vessels pulled out pretty much together and formed a procession down the river. The last seen of the transports from the top of the custom house was as they passed down the channel, the vessel being about half a mile apart, the leader being a mere speck on the horizon, just as they turned where the river ends and the bay channel bends.

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES. Spanish Deputy Demands to Know What Has Been Done to Save Them to Spain.

MADRID, June 4.—In the chamber, Senor Bares asked the government what steps had been taken to defend the Philippines and preserve them to Spain. He declared the motive for his interpellation was a patriotic desire that the Philippines should not be left to defend themselves. He was astonished, he declared, that nothing was known of the situation at Cavite, after the number of dispatches that had passed between the government and General Augustin, the governor general of the Philippines. Neither could he understand why Lieutenant General Corrales, the minister of war, had not yet sent reinforcements, "for the time has come to avenge the Cavite disaster."

The chamber then adjourned.

SANTIAGO AGAIN ATTACKED. Firing Said to Have Been Resumed by American Fleet Late Friday Night.

CAPE HATTIEN, HATTI, June 4.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Firing was resumed by the American squadron off Santiago de Cuba at half past 10 o'clock Friday night. Details are lacking.

It is reported at Santiago that three warships have been detached from the American fleet to convey a fresh supply of munitions and arms to the Cuban coast.

Twenty Recruits Leave Trenton. TRENTON, MO., June 4.—(Special.) Twenty recruits left here to-day for Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, having enlisted in the Third United States cavalry. About sixty have gone from this city this week, to join the same regiment. An immense crowd thronged about the station to bid farewell to the boys.

PORTO RICO PANIC STRICKEN.

Rebel Party There Said to Be Hopelessly Awaiting an American Invasion.

ST. THOMAS, DANISH WEST INDIES, June 4.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Mr. Emerson, the German newspaper correspondent who was arrested in Porto Rico, but succeeded in escaping to Santa Cruz, a Danish island near here, and upon whose head a price was set by the United States government, is reported to be a spy, arrived at St. Thomas on the evening of June 2, and proceeded for New York. Mr. Emerson was assisted in escaping by American sympathizers. He says he went to Porto Rico as aide to Lieutenant Whitney, of the United States government secret service. Lieutenant Whitney and Mr. Emerson intended to meet at Porto Rico, but failed, owing to Emerson's arrest.

Emerson states that Porto Rico is panic stricken. The rebel party there is large in numbers and strong and is hopefully awaiting an American invasion. When this occurs, its members will rise and aid the United States. Spain, Mr. Emerson declares, is afraid to arm all the volunteers, fearing they will revolt.

The rebel party reached St. Thomas on June 2 on his way to New York. He visited Porto Rico on the British steamer Ardmore. He asserts a strong American sentiment prevails there and that the volunteers and regulars are discontented and are deserting in considerable numbers.

The pay of the soldiers, he says, is in arrears, and the appearance of the food is scarce and expensive, and if the United States government does not act soon the inhabitants will revolt against Spain.

THE SIERRA LEONE MASSACRE.

Returning Missionaries Tell of the Uprising by Which 200 Lives Were Lost.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A small party of American missionaries, members of the United Brotherhood of Christ, the headquarters of which is at Dayton, O., and who escaped massacre a month ago on the coast of Africa, arrived here to-day on board the Etruria from Liverpool. The party are the Rev. Mr. J. O. Burtner and wife, Rev. Mr. E. M. Marshall and wife, Rev. Mr. A. A. Ward and Miss F. M. Mullen. They were met at the dock by the Rev. Mr. Daniel Lawrence, of this city, who will keep the party at his home until they have rested and start to their residences in Ohio and Indiana.

The Rev. Mr. J. O. Burtner, who was in charge of the mission building at Chiny, which is fifty miles south of Free Town, Sierra Leone, tells the story of the uprising of the natives, the massacre of the missionaries, and the burning of the mission buildings and the defeat of the British troops.

He says that last April the authorities at Sierra Leone prohibited slavery and attempted to enforce the "hut tax" authorized by the British government. Bey Eurico, chief of the Timnis, a warlike tribe, refused to submit, and took up arms against the Sierra Leoneans loyal to the crown and the British officials. The uprising occurred about the middle of February, and the British troops, who were put into the field, the Timnis, being at first dislodged from their entrenchment, took to the hills, where they had their headquarters. The Timnis in the Parene district were fighting the British, the Mendis, a tribe of cannibals, swooped down on the undefended towns and villages. They threatened even Free Town, a place of thousands of inhabitants.

On April 30, the Mendis, having burned several villages and massacred their inhabitants, proceeded to attack the mission building at Chiny, worth over \$70,000. The civilized natives, becoming alarmed at the violence of the Mendis, fled, leaving their old women and children behind them at the mission. The mission was destroyed but one revolver and sixty cartridges, barricaded the buildings, and awaited the attack. The warriors that day destroyed the mission at Banbak and massacred the missionaries, the Rev. D. A. Wilberforce and his wife, Rev. Mr. Cole and Mrs. Cole, and Professor Clements, all natives of the United States. The Mendis also destroyed the missions at Danville and murdered the Hughes family at Avery and Mr. and Mrs. McGrew at Kwa. The mission was destroyed by the United Brotherhood of Christ, fifty years ago.

KRULL & VOLGER CO. FAILS. Made an Assignment Yesterday to Herman Seitz, of Milwaukee—Liabilities Not Stated.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 4.—The Krull & Volger Company made an assignment to Herman Seitz to-day. The assignee filed a bond of \$20,000, signed by the National Surety Company. The firm has been doing a commission business on West Water street for many years. The corporation also has branches in Kansas City and Chicago.