

The San Juan Islander.

VOL. VIII. NO. 20.

FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

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.

M. Sarrien has decided to relinquish the task of attempting to form a new cabinet in France.

May internal revenue collections amounted to \$14,098,517, an increase over May last year of \$3,281,225.

General DuBois's brigade of 3,000 men at Camp Alger, Washington, D. C., have been ordered to take transports at Fort Monroe for Santiago.

Cable service between Guantanamo and Washington has been restored and Blanco has been off from communication with the outside world.

The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, about 16,000 strong, are commanded by General Shafter, and arrived safely off Santiago de Cuba.

Reports of disasters at White Horse rapids, on the way to Dawson City, have been exaggerated. Instead of 500 boats being lost, but 60 were wrecked.

Rumors are current in Madrid that a cabinet crisis is imminent and that a national government pledged to vigorous prosecution of the war is likely to succeed the Sagasta ministry.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago, sent the following dispatch to the New York World: "Nothing happened to Hobson or the others during the bombardment."

The American fleet off Santiago has been materially strengthened by the addition of the warships, which escorted the transports, consisting of the Indiana, Detroit, Montgomery, Bancroft, Helena, Ericsson and Foote.

Chinese authorities, presumably upon representations from Spain, have compelled the U. S. S. Zafiro to leave Chinese waters without allowing the usual 24 hours to take on coal and provisions. She is now in British waters at Hong Kong.

Three Spanish gunboats and some large vessels, apparently merchantmen, left Havana harbor and proceeded eastward, close in shore. The auxiliary gunboat Maple fired upon the Spanish ships and they returned to port and have not since attempted a sortie.

Havana's Morro castle has fired on Friday morning last the United States battleship Texas endeavored to cover the landing of American marines at Punta Cabrera, province of Santiago de Cuba, but the Americans were repulsed with the loss of several men.

By way of Marseilles, France, the state department has received and transmitted to the navy department advices confirming the report that the Spanish reserve fleet has returned to Caliz. The dispatch states that the Victoria came into port disabled and in tow.

Major-General Merritt may sail for Manila on the cruiser Philadelphia, which has received orders to be ready for sea by July 1. The prospective governor-general of the Philippines is anxious to reach the islands as soon as possible. General Otis will go with the fourth squadron.

Spain positively refuses to give up Lieutenant Hobson and his men, and to emphasize that refusal, Blanco announces that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce.

Water displaced by the launching of the battleship Albion at Blackwell, England, submerged a staging which was crowded with people, and it is estimated that 50 persons were drowned.

Havana's Morro castle has fired on our warships. The fusillade continued at intervals, all day Saturday and the shots were fairly well aimed, indicating the presence of imported gunners.

Affairs are growing worse at Havana. The insurgents are raiding the province from all directions. They constantly harass the city, cut off supplies and destroy the roads. An attempt by Spaniards to dislodge the Cubans resulted disastrously.

The blockade is to be strengthened. The fleet will be reinforced after the debarkation of the troops at Santiago. The ships are to close up, and naval officials say that all danger of Spanish vessels running the blockade will thus be eliminated.

Fuel is reported scarce in Porto Rico. Prices have advanced and starvation is imminent among the lower classes. Since the bombardment of San Juan by Sampson's warships, the inhabitants of the city live in terror of a repetition of the awful experience, and reliable news is unobtainable in the island.

The Cubans report food supplies in Havana extremely scarce, and that the Spanish army has been placed on half rations. A Cuban officer who has arrested in Key West says that in two weeks the whole population of Cardenas will be starving. He described the people as living on palm buds and dog meat, which he claimed is considered a delicacy.

Minor News Items.
O. Q. Tow, a Chinaman, has enlisted in the army and will join company L, now at the Presidio, San Francisco.

The total assessed value of equalized property in Kentucky is \$52,977,967, on which \$3,000,000 state taxes will be called.

The new French chamber of deputies is composed of 254 republicans, 104 radicals, 74 radical-socialists, 57 socialists, 38 rallies, 44 reactionaries and 10 free lances.

LATER NEWS.

A complete ship-building plant has been sent to join Sampson's fleet.

Owing to the continued strike in the Welch coal mines, England's coal is running low, and steamers are forced to turn to America for their supplies.

A serious riot attendant upon a strike, in which women took a leading part, occurred at Oakbrook, Wis. Non-union men were shut out of the cash and door factory and the plant was ordered closed down.

