The San Juan Islander.

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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

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

A London dispatch says England has advised Spain to yield, saying that resistance of the American demands at Manila is worse than useless.

Deficiency estimates of $10,000,000 for the purchase of supplies for the Asiatic squadron have been prepared for submission to congress.

Report that the Spanish fleet was completely destroyed is confirmed in a dispatch received by the New York Herald direct from Manila.

Secretary Long says Commodore Dewey's gallantry will be recognized, and that he will be made acting admiral and later nominated rear-admiral.

Fearing an attack upon the seaports of the North Atlantic coast by Spanish men-of-war now on their way to Western waters, Secretary Alger has taken steps to further improve the seacoast defenses.

William Astor Chanler, a New York millionaire, is to fight for the freedom of Cuba. He will head an expedition of wealthy New Yorkers and join the army of General Gomez, paying the expenses of the expedition himself.

A dispatch has been received in Washington from New York saying that a Wall street news agency publishes under date of Hong Kong a dispatch declaring that Manila has fallen, and that the Stars and Stripes float over the Philippines.

The government will take steps at once to supply Dewey's fleet with provisions and other supplies, including ammunition and coal, and to this end will dispatch at the earliest possible moment a sufficient number of ships to supply amply all possible needs of the Asiatic squadron.

The British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is to be recalled. He will be succeeded by Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, permanent under-secretary of state for the foreign affairs and one of the most prominent officials in the British service.

It is stated in Madrid by those responsible for naval movements that it has been determined to avoid the isolated combats on equal terms with a superior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

The Spanish admiral of the Philippines acknowledges that his fleet has been completely demolished.

It is claimed at Madrid that no Spanish warships surrendered, and that a majority of them perished. The Spanish loss is estimated at 400 men killed.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the bombardment of Manila has begun. The inhabitants are fleeing to the country. The operators in the cable station in the midst of the forts have fled to save their lives. Cable communication is interrupted.

A special to the Chicago Daily News from Washington says: The president and cabinet have received information that the Spanish governor-general of the Philippines has sent a flag of truce to Commodore Dewey. This act is interpreted to mean the capitulation of the Spanish forces.

A terrible storm passed over South Dakota and Iowa. South Dakota reports a death list of 18, and a property loss of $100,000. In Northwest Iowa, the towns of Pringhar, Hartley and Curlew were badly wrecked, Hartley being almost completely destroyed. Several people in that section are reported killed. The town of Macedonia, near Council Bluffs, is badly wrecked, but no loss of life is reported there.

Governor Lord, of Oregon, has designated the following as field officers of the regiment of volunteers raised in response to the presidential call for troops: Commander—Colonel O. Summers, of Portland; lieutenant-colonel—George O. Yoran, of Eugene; senior major—C. U. Gantenbein, of Portland; second major—P. G. Eastwick, of Portland; third major—Percy Willis, of Salem; chaplain—W. S. Gilbert, of Eugene.

Details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages. The first dispatch announced that the American fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak, stationing itself opposite the city. The forts opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to Cavite, Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet. The engagement here lasted two hours, and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. This dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel in the center of the roads for the purpose of coaling. One American vessel, name not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Minor News Items.

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

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

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

LATER NEWS.

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

A project is on foot in San Francisco to lay a cable between that city and the Farallon islands, 28 miles off the Golden Gate.

In addition to the disturbances caused by high prices and scarcity of food in the Spanish provinces, at Barcelona there was a run on the bank, holders of notes demanding silver.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Various reports have gained circulation concerning the movements of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Persons supposed to share the confidence of the administration declare Sampson has gone to seize Porto Rico. Others with equal positiveness declare the fleet has gone to meet the Oregon and escort her safely north. Still another report is to the effect that Sampson has gone to seize Matanzas, to use it as a base of operations. Government officials absolutely refuse to make public the plans of the naval board.

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

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

A riot has occurred at Talavera, Spain. A railroad station was seized, cars burned and several houses set on fire.

Another big naval battle is likely to occur soon. Six of Admiral Sampson's finest warships have sailed on a mysterious mission.

The battle-ship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta have sailed from Rio Janeiro, presumably to join Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters.

