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Some of the territorial papers are giving Manila more credit than Dewey did.

The Spanish Yolo island fleet seems to be engaged in keeping out of the way of the Oregon.

A large number of Americans will be watching ere long the smoke rolling upward from a Havana.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S cowboys probably can show a few tricks to the bull-fighters.—Chicago Record.

The Kilbenny cat episode is about to be repeated in Spain, the principal being members of the royal family.

Our sailors don't seem to be very fond of long engagements. They generally settle the question in a very few shots.

Will it be Sunday when Sampson cleans out the Cape Verde fleet? "The better the day the better the deed."

The house without a flag these days has a lonesome look, as if the inhabitants had gone to the rear for fear of a bombardment.

Dewey captured 100,000 tons of coal, which is contraband. As an establishment of coaling stations the new admiral is a superb success.

A Cuban report says Spanishs there are celebrating the capture of four American ports—Mobile, Boston, Penzance and Charleston.

EDUCATION NOTE: Admiral Dewey is anxious to nomenclature a few more members of the class in languages now being organized elsewhere.

SPANISH pride is fast hastening to a fall. As soon as we can move Spain to accept the inevitable, Uncle Sam will be ready to quit. May heaven hasten the day.

At the same time, one can't help pitying the little boy king of Spain. This miserable war is not of his making. He would rather play marbles any day in the week.

RUSSIA is to have a 12,500-ton battle ship and a 6,100-ton protected cruiser built in the Cramp yards at Philadelphia, contracts having just been signed to this effect.

UNCLE SAM simply had to win the first battle of the war. He needed such a victory in his business to serve as a pattern for others yet to come. Hence, he went for it and got it.

WEYLER is walking about the streets of Madrid as being the maddened populace that everything will come out all right in due time. That man is capable of joking at a funeral.

ACTING under Blanco's orders, the port officers of Havana have destroyed the wreck of the Maine with dynamite. This is the only naval victory that Spain has won since the war began.

VICTORY tested with the stars and stripes. The story of our losses must come later. It will be a painful one at the best. The consolation of victory will be that it promises to hasten the end of hostilities.

SPANISH honor and the price of Spanish blood are moving in opposite directions—the former following the flight of Gilyoy's famous kite, and the latter plunging headlong in pursuit of the lamented McGinley.

THERE are over twelve hundred islands in the Philippine group. What a glorious chance this will be for the president to get rid of petty politicians and office-seekers by making them consuls or governors or something in these little islands.

THE poor Spaniards who are suffering the pangs of death for the sake of a monarchial government, cruel in its designs and execution for personal gain, are the bulls sent into the arena to be slaughtered, and they do not know it. It is to be hoped that the existence of Uncle Sam will prove a new era to them.

ONE of the greatest evils resulting from a protracted war would be the final transformation of the United States into a great military power with all its enormous resources harnessed to the war chariot. Defeats for our squadrons at the outset would arouse the people that only a navy of the first rank would hereafter satisfy them. The very duration of the civil war left us, for that period, the foremost military nation on earth; and a long drawn-out conflict now would land us at the end in the same position. People who approve of this war, therefore, have every reason now that it is upon us, to give the gov-

ernment their warmest and most loyal support in order that the hostilities may be as brief as possible. For one thing may be taken for granted: The United States will now accomplish what it has set out to accomplish, and no dissent or grumbling by any body of citizens will swerve the government from its purpose.

THE *Impresario* of Madrid, says concerning the Cuban situation: "The moment has arrived for proving the endurance and courage of our soldiers who desire to march to glory." This sentence, it will be observed, should read, "who desire to go to glory." This is all the criticism we have to offer, as the reference to time is absolutely correct.

MR. DINGLEY states with great exactness what would have been the revenue under his tariff bill and by how much it would have exceeded expenditures, if war had not intervened. We know not where he gets the information, but it is safe to surmise that he experiences greater relief from the said intervention than any other man in the government at Washington.

