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NINETEENTH YEAR

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S FLEET HAS DEPARTED

And the Officials at Madrid are Optimistic About It.

FIFTEEN WARSHIPS PASSED GIBRALTAR

They Were Going Eastward and There are Various Speculations as to Their Destination—One Suspicion is That the Fleet is Bound for Boston, Another That the Philippines is the Destination—Word From Dewey—Continued Fighting Around Manila—General War News.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

It is reported from Washington that President McKinley has altered his plan of campaign and has decided upon a vigorous attack upon Havana. General Miles has urged that the American army is not strong enough to cope with the Spaniards under Blanco, but Secretary Alger approves of an attack upon Havana, and points out that an American force of 200,000 men is ready for the campaign. It is proposed to move upon Havana simultaneously with three divisions, one each approaching overland from Cienfuegos on the south coast, from Matanzas or Cardenas on the north coast, and the main body to advance from Batabano. Batabano is on the south coast of Cuba parallel with Havana, with which it is in communication by a railroad. There has been official talk at Washington of an attack upon the Canaries, which are better fortified than either Havana or San Juan. This mode of carrying on the war has gained credence through the theory that the Canaries would afford an excellent base for operations against Spain. It is an expedition entered upon the blockade of Havana and Santiago and the land operations in Cuba would have to be abandoned. It has been officially admitted that the Spanish troops at Manila have been thirty-six hours without food. The officers, however, are well fed. An attempt to secure food was made by a party of volunteers, but they returned empty handed to the garrison. The insurgents have closed in upon Manila and provisions cannot be got into the city. The captain of a German vessel reported having sighted the Cadiz fleet off the African coast, seventy miles south-east of Gibraltar. The fleet consisted of four large cruisers and four torpedo boats. The commission appointed by the government of Paraguay has inspected the Spanish torpedo boat Tenerario and allowed its commander one month to effect repairs, after which the boat must put to sea. The Spanish press has been so persistently assailing foreign residents in Spain that the government is striving to their detriment and considering expulsion or "severe repression" of all foreigners. Captain Nicoll Ludlow has sailed from Key West on a tug flying a flag of truce. He has orders from Washington to proceed to Havana and negotiate for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his companions.

CAMARA'S FLEET.

Passed Gibraltar, Going Eastward, But its Destination is Not Given Out.

New York, June 17.—(Special to The Toronto World.)—Washington special to the Department of State through official sources that Camara's fleet, comprising 15 warships, had passed through the Straits of Gibraltar bound east. The make-up of the fleet is two battleships, four cruisers and four torpedo boat destroyers. The others are transports. The Minister of Marine is aboard the Pelayo flagship. It is predicted at the Navy Department that instead of stopping at Cartagena, the fleet will proceed to the Canary Islands.

Havana to be Bombarded.

A Key West despatch says: Admiral Sampson's recommendation made about the time the torpedo boat Winslow was crippled at Cardenas—that Havana would be bombarded without delay—has at last received departmental endorsement, and within a fortnight all the San Antonio and Guantanamo will assemble off Havana and throw heavy shells into the forts. Naval officers are convinced that the bombardment will last three or four days, owing to the strength of the batteries about Havana.

What Spaniards Say.

A Kingston, Jamaica, special to The Sun says: "Phill" Robinson, correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, who ran the blockade at Matanzas, has arrived there. He reports that the defenses of Matanzas have been greatly strengthened since the bombardment, by the arrival of big guns from the interior of the island and the erection of masked batteries in all directions. The explanation given by the Spaniards of the failure of Sampson's attack is that most of the American shells were defective and did not explode. The Spaniards assert that not a life was lost, nor was any masonry of the fortifications displaced.

CHEERFUL SPANIARDS

Departure of Camara's Fleet Has Put the Officials at Madrid in a State of Optimism.

By Associated Press. Madrid, June 17.—There is a feeling of great optimism in official circles here and in the lobbies of the Cortes, owing to the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet. It is said in Madrid that it consists of over 20 ships, including auxiliary cruisers, and it is added that it has enormous quantities of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive. It is also supposed that the squadron, when at sea, was to be divided and to proceed to different destinations. Great secrecy is maintained here in regard to the destination of Admiral Camara's fleet. The Spanish newspapers say that work is being actively continued on the fortifications in the Canary and Balearic Islands. The Liberal editor of the declaration that, "if Spain has nothing to hope for from the powers, she is still able to defend herself."