President Dole has sent a long communication to President McKinley offering to transfer the Hawaiian islands to the United States for the purpose of its war with Spain and to furnish America ships after the war in Pacfiic waters with large quantities of coal, supplies and ammunition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPAIN'S TRICKERY

A Cruiser Said to Be Lying in Wait for the Oregon.

MEETING CAUSES NO ANXIETY

War Department Considers Her Capable of Doing Battle With Entire Spanish Squadron—Sampson's Fleet Leaves Key West Suddenly.

Washington, May 6.—A crack Spanish cruiser, believed to be the Alfonso XIII, is reported at Barbadoes, in the West Indies. There are conflicting reports on this point, however, and if a cruiser is there, she may be the Carlos V, which left Madrid some time ago for a cruise along the Spanish coast. Supposing that any cruiser is in that section, she would be almost in the pathway of the Oregon, coming northward, and thus exposed to capture. As to the Oregon herself, the opinion is expressed that she is in no particular danger at the hands of a Spanish fleet. She will probably keep close to the Brazilian coast within the three-mile limit, where she cannot be attacked, except by a breach of the neutrality laws.

News of a naval battle in Atlantic waters, ending in an American victory of equal if not greater importance than that gained by Commodore Dewey off Manila last Sunday, is both anxiously awaited and confidently expected at Washington within the next 10 days. Despite the reticence of navy department officers regarding fleet movements, it is generally reported that an important stroke is about to be delivered, and that the next news from the North Atlantic and flying squadrons will be of a sensational character.

The harbor of Key West is once again empty. Six of Admiral Sampson's most formidable ships, the New York, Indiana, Iowa, Cincinnati, Detroit and Mayflower, came into port early today, and after coaling, sailed for an unknown destination. It is from these vessels that the next important news is expected. The other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron are still maintaining the blockade of the ports of Cuba.

Lisbon, May 6.—News has been received here to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verdes squadron returned to the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, which is nearly ready for sea. The combined fleet of Spain, it is said, will shortly start for American waters.

Destination of Sampson's Fleet.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Key West, sent by way of Tampa in order to escape censorship, asserts of positive knowledge that Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet will steam at full speed to Porto Rico, either to destroy or occupy the coaling station as a naval base before the Spanish squadron arrives, and then put to sea and try to engage the Cape Verde fleet.

Cienfuegos Bombarded.

New York, May 6.—A special to the Press from Key West says Cienfuegos has been bombarded. Not only did the Marblehead silence the batteries of the town on the afternoon of April 29, but shelled the town itself, playing havoc with the buildings and driving thousands of the inhabitants to the interior. The shooting at the forts was at 4,000 yards. As soon as the forts were disabled, Captain McCalla ordered that the 5-inch guns be given an elevation to reach 8,000 yards.

Spanish Warships Sighted.

Philadelphia, May 6.—Captain Allen White, of the Allen steamship Turin, which arrived today from Glasgow via St. John's and Halifax, states that Sunday when off the banks after sundown he sighted in the distance a warship with a cruiser ahead, followed by two boats, thought to be torpedo boats. Captain White signaled the mysterious craft, but they made no reply.

Prisoners of War.

Washington, May 6.—Secretary Alger has directed that the 10 Spanish officers and the 10 privates and noncommissioned officers taken from the Spanish steamer Argonaut and now at Key West, be taken to Fort McPherson, just outside of Atlanta, Ga., for confinement until they are either exchanged for any American officers and sailors who may be taken by the Spaniards, or until some other method for their disposition is reached. The Spaniards will be placed under guard of a detachment of soldiers detailed for that purpose.

The civilians taken from the Spanish steamer Panama are held at Key West and are under the charge of the department of justice.

Paris, May 5.—An American diplomat of prominence here is quoted as saying that European intervention is going to occur almost certainly, and the United States will be disposed to welcome it.

Submarine Mines Cut Adrift.

New York, May 6.—Two more submarine mines, formerly a part of the defenses of New York harbor, have been cut from their cable and adrift. The first was at Island beach, near Barnegat, N. J., the second came ashore at Seagirt, N. J. This makes the second batch of mines to come ashore on the Jersey coast. Six mines have thus been found with their cables cut. Those in charge of the defenses are quoted as saying the mines were cut by men in the employ of Spain.