LINCOLN once said of some measure which he was urged to adopt, that, in effect, "it would have about as much force as an elder squint charged with rose-water." This homely phrase applies equally as well to much of the strategy which is being developed and wasted in local circles in these piping times of war, as well as to the efficiency of Spanish gunnery so far as demonstrated.

THE great naval engagements of the present generation have taken place in the orient. The China-Japanese naval fights and Dewey's victory at Manila give the east the position of column next to the war realigning matter. Next to the east comes the bombardment of Alexandria, but the indications are that the east will soon have to move over and make room for a fresh story from the west. If Sampson and Schley are allowed to meet the Spanish fleet in the middle of the Atlantic the world will have to revise its stories of naval warfare.

"REMEMBER the Maine," in blood red letters, floated out from the lookout on Admiral Dewey's flagship, serving a terrible warning upon the lecherous Spaniards that vengeance was at hand; that the first opportunity since that dire disaster was at hand to teach these murderers that the men of this nation proposed to wreak a fearful vengeance upon the perpetrators of that outrage. The way that gallant flagship poured shot and shell into the ranks of the Spaniards was evidence that the brave men had the sad remembrance of their dead comrades in their hearts.

ONE of Gen. Weyler's interesting statements in his speech before the Spanish senate was that he had promised Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo to be ready with 50,000 veterans to attack the United States by April, 1898. As that promise must have made some time before Canovas' death, it reveals the temper of the Spanish premier of the day and the early designs of the conservative party upon this country in case the campaign against the insurrection had gone on successfully. Inevitably the United States! Such was Weyler's programme. It is a pity that his plan miscarried.

THE *Cincinnati Enquirer* says: "The emperor of Germany succeeded to the throne after a period of war which will always be conspicuous in history. He has not been satisfied with peace. He looks for glory in the clash of arms. He is now showing some restlessness to get into our little affair with Spain. If he gets a part in that tragedy, though, it will be under circumstances that will bring so many other rulers and governments in that he may not be able to play a star part. There are other difficulties, too. It would be awkward to get young William into a fight with his anti-belle grandmother of England."

THERE is material reason for French sympathy with Spain. The London correspondent of the *New York Financial Chronicle* writes under date of the 9th instant: "It is estimated that French investments in Spain are not less than four milliards, or 163,000,000 pounds sterling (\$810,000,000). The bankruptcy of the Spanish government, followed probably by a further great depreciation of the paper money and widespread failures in commercial and financial circles, would inflict terrible losses upon French investors." One of the puzzles of the time, says this correspondent, is how Spain can go on paying the interest on her debt while defraying the cost of the Cuban and Philippine operations.

WHEN the war between this country and Spain will end is just now a conjecture. The outbreak of a revolution that is now threatening Spain may result in overthrow of the present government. The situation in Spain may draw their attention from their navy which will fall an easy prey to our fleets on account of their ignorance of our movements. They have so far displayed very poor marksmanship in every engagement. Most of their engineers are English who are either incompetent or show a lack of interest. After troops are landed in Cuba and Havana captured, the backbone of hostilities will undoubtedly be broken and a speedy termination of the war may be looked for. The war department is putting forth every effort to hasten matters and has issued orders to prosecute the war with vigor, using both land and naval forces. The American people trust it will soon be over and their honor upheld.

USE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

Since the war with Spain began there has been a difference of opinion among newspapers as to whether the belligerents could use the Suez canal. This has been set at rest by an official of the state department at Washington who has given out the proceedings of the convention of October 29, 1888, which gave out the principle of the neutralization of the Suez canal, and which was signed by the six great powers and Turkey, Spain and the Netherlands. Strictly speaking their action does not bind the powers that were not parties to the convention, but as none is of any importance except the United States, and all have distinctly acquiesced in what was done, the practical result is much the same as if the whole body of civilized nations had formally expressed their adhesion to it.

The convention declares that the canal is to be open in time of war as well as in time of peace to all ships, whether belligerent or neutral, but no acts of hostility are to be committed either in the canal itself or in the sea to a distance of three miles from either end of it.