Before the Departure of the Spanish Warships, a Flag of Honor, Embroidered by the Ladies of Cadiz, was Presented to the Officers of the Cruiser Carlos V.

The flag was blessed by a priest on the deck of the vessel, and the Minister of Marine made a patriotic speech. Capt. Anon subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the

Senate Room, SENATE PO

LAND FIGHTING IN CUBA.

The report that the bodies of several American soldiers had been mutilated by Spaniards is now positively contradicted by American newspaper correspondents. It appears that the wounds were caused by bullets from the Mauser rifle, which have a terrible effect, especially when fired at close quarters. The Mauser rifles carry farther than the rifles with which the Americans are armed, so that in the land battles the Spaniards will have an advantage somewhat similar to that which the Americans have had in the naval engagements. In a sea fight the Spaniards not only have the disadvantage of having inferior ships and a smaller number of them, but not being of a mechanical turn of mind it is difficult for them to understand the complicated mechanism of the warships. It is a comparatively easy matter to learn how to handle a rifle. The Spaniards are also more familiar with the island than the Americans, and are better acquainted with the terrain. On the other hand the Americans have the assistance of the Cuban insurgents who are even more familiar with the island than the Spaniards, and understand all the tricks of guerrilla warfare. When the Americans land the heavy guns from their transport ships they may be able to make up for their inferior rifles. Altogether the fighting promises to be more equal on land than on sea.

The report that 5000 Spanish troops have deserted to the Americans looks suspicious. If it is true that so large a body of Spaniards have joined the invading army, the Americans had better be cautious. It may be a Spanish trick to get a better position in the island than the Spaniards claim that Sampson's warships sailed into the harbor of San Juan flying the Spanish flag, and taking the people unawares began to bombard the town without warning. The Spaniards would like to get into the American camp by pretending to be deserters. However in such case, when the trick was discovered, the Spaniards would be hard time unless they greatly outnumbered the Americans whom they joined.

outpost at San Juan left his men in charge of a sergeant and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death. A six-inch gun at Matia, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, fired a shot which struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

Is This Story True? There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback to the furthest outpost of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish staff officers. They had a champagne lunch, and the captain of the Irene is said to have made a speech, during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine Islands while William remains Emperor."

The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents, but the news from San Juan strongly amuse them. It is further asserted, the insurgents had orders to avoid giving a pretext for German intervention.

Finally, it is said, the Germans proposed to remove the wounded Spanish soldiers to a hospital ship under the German flag, but Admiral Dewey is reported to have replied that hitherto mediation had always been British, and it must continue.

There is intermittent firing on the outskirts of the city, in all directions. The Spaniards are attacked by snipers by hammer, sapspleness and incessant alarms. They have no information regarding the enemy's movements, and it is constantly feared, in the meantime they are in constant dread of the populace rising up and attacking them in the rear. Besides this, every skirmish, directly the retreat begins, the native troops desert.

The insurgents avoid disturbing the non-combatants, and English women and children are living peacefully and unharmed in the zone of the hostilities. They find it unnecessary to migrate.

SPAIN WILL TRIUMPH. Archbischof of Manila Has a Communication to that Effect From God.

London, June 18.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Archbishop of Manila, Mr. Nozalida, announces that he has had a communication from God, who has promised him that the Yankee pigs will be driven out of the island, and that Spain will be triumphant in the end."

There is an idea in Manila that the Germans may have something up their sleeve. On this point my correspondent writes as follows: "The Germans are disposed to be meddlesome here, Germans and Spaniards are very chummy, entertaining one another at dinner parties and walking arm in arm everywhere. There is no question about how the British feel. They are watching the Germans closely."

Insurgents Attacking. The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "An official despatch from Manila asserts that insurgents have closed around the town, and are now attacking the walled part, where the defenders are still holding out. The insurgents have cut the water supply, but the city has remaining wells available."