ANARCHY IN SPAIN

Outbreaks Reported in Many Provinces—Troops Fire on the Rioters.

Madrid, May 6.—The outbreaks in the provinces are assuming alarming proportions. This is especially the case in the province of Gijon, on the Bay of Biscay, where the troops have been compelled to fire on the rioters in "self-defense." The latest news from Gijon is that the artillery has been ordered out. The fisherwomen are taking the most active part in the disturbances, which are due to the dearness of provisions and the opposition of the people to the octrio tax. All the bread at Gijon is baked at the military depots, as the rioters are threatening to pillage the regular bakeries. All the stores are closed, and business is about suspended.

At Talavera de la Reina, one of the Jesuit religious houses has been burned. It is asserted that these riots arise from hunger rather than from political motives. The rioters attacked and seized the railroad station, burned the cars and then set fire to several private houses and a cafe. After that, the rioters tried to break into the prison and release the convicts, but were prevented by the civil guards. Many persons were arrested.

The authorities have proclaimed martial law in the province of Valencia.

Riots have occurred at Caceros, but they are said to have been suppressed.

The miners around Ovideo, capital of the province of that name, have struck work, and disorders are feared. Reinforcements of troops have been hurried to Ovideo.

At Caceres, the capital of Estremadura, the populace marched into the railway station to prevent the export of provisions, and overpowered the soldiers on guard, capturing 14 tons of wheat flour.

All Valencia is in a state of seige. At Catalan, the rioters captured the mayor and town councilors and demanded a ransom. On the mayor protesting, he was shot through the leg, after which the gendarmes dispersed the mob.

At Talavera, the rioters were most determined, sacking many bakeries and setting fire to several government buildings.

In the town of Aguila, in the province of Murcia, a mob, mostly women, burned the storehouses and offices.

The fisherwomen who broke out against the octroi duties at Gijon received the most determined assistance from the tobacco girls. Together they sacked several bakeries and burned all the octrio offices with all the papers belonging to the foreign ships loading in the harbor. The civic guard was hotly stoned at the prison, and the rioters marched off with the iron bars of the jail. When the troops appeared, they were stoned, replying with fire and wounding many. The mob then walked to the government buildings and smashed the windows. The troops again fired, this time from the balconies, and wounded many, but the women kept on throwing stones. The Jesuit house was attacked because it was supposed grain was stored there. The troubles seem to increase.

Rear-Admiral Camara has been appointed commander of the reserve fleet at Cadiz.

Bread Riots in Italy.

Rome, May 6.—A royal decree has been gazetted suspending the duty on cereals until June 30. During the bread riots at Sororsina yesterday, a mob attempted to set fire to the municipal buildings. The troops fired a volley into the crowd, killing two men and wounding several others.

Bread riots have broken out at Molfa, in the province of Molfa, and at least seven persons have been killed and 60 wounded. On account of the government stopping the news, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number killed. The minister of war has permission to proclaim a state of seige, if necessary. Men have been called under arms to reinforce the garrison.

Suicide of Chaska.

Niobrara, Neb., May 6.—Samuel Campbell Chaska committed suicide today. Chaska was a Sioux Indian. Ten years ago he graduated with high honors at Carlisle and became famous by marrying Cora Belle Fellows, of Washington. Neither the wealth of his society wife nor his learning, acquired by years of study at Carlisle, could eradicate the Sioux traits that generations had left in his blood. In a few years he drifted back to the reservation and sunk to the level of a common blanket Indian again. His wife lives at Chicago. Chaska was in jail at the time of his death, charged with stealing horses.

Settlers are Alarmed.

Tacoma, May 6.—A report has been received here that 20 Indians have been dancing for two weeks on the Mashell prairie, 80 miles from Tacoma. All but two or three families of Indians of the vicinity are in the dance, which begins at dusk and continues until 2 or 3 A. M. The Indians claim supernatural power. The country where the dancers are is sparsely settled, and the whites are alarmed. It is thought by some that the talk of war has aroused the Indians.

Massachusetts militia will dispense with the bayonet.

DEED OF A GAMBLER.