The entrances are not to be blockaded. The stay of the belligerent vessels of war or their prizes within the ports at either end is not to exceed twenty-four hours, and belligerents are not to embark troops or munitions of war within the canals or its ports.

By using the Suez canal Spain's vessels will be compelled to go only 7,200 miles to reach Manila. The steaming radius of the Almirante Oquendo, Yiscaya and Inanta Maria Teresa is 9,700 miles, going at the rate of ten knots, and they, therefore, could go the entire distance without re-coaling. If necessary they could take coaling along. None of Commodore Dewey's vessels has such a great steaming radius, and if they should be sent to the Mediterranean they would have to take coaling along, and might be caught without coal in that sea.

Mr. John Peterson, of Pitts-ville, La., was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eight months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans, besides half a dozen or more patent medicines, but received very little relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial and to his great surprise, three doses of that remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by J. S. Williams & Co., druggists.

Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that we will sell at public auction at the Palace stables at 10 o'clock a. m., May 20th, one bay horse branded X on left shoulder; also one spring wagon and harness, the property of Charles Daley. The above sum is to secure the payment of the sum of \$12.70 for feed and care of said property, and also the costs of said sale. J. S. WILLIAMS & Co., Auctioneers. Dated Bisbee, Arizona, May 13, 1898.

Notice to the Public.

Mr. John Heaton has been appointed personal representative of John P. Martin, president of the South Bisbee Townsite and Improvement company with an office in the Norton building, where he will attend to all business of the company.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle at C. A. Overlock's, as I need the money. J. A. MILLER.

Our line of wall paper is the very latest, being designs of 1898. August Jones.

LATEST PRESS DISPATCHES.

By Western Press Association Wires.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Long at 11 o'clock this morning received a dispatch from Sampson that the Spanish squadron had been sighted west of Martinique.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It is discovered at noon that the Spanish fleet is big one, accompanied by supply ships. Navy department officials believe that the fleet is bound for Cienfuegos. There is an active, energetic consul at Martinique, and it is believed he would have immediately notified the state department of the arrival of the Spanish fleet at St. Pierre if he had been permitted to do so. Some naval officials are inclined to the belief that the fleet is going to meet the Oregon, Marietta and Buffalo, bound from Bahia, Brazil, to Key West. They think this idea reasonable. The Cape Verde fleet is 500 miles nearer the Oregon and the others than is Admiral Sampson, and it is contended that the three American ships would be interrupted and the battle concluded two days before Sampson could get to them. Commodore Remy at Key West has been instructed to hurry news to the blockade fleet of arrival of Spanish fleet in West Indian waters.

MADRID, May 13.—Madrid has been thrown into a state of fervent expectancy upon learning of the arrival of the Spanish fleet off Martinique. As soon as the news of the fleet was received, the government called Admiral Servera, informing him of everything that had transpired since the fleet left Cape Verde islands; also gave him instructions to put in at Martinique and take on coal from two large trans-Atlantic steamers and leave immediately after. The destination of the fleet is not stated but it will probably be some days before it tackles the American fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The navy department this morning received the following dispatch from Sampson, under date of St. Thomas, yesterday: "A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning. No armed vessels were found in port. As soon as it was light I commenced an attack on the battery defending the city. This lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries, and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire, but without effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any boat resulted. SAMPSON."

HAMPTON ROADS, (on board the Texas) May 13.—The signals to be ready to put to sea at daybreak were displayed on the flagship Brooklyn at 2 a. m., and was answered by all the ships in Commodore Schley's squadron. The ships have been in readiness to sail for five weeks, so there remains little to do. Steam launches were put on board ready for action. Keen but quiet excitement prevailed on the battleship Texas when the order was received.

LONDON, May 13.—Lloyd's agent at Martinique confirms earlier advices to the effect that the Cape Verde fleet was at Fort de France.

MADRID, May 13.—The Spanish fleet has been ordered to leave Martinique immediately for an unknown destination.