A Madrid dispatch from San Juan says: An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella and gunboat Terror sailed out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three wounded.

No revenue stamps will be required on money orders, according to a construction of the new law. Instead, an additional charge of the amount of the stamp provided for will be made for the money order upon its issuance from the postoffice.

Surgeon-General Van Reyepen, of the navy, has received a number of letters from officers with Admiral Sampson's squadron testifying to the gratefulness and appreciation with which the delicacies sent for the sick and wounded have been received.

A Madrid dispatch says: News of serious fighting near Santiago has been received here. Corvera cables that the situation is critical. The governor of Santiago admits that the Spaniards have been obliged to retire, but a Spanish victory is claimed.

Colonel Torrey's regiment of rough riders have left Cheyenne for Jacksonville. This regiment is made up of the pick of the mountain and plain, men skilled in the use of the rifle and revolver, and will unquestionably make a valuable addition to the mounted forces to be sent to Cuba.

A Cuban scout has brought news to the United States camp at Baiquiri that Corvera's ships are now in battle array. The positions have been changed to make the guns command the harbor entrance. Both Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers have been totally disabled by the incessant firing of the American ships.

Cornell won the university boat race at New London, Conn. Yale crossed the line four lengths behind and Harvard came in third. It was a pretty contest, but was Cornell's race, almost from the start, her crew taking the lead before reaching the half-mile line and maintaining it until the finish line was crossed.

The Manila Railway Company, having offices in London, has received a cable message, saying that though the Philippine insurgents have captured all but the inner city of Manila, they are respecting property and are refraining from looting. General Aguinaldo has made a compact with Rear Admiral Dewey not to attack the walled city until the American troops arrive, when the Americans and insurgents will cooperate.

A special dispatch from Santiago says Corvera will attempt to unbottle his fleet. His ships are coaled and ready to seize the first opportunity to make a dash for the open sea.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says the Spanish steamer Purnasia Concepcion ran the blockade in safety and has arrived at Trinidad with money and supplies for the Spanish troops.

General Miles has received a cipher message from Captain Allen, chief signal officer in Cuba, saying the landing of troops has actually begun, and was in progress when the dispatch was sent.

The United States cruiser Marblehead has landed supplies in Guantanamo and on the Spaniards. The cruiser was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat which attempted to repel the invasion, but was quickly driven out of sight and into shallow water.

A cable between the United States and Hawaii may soon be laid. The prospect of annexation has revived new interest in the project. The house committee on commerce will make an effort to secure action on the pending measure in congress at the sessions to be held next winter.

Spanish prisoners captured during the Santiago campaign will be removed from Cuba. The government has determined that all Spaniards falling into American hands shall be well cared for. They will be brought away in transports. The number has been variously estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000.

The projected expedition to Porto Rico has been abandoned at least for the present. It is stated that there are no troops to spare for the movement. The entire attention of the war department is to be concentrated upon the prosecution to a successful issue of the Santiago campaign, in accordance with Miles' recommendations.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed on and favorably reported a joint resolution reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the army. It authorizes the president to appoint a lieutenant general whenever he deems it expedient, to be selected from those officers in the military service distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and the limitation in the bill as to the choice from officers "not below the grade of major general" being stricken out by the committee.

Cleveland, O., will be the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the next 10 years beginning with 1900.

Benjamin B. Conroy, the president of the Philadelphia National bank, has just completed 50 years' service in that prominent financial institution.

In New York a flag 120 feet in length, the largest ever made, was on exhibition. It is intended to raise it over the walls of Morro castle when Havana is taken.

CUBAN INVASION

Shafter Has Landed a Short Distance From Santiago Bay.

MET WITH SLIGHT RESISTANCE

Baiquiri, the Debarking Point, First Shelled by the Warships—New Orleans, Detroit and the Smaller Ships Did the Work.

Off Baiquiri, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 24.—As 9 o'clock, the hour supposed to have been fixed for commencing the disembarkation came and passed, the expedition was in suspense, but the ships lay rocking complacently outside the little bay.

About 9:15 A. M. the bombardment of the hills surrounding the village of Juragua, some six miles off, suddenly began to distract our attention from our affairs. Then, steam pinnacles, trailing strings of empty boats, began speeding to and fro among the transports, and gradually, though imperceptibly, filling with troops.