Fighting is going on all on the sea front, but the Americans are taking no part in the attack.

WORD FROM DEWEY. Insurgents Have Manila at Their Mercy—Have Taken 2500 Spanish Prisoners.

Washington, June 17.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Dewey: "On June 12, via Hong Kong, June 17, Cavite, June 12, via Hong Kong, June 17, Cavite. There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3. Insurgents have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay with refugees on board under guard of neutral men-of-war, with my permission. Health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief failed to die. Three German, two British, one French, one Japanese men-of-war now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected."

Spanish Power Crumbling. Manila, June 6. Via Hong Kong, June 17.—Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippine Islands.

General Pena and a thousand Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz, similar surrenders have taken place at La Guana and at Pampanga, and in each case hardly anybody was killed. It is reported that Rear Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for the merely nominal assistance furnished the insurgents. The latter proposed to form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage and threatened to visit with severe penalties the insurgents who had become turncoats, especially in the case of Paterno, a prominent native portage of the Spaniards.

There was desultory firing to-day in every quarter of the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery accidents and an explosion which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others. The ammunition of the Spaniards is utterly untrustworthy because it is so old, rotten and has never been tested. The Spaniards are impatient with rage, bewilderment and resistless despairing. The cafes to-night are crowded with officers with their hands in their pockets, gazing vacantly while an intermittent fusillade is audible in all directions. Carriages of food have been stored inside the walled city with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American ships. But the idea is ridiculously preposterous for the citadel, so called, is totally untenable against the fire of modern warships.

There was a concerted attack yesterday evening in every direction. The Spaniards were informed of the insurgents' intention to capture two magazines outside the fortifications at Malate and Santa Mesa, southward and eastward of the city. Therefore they concentrated their forces for a supreme effort in their defense and bombarded the magazines all night long. In the meantime the insurgents captured Malabon and Calocan, in the northern suburbs. The Spaniards were thus outwitted, out-generaled and harassed to death.

During the previous night, owing to a misunderstanding, a squad of Spanish artillery, consisting of twelve pieces, was sent to Manila, and the Minister of Marine made a patriotic speech.

Capt. Anon subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the

TWELVE PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 18 1898—TWELVE PAGES

SIGNIFICANT DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

The Coming of Count Cassini to Washington at This Juncture Has Aroused Much Interest in Diplomatic Circles—Anglo-American Alliance Not Practicable.

Washington, June 17.—The coming of Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, has aroused much interest in diplomatic circles. He is one of the foremost diplomatists in the Russian service. That he should be assigned to the Washington post is in itself a sure indication that the game of international politics is to be played in the United States. The new Minister has been but lately transferred from the Chinese mission. While there he succeeded in thoroughly undermining the overwhelmingly powerful coalition which up to that time for thirty years Great Britain had exercised.

The presumption is that Count Cassini comes here for the express purpose of defusing the projected Anglo-American alliance and cementing Russo-American friendship. It is said that Cassini, shortly before leaving Paris, was a party to a most important conference relative to the outcome of the Spanish-American war. In addition to Cassini there were present Count de Spanish Ambassador to London and the German and Austrian Ambassadors to Paris. Spain, according to the story, desired to secure an expression from the powers antagonistic to the absorption by the United States and any Spanish ter-

ritory this country might conquer. Great Britain, it may be noted, was not represented. A remark by Count Cassini broke up the meeting. "No Berlin conference," he said, "will deprive the United States of a foot of territory which she takes by force of arms. This reference to the manner in which Russia had been deprived of all the fruit of her victory over Turkey in 1877 was of deep significance, coming from the Russian diplomatist. Therefore within forty-eight hours of that meeting cablegrams were inspired from Paris, Vienna and Madrid, and negotiations for peace were being undertaken at the instigation of the Sagasta Ministry."

The friends of Russia and the enemies of Great Britain who are awaiting Cassini's arrival with breathless interest declare that an Anglo-American alliance is not practical in its final analysis. The reason is made that the differences between the United States and Great Britain over the seal question cannot be satisfactorily adjusted. The point is also made that the United States cannot permit Great Britain to acquire a port in the Alaska peninsula, as the cession from Russia is supposed to exclude such a possibility. On the

other hand Great Britain cannot forego the possession of such a port because of the vast Klondike fields. The shrewd point is also made that in case of an Anglo-American alliance Great Britain would have to give the United States a co-tenancy of every British coaling and naval station in the world.