Shot a Woman Then Committed Suicide in Pendleton.

Pendleton, Or., May 6.—A double tragedy occurred here at 8:15 o'clock this evening, as a result of which Joseph Sewall, a gambler, is dead, and May Drake lies at the point of death, with two bullet wounds in her neck. The two lived together four years. Two months ago Sewall took Miss Drake to Canyon City, where his parents reside.

ORDERED TO MOVE

Fourteeth Infantry to Proceed at Once to Presidio.

ALASKA TROOPS TO RETURN

Exploring Expeditions Included, if They Can Be Reached—Regiment Is Being Recruited to a War Footing—Pacific Coast Volunteers.

Vancouver Barracks, May 5.—Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Washington, General Merriam tonight issued orders for the immediate return of all troops now in Alaska, including those of the three exploring expeditions, comprising about 25 men each, if they can be reached.

All the Fourteenth infantry now here, companies C, D, E and F, will in a day or two take station at the Presidio, San Francisco. The order for company F to go to Fort Canby has been cancelled.

Tonight's order recalling the Alaska troops was telegraphed to Victoria to catch an up-bound boat just leaving. When the Alaska troops shall return, they will proceed to join the other companies at the Presidio.

General H. C. Merriam received a telegram last night informing him that President McKinley would appoint Colonel T. M. Anderson, Fourteenth infantry, brigadier-general of volunteers.

Colonel Anderson is now under orders to return to headquarters from Dyea, Alaska, and is expected to arrive here within the next three weeks. What command Colonel Anderson will have, or what disposition will be made of the volunteer troops in this division will not be known until orders are issued from Washington.

This even temporary promotion is a source of much pleasure to Colonel Anderson's friends, in view of his long service in the army.

Captain Frank Taylor, Fourteenth infantry, left here this afternoon for Tacoma, where he will muster in the volunteer troops from the state of Washington. Captain Taylor thinks this duty may keep him away from his regiment about two weeks.

The work of recruiting the companies of the Fourteenth infantry to a war footing allowed by the three battalion arrangement has already begun, and when completed there will be 106 men in each company, and three battalions of four companies each, to a regiment. This increase of troops applies only to the infantry arm of the service, and only in time of war, so that troop E will not enlist any additional men, as stated today.

Contractors have begun moving the building recently occupied by the commissary of subsistence, which was built by the Hudson's Bay Company, over 50 years ago, on the banks of the Columbia river. It is the intention to move it up on the hill, in the rear of the men's barracks. It will be used as a storehouse.

The Oregon Volunteers.

Washington, May 5.—It seems to be a foregone conclusion that in case Commodore Dewey should call for troops in the Philippine islands, the regiments raised in Oregon and Washington, and perhaps California, would be sent to the Asiatic islands. There is also talk here that the naval militia of the Pacific coast, if it is enlisted in any considerable numbers, will be placed upon auxiliary cruisers and sent to the Philippines. Nothing has been decided upon regarding the movement of Oregon and Washington troops, but under present conditions they are likely to be held until it is determined whether they will be needed on the islands.

GRATEFUL TO CHINA.

Delayed Neutrality Decree Until After Dewey's Victory.

Washington, May 5.—The proclamation directed against the Spanish residents of the United States by the state department has not yet been issued, but it is certain that it will be issued; probably expending upon the course pursued by the Spanish government in their treatment of American citizens.

China issued her neutrality proclamation today, so there is no place left on the Asiatic coast open to the free use of the war vessels of either Spain or the United States. This is rather remarkable, in that it marks the first action of this kind on the part of China, which has never before issued a neutrality proclamation, and the naval officers are duly grateful for the consideration shown by the Chinese government in withholding the issue of the decree until informed that the Americans had secured a base in the Philippine islands.

The Japanese have a gigantic colonization scheme on foot in Mexico.

Turkey's Neutrality.

Constantinople, May 5.—The porte has notified United States Minister Angell that Turkey will remain strictly neutral in the war between Spain and the United States. The American legation has received more than 2,000 offers of volunteers for the American navy, chiefly from Greeks, some of whom declare themselves ready to pay their fare to the United States in grateful remembrance of America's aid in the Greek war of independence.