At 9:45 Cuban scouts appeared west of Baiquiri, and immediately the New Orleans, Machias, Detroit, Swanee and Wasp began bombarding. Forty-five rounds were fired into the bushes during the first quarter of an hour, and many rounds from the quick-fire guns. Not a shot was fired in response.

At 9:45 the first boatload, containing the men of the Eighth and First infantry, started for the shore, followed by the Twenty-fifth (colored), Tenth and Twelfth infantry at 10:10.

Prodigious cheering from the shore, caught up by the nearest ships and flying from vessel to vessel through the squadron, announced the momentous fact that the army had begun a landing on Cuban soil, the honor of setting the first foot on the land falling to a detachment of the Eighth infantry, which was towed ashore by the tug Wampatuck.

This important operation thus quickly completed without loss of life or attack, the troops on land formed and moved up and away to quarters without confusion. A force of mounted Cubans, which had been under the fire during the bombardment, now arrived and congratulations were exchanged. The inhabitants of the village, assured that the worst was over, came out, colored women and children creeping into sight from subterranean shelters.

At 11:30, a detachment of the Second Massachusetts volunteers started for the shore and by noon probably 3,000 men had landed. Other detachments were following as rapidly as the steam launches could be made available.

The sea was calm and the sky clear. A cool breeze was blowing. The troops were in the highest spirits, and strains of "Yankee Doodle" were greeting every string of boats coming in.

The press correspondent going ashore at 1:10 P. M., found that the Spaniards had done little wanton mischief. A roundhouse, a locomotive, a few cars and railway offices had been destroyed, but the bulk of the village was left standing intact.

The firing on Juragua still continues as this dispatch is filed, but it is desultory and is directed over the first line of hills to clear the country beyond.

Landing Officially Reported.
Washington, June 24.—Official dispatches received tonight by Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicated that the landing of troops near Santiago is progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Baiquiri this morning and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a dispatch received this evening by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

"Playa del Este, June 24.—To the Secretary of War, Washington: Off Baiquiri, Cuba, June 24.—Landing at Baiquiri this morning. Very little if any resistance. SHAFTER."

Shortly after Secretary Alger received this dispatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este, at 6:50 this evening. The text of the dispatch, translated from the navy department cipher, is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Baiquiri. There is little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Caetna, Swanee and Wasp shelled the vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. The submarine mines have been recovered from the channel at Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo. "SAMPSON."

A one-legged knife grinder in Philadelphia has taught a Newfoundland dog to turn his grindstone.

Alleged to Have Been Massacred.
London, June 24.—Reports from Manila, says a special correspondent in Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Senora Augustin, wife of General Augustin, and her children, have been massacred by the rebels on the Bulacan.

It is thought, according to the same advice, that this is the reason for the unwillingness of General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to allow the British consul to start to rescue them.

DRAGGING FOR MINES.

Narrow Escape of Warships in Guantanamo Bay.

Playa del Este Cable Station, Guantanamo Bay, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 24.—The cable at this point, on which Colonel Allen, with the cable-boat Adria, has been working for several days under difficulties, was opened for operation today. Communication with Washington was established and several official messages have been received.

Matters in the harbor have been quiet for two days, but stirring events are expected soon.

The launches of the Marblehead and the Dolphin today, by command of Commander McCall, dragged the channel leading to the town of Caimanera and turned up seven contact mines, each containing 112 pounds of gun-cotton.

The mines were exactly similar to those found some days since by the Texas and Marblehead, and everyone had been hit by one of our boats on the occasion of the bombardment. Commander McCall said the escape of the American warships was little short of providential.

TELL HARD LUCK STORIES.

Fifty Prospectors Who Tried the Copper River Route Return.

Seattle, June 24.—Fifty prospectors, who left here last spring for Alaska, by way of Copper river, arrived here today, on their way to their Eastern homes, with hard luck stories and no gold.

A. H. Hogsett, of Grange, Ind., was with 200 men who crossed the Tasmuna lake and reached the Kongsu river. He said:

"Of the many hundreds that landed at foot of the Valdes glacier, only one party had been in further than the Kongsu, and they returned half-starved, having lost their outfits in the rapids. It was reported that seven lives had been lost in the rapids, but the report had not been confirmed."

The most discouraging story is told by A. C. Johnson, of St. Louis. He said:

"About 800 men have turned back and are awaiting at Valdes for some means of getting out of the country. Some have no money and will have to remain there until the government sends help. They will not starve, for tons of provisions have been abandoned. It is impossible to sell outfits."