KEY WEST, May 13.—United States troops, company E, 1st regiment, Capt. Dorst, landed at Punta Frias, on the west shore of Cabanas bay, yesterday noon. They routed the Spanish garrison, killing one officer and three soldiers. The only American hurt was C. Archibald, of San Francisco. One hundred Spanish soldiers were in ambush, but by Indian tactics the Americans routed them. The convoy gunboats *Manning* and *Wasp* shelled the Spanish position in a twenty minutes' engagement. One prisoner was taken. He gives the name of Francisco Reventes and says there is no food ashore.

KEY WEST, May 13.—The expedition which left here several days ago on the steamer *Gusnie*, has landed with supplies for the insurgents, including ten thousand rifles.

MADRID, May 13.—The Spanish official report of the engagement between the American squadron and the fortifications at San Juan, Porto Rico, says the damage done by the American fire was inconsiderable and losses of the Spanish insignificant.

FORT MONROE, May 13.—The flying squadron, Schley in command, sailed at 4:44 this p. m., proceeding south under sealed orders. There are ten ships in the squadron.

KEY WEST, May 13.—The torpedo boat *Winslow*, which was damaged and lost five men in the battle at Cardenas, has arrived here, coming under own steam, two engines, but only one boiler. She was in charge of Lieut. Bailey, transferred from the *Wilmington*. All he wounded are on board of her.

KEY WEST, May 13.—The funeral of the four sailors shot in the Spanish trap in Cardenas bay Wednesday were held here this morning. A detail consisting of sixteen marines from the *Panther* headed the funeral procession with an escort of over 200 men from the war ships in the harbor.

LONDON, May 13.—It has been suggested here that the Americans should capture and hold Ceuta on the African side of the Straights of Gibraltar and now used by Spain as a penal colony. With England holding Gibraltar and America in possession of Ceuta, no pointed out, the Anglo Saxons would dominate the seas.

MADRID, May 13.—It is said the Cape Verde fleet has orders to go to Porto Rico and engage Sampson's fleet. [Note to editors—Madrid dispatches are often sent out to mislead.] The two fleets this morning are reported 400 miles apart, and so it would seem they cannot meet today.

LONDON, May 13.—The *London Times* in a strong editorial says, in the future America will play a prominent part in affairs of the world. It admits there is much uneasiness in Europe over the Philippines, and adds: "It may be doubted, however, whether any concert of continental powers is possible for the purpose of attempting to apply coercion to the United States. England assuredly would not join in any such enterprise, and might in certain circumstances take active part in foiling it."

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Long submitted to the cabinet Rear Admiral Sampson's report of the bombardment of San Juan and stated that the Cape Verde fleet had been discovered near Martinique. There was a brief discussion and the cabinet adjourned.

KEY WEST, May 14.—The cutting of the cable at Cienfuegos is considered by naval experts to be the greatest accomplishment outside the Manila affair, as it renders Blanco impotent. He is virtually shut out from the world now, and can only wire Madrid from Santiago de Cuba over the English cable. This Gomez has planned to prevent. The Mangrove tried to cut the cable three weeks ago, but failed.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Department officials continue to be considerably worried over a suspicion that France is secretly aiding and abetting the enemy. The delay to St. Pierre cablegram from Captain Cotton giving the information of the appearance of Admiral Cleyer's fleet off Martinique gave the Spaniards great advantage, enabling them to get twenty-four hours start of us.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A bulletin says the state department has an official report from Curacao that Spanish vessels have been sighted there. Curacao is 500 miles southwest of Martinique and 700 miles southeast of Santiago de Cuba. If this news is accurate it indicates the Spanish fleet sailing away from Sampson.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Great anxiety is expressed here for the Oregon, Buffalo and Marietta, as the Spanish fleet is from last accounts headed southward, and is over 600 miles ahead of Sampson and the three American ships. The three vessels, which left Bahia some five days ago, should now be off the northern coast of Brazil, and would probably meet the Spanish fleet in the course of the next few days.