THE CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

Expeditionary Force Will Land in a Short Time.

Washington, May 5.—The plans for the Cuban campaign are being steadily developed and there is no indication of a change of purpose on the part of the military authorities, who are expected to land an expeditionary force in Cuba in a very short time.

Admiral Sampson, so far as the navy department knows, is steadily maintaining the blockade of the Cuban coast, and this is not likely to be abandoned for the present, though two or three of his ships may be sent away temporarily to meet the Oregon on her way from Rio Janeiro. The officials naturally feel an interest in this race of the magnificent battle-ship around the continent. They profess to feel little anxiety over the outcome, notwithstanding a report of the effort of the Spanish squadron to cut off the Oregon. The vessel sailed from Rio on a course known only to the captain, and the chances of her being overtaken on the high seas are very small. Even should the Spanish vessels fall in with her, it is by no means certain, notwithstanding their numbers, that she would be defeated by the combined Spanish force, as her magnificent armor and ordnance are superior in every respect to the Spanish ships.

A Valuable Prize.

Key West, May 5.—The Spanish mail steamer Argonaut, Captain Lage, the news of the capture of which was telegraphed yesterday, was convoyed into Key West harbor by the United States cruiser Marblehead this afternoon. It appears that Colonel Vincente de Costejo, of the Spanish cavalry, who, with 19 other army officers was taken on the prize, is a brother-in-law of Lieutenant-General Valeriano Weyler. Colonel Costejo denies this, but it is learned from good authority that he sustains this relationship to the former governor-general of Cuba. Colonel Costejo and the other officers were transferred to the Ambrosio Bolivar, another trophy of the war.

The Argonaut herself is no mean prize, being of 1,000 tons, but the value of the capture lies mainly in the prisoners of war and the mail matter going to General Blanco. Her cargo is general merchandise, with a large quantity of ammunition and supplies for the Spanish troops in Cuba.

INTERESTS OF SPAIN,

French Consul-General Instructed to Take Charge of Them.

Salem, Or., May 5.—Governor Lord today received notice from the French consul-general, at San Francisco, that he had been instructed by the republic of France to take charge of consular archives and interests of Spain in the Western states and territories during the hostilities between the United States and Spain. Under these instructions, the governor of Oregon was notified that the consular agent at Portland has been instructed to take charge of the Spanish consular archives there. The consul-general expressed the hope that "the excellent relations that have always existed between our two countries will make the accomplishment of this temporary duty not an uneasy task." The governor, through his private secretary, replied that he anticipated no opposition, and if necessary aid would be afforded. He joined in the hope for a continuance of the excellent relations between the two republics.

Riot Narrowly Averted.

Mobile, May 5.—A riot was narrowly averted at the state camp of the National Guard today. During a dispute between a private and Louis Reed, a negro vender of soft drinks, over the payment for a bottle of soda water, several members of company K, Birmingham rifles, closed in on the disputants. The negro, becoming frightened, drew a pistol and fired into the soldiers, shooting down Sergeant Pugh Collins. The negro then ran, pursured by 500 soldiers and citizens, who ran him to cover under a doorstep on South Carolina street. The negro's life was probably saved by Adjutant-General Johnston, who appeared with two drawn revolvers, and stood the men off until the police could take the negro away. Sergeant Collins died this evening. Tonight 40 men are on guard at the camp, and all is quiet.

Fight With Gunboats.

Atlanta, May 5.—A special to the Journal from Key West says: The Marblehead has arrived with the Argonaut, the Nashville's prize. While the Nashville was away, trying to capture a mail steamer, two Spanish gunboats came out and attacked the Hornet. The Hornet returned the fire, and the Marblehead coming in the action soon after. After firing a broadside, the Spaniards turned about. Captain McCalla thinks he sunk one of the Spaniards and probably both. The fight occurred off Cienfugos.

No Such Thing as Petroleum Bombs.

Washington, May 5.—None of the stories coming from Spanish sources as to the battle of Manila appear quite so ridiculous to naval eyes as the solemn statement that Commodore Dewey fired Manila and the Spanish ships by the use of pertoleum bombs. As a matter of fact, there is no such weapon of warfare in the American navy.

The Madrid Press.