UP THE COAST.

Camara May Slip Around Cape Horn and Attack Pacific Cities.

Washington, June 24.—News has reached here that 13,000 tons of coal is being loaded at Valparaiso, Chile. As coal is worth about \$18 a ton there, the purchase excited great curiosity here, and it has been suspected that it was being made on Spanish account.

If this proves to be true—and the fact will soon become known—it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish naval commander, Camara, to carry that celebrated Cadiz fleet around into the Pacific, and to use colliers to supply the fleet with coal.

In this case, the object of attack would probably be the west coast of the United States, instead of the Philippines, but, after all, the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

The Sentiment in France.
London, June 24.—In an interview today, Chauncy M. Depew said:

"The sentiment in France is about what it would be in the United States if England and France were fighting and every paper in the United States were daily abusing the French, denouncing the injustice of their going to war, picturing them as a race of robbers, shopkeepers and pigs, declaring that England was poor and was the under dog, and holding up property, as actuated by nothing but a pure brute desire to steal England's property. That's just what all the papers are doing in France. There is no doubt that had Manila been a Spanish victory there would have been an illumination in Paris."

Hobson Might Have Seen Too Much.

London, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Spain's refusal to exchange Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac is easily explained and justified. Without any intention of acting as spies, they must have seen many things in or around Santiago about which the American naval and military authorities would gladly have information.

The idea that Germany will intervene to prevent the storming of Manila is now abandoned, but speculation is active as to her political designs. El Epoca suggests that Germany may negotiate with the Philippine republic and lease a portion of the province of Cagayan, including the part of Aparri, in the island of Luzon. It forgets, however, that this would require the sanction of the United States as the suzerain. In the opinion of tolerably well-informed people, the idea of creating a semi-independent Philippine republic is an absurdity.

Prisoners of War.
Washington, June 24.—The attorney-general has decided to surrender to the ambassadors of France and Austria as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the noncombatants and crews of the prize merchant vessels captured by ships of the navy since the declaration of war. The department of justice, having no means of feeding these prisoners, turned them over to the war department, but Secretary Alger has now declined to continue the arrangement. The representatives of Spain here were communicated with and their consent secured to receive the prisoners and ship them back to Spain.

Force of Habit.

The Rev. Mr. Scoville—Ah, my boy, I knew your father for years and the best I can wish you is that you may follow in his wheelmarks.—New York Evening Journal.

MEN AND ARMS

Philippine Insurgents Are Winning Many Victories.

PIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED

Native Troops Join Insurgents and the Spaniards Surrender—Whole Regiments in Revolt—Town of Otago, Next in Importance to Manila, Taken.

Hong Kong, June 23.—According to advices from Manila, dated June 19, it was reported that General Nonet, in coming southward with 8,000 mixed troops from Bartacan, 80 miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked, and was taken by ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued, and was carried on for three days, during which General Nonet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents, and the Spaniards who were left, about 600 in number, surrendered.

A Battalion at Pampanga of native

troops.

LIEUTENANT RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

Daring American Officer Who Commanded the Brave Crew that Sank the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor.



consideration for an American loss. It is the usual practice of warfare that Hobson and the Americans would be removed to a place of safety instead of danger, for a prisoner of war is entitled under civilized usage to protection against undue exposure or harsh treatment. The putting forward of prisoners as a shield is a relic of barbarism. As a rule, the places where prisoners are confined are where hospitals exist; where the works of art, libraries, churches and charitable institutions are located, is designated by a yellow flag, and commanders do their best to protect these points as sacred. If Hobson is kept at Morro either to insure

protection for that place or to expose him to danger, it is said to be a breach of the rules of civilized warfare.

Queen May Abdicate.

Gibraltar, June 23.—There is a persistent rumor from Madrid that the queen regent proposes to abdicate in consequence of the critical condition of her country.

No Flag of Truce.

Key West, June 23.—It is learned from naval officers here that General Blanco has notified the American blockading fleet that he will hereafter recognize no flag of truce, adding that every vessel within six miles' range will be fired upon whether flying the Stars and Stripes or a white flag.

It seems that events which led up to General Blanco's letter began with the sending of the Maple, under charge of Captain Ledlow, to open negotiations for the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson.

HOBSON'S FATE.

The Prospects Are Not Bright for His Exchange.