All these arguments Count Cassini is to make. He will furthermore explain that Russia has no objection to the occupancy of Hawaii and the Philippines by the United States, and will endeavor to show that Russia and the United States, because of their area, progressiveness and superabundance of mines, mills and factories, Russia would like to replace its English former with Americans.

It can thus be readily seen why Count Cassini's arrival should be regarded in diplomatic circles as an event of unusual importance and one calculated to exert great influence upon the future of the great nations.

HOT BATTLE AT MANILA. Insurgents Almost Gain Entrance to the City—3000 Prisoners Taken in Two Weeks.

New York, June 17.—The Journal has the following from Hong Kong: The most severe and important battle since Admiral Dewey's annihilation of the Spanish fleet has occurred at Manila. One thousand insurgents attacked 2000 Spanish, inflicting heavy losses and almost forcing the entrance to the city. The foreign residents have fled to the ships. Admiral Montojo and Governor-General Augusti have placed the women, children and the priests in the forts for safety.

Governor-General Augusti is reported to be willing to surrender to the Americans in order to prevent the insurgents from capturing the capital, setting it on fire and killing the Spaniards. The Archbishop, however, is opposed to the surrender, and has overruled Augusti. A Spanish spy has attempted to poison General Aguinaldo, but the attempt was abortive. Aguinaldo was very sick, but has completely recovered. A Spanish prisoner was caught trying to assassinate Aguinaldo. His plot was discovered he attempted to escape, but was shot dead.

However, it is expected the insurgents will wander. The Spaniards taken prisoners in the two weeks' campaign aggregate 3000, including 2000 soldiers of the regular army. Prominent among them are General Garcia and Cordoba. The Governors of the provinces of Balabac and Batavia were also made prisoners. Two million rounds of cartridges were seized in the fortified city of Cavite. The regular garrison of old Cavite has surrendered, thus giving the insurgents command of the shore of Manila Bay. The principal sources of supplies are now cut off from the Spanish forces in Manila.

The increase in the number of German warships in this port excites comment in view of the relations between Spain and Germany. Everything is in readiness for the arrival of the American troops on the transport ships, which left San Francisco May 25, and which are hourly expected. The Americans can take Manila within 24 hours after the arrival of the troops.

A great fire is raging north of Manila. The insurgents have captured the water-works on which the supply of the city depends. General Augusti has issued orders, that all males above the age of 15 shall join the army and do military duty.

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ONE CENT

London, June 17.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Conemaurs, Conservative, former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said Her Majesty's Government was communicating with the Chinese Government respecting the reorganization of the army and navy of China. The Premier added that negotiations respecting the reorganization were more advanced, and there was every hope that a distinguished British officer would make arrangements with the Chinese Government, whereby he would renew his help to reorganize the Chinese navy. China, the Marquis continued, had shown her willingness to accept British assistance, the difficulty lying in her reluctance to give a sufficiently independent position to the officers to enable them to overcome traditional and deep-seated evils. In conclusion, the Premier remarked: "We do not anticipate a catastrophe, yet there can be but one end issue of the present trend of events, so far as the Chinese Empire is concerned, unless the army and navy are reorganized on lines involving entire reform."

A FREAK CALF. From The Marmora Herald. A freak calf was born at the farm of Mr. Thomas Holland, Marmora township, this spring. It was covered partly with wool like that of a sheep, partly with hair, like a bird, and partly with hair, like a cow. The animal was killed and the pelt was purchased by Mr. John Green of this town. The purchaser has sent the skin to Wellers' Bay, where it will be dressed and made into a hat.

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A Military Resort. The Queen's Royal Hotel at Niagara-on-the-Lake is a great military resort these pleasant June days. The first regular hot bath of the season begins next Saturday, and then follows the military at home. At this time of year the Niagara climate is especially inviting.

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PROBS: Generally fair and warm; some local showers or thunderstorms, more especially at night.

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