DENVER, May 14.—The city is celebrating the Dewey victory today. A monster military parade took place this afternoon, led by the Colorado volunteers and uniformed societies participated. Thousands of visitors from all over the state uniting with the citizens in wild enthusiasm. Decoration of buildings is superb. Firecrackers and cannon cause a continual din. It is a greater day than has been the Fourth of July for many years. A pretty feature of the parade was the Confederate Veterans and members of the G. A. R. leaning on each other's arms as they marched along while bands played "Dixie" and "John Brown's Body."

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Dewey day was celebrated by an immense outpouring. Fully fifty thousand strangers in town.

Key West, May 14.—A fight has taken place off Cienfuegos. The *Marblehead*, *Nashville* and *Windom* were pitted against the forts. The *Windom* has just come in with the wounded Americans. Two men killed and eight wounded. The Spanish loss was over 400. The action took place at the entrance of Cienfuegos bay on Wednesday. It was begun by the firing of shells by the *Marblehead* and *Nashville* in the early morning, when a ship tried to cut the cable. There was no firing from the shore for two hours while the cruisers and the *Windom* kept up fire. Small boats succeeded in wrapping the cable, and before letting go accomplished its purpose, stopping the cable's usefulness.

Details of the engagement show that the Americans fought against fearful odds. They were victorious, and at the present writing the southern Cuban report is in ruins, and the dead and dying fill the streets.

It was determined some time ago to cut the Spanish cable at Cienfuegos, thus preventing the movements of American ships on that side being made known at Madrid. The task was assigned to the three cruisers mentioned.

At 1000 yards the fort opened fire. The *Windom* replied with her big forward rifle, and inside of a few minutes left the fortifications nothing but ruins.

The *Nashville* and *Marblehead* meantime sailed in close and made every effort to draw the fire from what masked batteries the Spanish might have. Under cover of a cannonade the *Nashville* and *Marblehead* launched boats and their crews pulled into the place. When half way across the bay masked batteries on either side of the harbor opened fire at the two boat loads. The boats were riddled and the occupants were soon struggling in the water.

The treachery was quickly atoned for. From the guns of the *Nashville* and *Marblehead* belched forth a rain of shot and shell. Every shot went true, and earthworks, guns and Spaniards were seen flying in the air as each shell burst.

In the meantime Capt. McGuire lowered his boats and rescued the wounded. The bodies of two dead men were also recovered. "We avenged them," said Capt. McGuire. "We sent fully one thousand shells into their city, and I really believe there must be as many dead Spaniards."

The *Windom* arrived here this morning with the wounded. The deal will be buried on Cuban soil.

Capt. Mallard of the *Nashville* was struck on the head by a shot which only inflicted a slight injury. Lieut. Winslow lost three fingers of the left hand.

The dead are seamen of the *Marblehead*, Gunners Robert Boltz, John Davis, John Doran, Ernest Suenesench, Herman W. Kochmeister and I. Henderson were wounded.

KEY WEST, May 14.—The personal bravery of the men in the four boats from the *Marblehead* and *Nashville* at Cienfuegos was wonderful. This man all volunteered and worked at the task laid down for them while but fifteen or twenty yards off the beach. Man after man was wounded, but each man's place was immediately taken. The men were made of stern stuff, and two of them, Hendrickson and Boltz, are worthy of special mention. The physicians say they cannot live. Hendrickson was shot through the liver and Boltz had three bullets through the chest and one through the head. Hendrickson suffers greatly, but repeats: "I would do it again if I had to. Dr. Stavis says it will go down in history as a deed of superb daring. The *Nashville* and *Marblehead* will take Cienfuegos, if they have not already accomplished it."

CHICAGO, May 14.—Ex-Banker Charles Warren Spalding was taken to Juliet prison to lay to serve sentence for hypochondriac the units of the University of Illinois while president of the defunct Globe Savin's bank.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Yokohama says 203 fishing boats were swept away by a gale and tidal waves at Swats. More than a thousand men were lost.

LONDON, May 14.—Mr. Gladstone is very low this afternoon.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly effected the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. S. Williams & Co., druggists."