Madrid, May 5.—Referring to the increased censorship and the cautions issued by General Daban with reference to the publication of news, refusing the transmission even of editorials, El Nacional exclaims:

"What is taking place in the telegraph service is truly scandalous. So far as provincial correspondents are concerned, the black cabinet has seldom worked so thoroughly as at the present moment, when it depends upon a minister who calls himself a liberal."

RIOTS IN MADRID

Civil Authorities Call on Military for Protection.

GARRISON READY FOR DUTY

Celebration of Murat's Victims Observed—The Manila Disaster Uppermost in the Public Mind—Formation of a National Ministry Possible.

London, May 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing at midnight, says:

Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, has just posted on the walls of the home office the customary proclamation, intimating that the civil authorities consider that the circumstances justify the handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order. Lieutenant-General Caban, captain-general of Madrid, has assumed charge, and the first military patrols have just appeared in the Puesto de Sol. The measure is taken in consequence of the attitude of certain political parties. The whole garrison is ready in barracks.

At 2 A. M. a mob tried to break into the Apollo theater to hold a manifestation. The police prevented their doing so, but many windows were broken before they dispersed.

Tribute to Murat's Victims.

Madrid, May 4.—The celebrations in honor of the Spanish officers, Ruiz, Daolz and Volardez, the victims of Murat's massacre, have proceeded today as usual, in spite of the bad news from the Philippines. A fine procession was headed by the civic guards, 12 abreast, followed by the orphans, the Madrid charities, veterans, municipal functionaries and officials and others. Several regiments of troops brought up the rear. The streets were packed, but there was no outward display of sorrow.

In political circles, however, important developments are hourly expected. Senor Romero y Robledo (leader of the Weylerite party) will interpellate the government in congress, tomorrow, on the events at Manila, and the Carlists and republicans will participate in the debate, which is expected to have important results. It is asserted that the burning of the Reina Cristina was due to American petroleum bombs, and that a number of thatched huts belonging to natives were set on fire in the same way.

The procession passed off amid glorious sunshine, but there were no patriotic speeches. The minds of the people were too full of the disaster to think of anything but avenging the surprise at Manila bay. Senor Aguilera, the civil governor at Madrid, did not take part in the procession. All his energies were required to watch closely popular feeling, which is certain to explode and to require a propitiatory scapegoat.

After the bullfight tonight, very sensational news may be expected.

Madrid, May 4.—The mob tonight tried to break in the Apollo theater and hold a demonstration. The police prevented the attempt from being successful, but the crowd broke all the windows before they were dispersed. Immediately on the declaration of martial law, large number of police and civil guards occupied the principal streets. The Puerto del Sol is held by a squadron of the Princess hussars, while hussars dismounted, are in the Pontejas square, near the telegraph office. The Princess hussars are a fine sight, their white uniforms gleaming in a bright moonlight, as they sit on horseback immovable, in close order, in the court of the Puerto del Sol, while the patrol of civil guards are mechanically moving through the square, which is nearly deserted.

Protectorate Wanted.

New York, May 4.—According to a World cablegram from Singapore, the policy of General Aguinaldo, a leader of the Philippines insurgents, after the islands have been captured, embraces the independence of the islands, external affairs to be controlled under American and European advisers. Temporarily, at least, the insurgents desire an American protectorate on the same lines as that proposed for Cuba. The scheme includes free trade to the world, safeguards against an influx of Chinese aliens, the complete reformation of the corrupt judiciary, free press and public utterance, religious toleration, removal of restrictions on enterprise, building of railways, and general encouragement of investment in the country.

The Spaniards have committed a massacre on the defenseless population of Ceuba city, which was almost destroyed.

Dewey's Instructions.

Washington, May 4.—Commodore Dewey's instructions permit him to bombard Manila if necessary to take possession of the islands, but he will not do so unless the city's harbor troops operate offensively against him.

Chicago, April 29.—The lines of the Western Passenger Association met today to consider the rates to be made for the transportation of troops to the front. No definite action was taken, as all the roads in the association were not represented, but they will be given a chance to vote on the proposition. The rate is to be two cents per mile for transportation of troops of all sorts, no matter whether they are state troops or have been mustered into service of the government.