Washington, June 23.—Word was received today from Commodore Watson to the effect that Captain-General Blanco states that the Spanish government refuses to exchange Hobson and his men.

The holding of hostages usually for ransom or for other benefit is a medieval custom. But even as hostage Hobson would be entitled to an exchange for prisoners of great rank or greater number. It is recalled that Admiral Cervera won praise the world over by his gallantry in making the first offer to exchange Hobson and his associates, so that the refusal to exchange Hobson is the more unaccountable.

It was also recalled that when Colonel Cortezo, confined at Fort McPherson, Ga., was exchanged, it was strictly on the basis of his rank, without consideration of the incidental fact most important to Captain-General Blanco, that Cortezo was a close relation of the former captain-general.

The naval officials attach no importance in the half-masting of the flag over Morro castle after the recent bombardment as indicating that Hobson and his associates had perished. Morro is being spared to protect Hobson, and moreover it is hardly supposed that the Spanish flag would be lowered out of

TORCH IN HAND

Spaniards Are Preparing to Burn City of Caimanera.

ASHES FOR THE INVADERS

Gunboat Loaded With Oil Ready for His Match—People Living on Horse Flesh—Colonel Huntington Preparing for an Expected Attack.

Off Guantanamo, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—Cuban scouts report today that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Starving and famine-stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, and without faith in the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their homes in ashes behind them and seek safety in the hills of the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate, and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is fearful. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defense being made. It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables, and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

The scouts say the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as are the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, on account of the lack of food.

Captain McCalla, of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, are not so sure, however, of the reported Spanish rout. They received information yesterday that a general attack by a force of 8,600 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Preparation was made for an assault.

BEYOND REPAIR.

Santiago Forts Are Ruined by the American Bombardment.

Off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—A careful inspection of the hills defending Santiago harbor since the bombardment Thursday morning shows that the American gunners spread wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair.

The village, which circled around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased, furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers. Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging in mounds of earth, piled by the explosion of the projectiles from the heavy guns, for bodies, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battle-field.

There were two spots, one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance, which were denuded of the foliage. The hillsides seem to be totally blown away. These marked the places where the 200-pound charges of gun cotton, thrown by the Veuveus, landed.

But the most ominous token of death flew from Morro castle. The saffron flag of Spain was half-masted for several hours. The significance of this is not known. It is not customary to half-mast flags, but possibly some Spanish leader was killed by the heavy fire of the guns, though some officers of the squadron believe that the flag was half-masted as a notification to the Americans that Lieutenant Hobson and his brave men were dead.

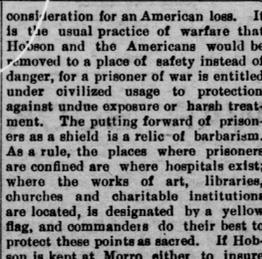
If such is the case, they must have been wantonly murdered. The Spanish might seem to lay their death to the bombardment, but not a shot from the Americans struck the fortress.

Neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley believe that Lieutenant Hobson and his party have been killed. We have 17 prisoners taken at Guantanamo, including a lieutenant, besides a number in the United States, for reprisals or exchange.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords driving the men to the guns, but even then they could not be forced to stay, so long as our fire was directed at them. Fifteen minutes' night work by the Veuveus had done the work.

Many Killed by Turks.

Cettine, Montenegro, June 21.—There was fighting all day Friday near Berane, on the river Lim. The number killed is not known. The remains of women and children from the disturbed district into Montenegro territory continue. Yesterday, the Servians burned the Albanians as far as Berane, where a Turkish battery in the service fired upon the pursues, killing and wounding many. It is said Bly Pasha has been sent to restore order and rebuild the villages.



COLOR SERGEANT SELVEY. First to Raise Our Flag Over a Captured Fortification in Cuba.

protection for that place or to expose him to danger, it is said to be a breach of the rules of civilized warfare.

Queen Natalie's Generosity.

London, June 23.—A special dispatch from Belgrade, Serbia, says ex-Queen Natalie is organizing an expedition to the seat of war between Spain and the United States, in order to nurse both American and Spanish sick and wounded.

Joint Occupation Wanted.

London, June 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: All the papers say the government is satisfied with the prospect of Captain-General Augustin being able to act in concert with the commanders of the European war vessels for a joint occupation of Manila. As the city cannot hold out until the arrival of the American troops, this would forestall the entrance into the town of the rebels, which Spain supposes the European powers would not be disposed to permit.