

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW,

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

Vol. XXXI—No. 33.

Newcastle, Tuesday, May 10, 1898.

Whole No. 1593

PROFESSIONAL

Law & Collection Office.

C. J. Thomson,

BARRISTER AT LAW,

Commissioner Newcastle Civil

Court.

Public Building,

Newcastle, N. B.

O. J. McNulty, M. A. M. D.

REMED. BOT. COL. STRO. LONDON, G. B.

SPECIALIST.

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT

Office: Cor. Waterland and Main Streets

Moncton, Nov. 12, 1894.

A. A. DAVIDSON,

ATTORNEY, etc.

Newcastle, N. B.

Dr. R. NICHOLSON,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Jan. 1-98.

Dr. F. L. PEDOLIN,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Pleasant Street

Jan. 1-98.

Telephone 15.

DECATES, DENTIST.

will occupy his

Newcastle Office

From the 26th to 30, or 31st of

every month.

Lect. methods used for patients dentistry

Newcastle Office

From the 26th to 30, or 31st of

every month.

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From the 26th to 30, or 31st of

every month.

Sash And Door Factory.

The subscriber is prepared to supply from

his sash and door factory in Newcastle,

and to deliver, at short notice, all

orders for sashes, doors, frames, and

casings, and to match, etc.

E. C. Niven,

Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1898.

F. O. PETERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Water Street—Chatham, N. B.

Jan. 12, 1898.

DENNIS DOYLE.

BOARD AND

LIVERY STABLE

In Connection with the Waverley

Hotel.

New Harnes, New Horses,

Everything to satisfy the public.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

The farm known as the Crofton farm

situated on the Crofton Island Road about

a mile from town of Newcastle, containing

about 45 acres under cultivation and ex-

tensive woodland, well watered by brook,

with good barns and dwelling house on the

premises.

Also a store, wharf and buildings

situate on Castle street known as the

Mason property, conveniently located for

mercantile business.

Terms of sale made known on applica-

tion to the undersigned.

SAM. THOMSON,

Solicitor.

Now Showing.

Something lovely in summer Blouses,

White dot muslins, Valenciennes trimmed,

beautiful Organdies, the very latest make,

Staten and Linen Blouses, Canvas

Skirts, Skollan and Saton Skirts, White

Skirts and Corset Covers, Hamburg trim-

med, and a great range of Wrappers, per-

fect fitting. These goods have just been

opened and are marked so low that they

are within the reach of all.

Mrs. H. A. Quilty,

Sergeant Store.

PROVISIONS

CONSISTING OF

Flour, Beef, Pork, Hams,

Bacon, Teas, Sugars, Molasses,

Barley, Peas, Soaps, Lard,

Bran and Feed, Rolled Oats

and Standard Oatmeal and

Commeal in bbls. and 4 bbls.

Ontario and Moncton

Cracked Feed, etc.

Store on Public Wharf.

J. A. RUNDLE.

Newcastle, Jan. 4, 1898.

Wanted at

Clark's Harness Shop

No. 1 Public Wharf, Newcastle,

Carters to purchase Double and Single

Drays, hand made, sold at reasonable prices.

Always in stock—Horse, Collie and

hounds, Horse Blankets, Saddles, Whips,

Carriage Harness, Horse Boots, Saddle

Stays and the small stock kept in Harness

Shop. Repairs promptly executed.

JOHN CLARK.

Newcastle, Aug. 26, 1897.

RAGA

We Want Reliable Men

in every locality, local or

traveling to introduce a new

IMPURE BLOOD

is the cause of nearly all diseases.

As the blood supplies every bone, muscle,

nerve, these in the body, these parts will be

in the same condition as the blood.

Unless the blood is absolutely pure the body

will be in an unhealthy condition and sickness

will be sure to arise.

To keep well the blood must be kept pure

by using the great blood purifier.

Gates' Life Man Bitters

and Syrup

which have been tested for the last 60 years,

curing many cases of Dropsy, Liver Com-

plaints, Humors and all blood diseases.

If you want proof, write us for testimonials

of those who have been cured by them in the

provinces. Sold everywhere at 50c. per bottle,

\$2.00 per dozen, and at wholesale by

BROWN & WERNER,

5000 St. John St., St. John, N. B.

C. G. McLEOD, N. B.

Middleton, N. B.

Ho! For the Klondyke.

As the subscriber intends to close up his

business in Newcastle in or before the first

day of April next, he is prepared to sacrifice

his stock of Clothing, Hosiery, Boots and

Shoes, Groceries and Provisions at less than

cost.

All parties purchasing to the amount of five

dollars and upwards a credit of three months

on approved paper will be given.

This stock must be sold and no reasonable

offer refused either for a part or the whole of it.

Also 100 acres of good farming land situated

in the Sagary settlement, 10 tons of good

upland Hay and 10 tons green Oats.

All parties desiring to see the place call

and settle their accounts either by notes or

cash, as all accounts unsettled on the first day

of April next will be handed to an attorney

for collection.

E. HICKORY.

Newcastle, Feb. 15, 1898.

WHOA!

For KLONDIKE!

P. W. Reagan.

is now ready to serve the public. Trucking at all

reasonable prices.

RESTAURANT.

The Restaurant on the public wharf is the best

in town and those meeting anything in this line

will receive perfect satisfaction. The best food

served in town. Also Cigars and Temperance

drinks.

P. W. Reagan.

HOME WORK

For Families.

We want a number of families to do

work for us at home, whole or spare

time. The work we want our workers

ready to commence at once, and to be

rewarded by parcel post as finished. Good

money made at home. For particulars

apply to the Standard Supply Co.,

Dept. R, London, Ont.

Form for Sale.

Situate at the Eastern end of the Town of

Newcastle, containing Four Acres. Right Acres

under cultivation with a large Barn, etc.

Terms moderate. Apply to

J. R. LAWLER, Newcastle.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against

the estate of Robert Swin, late of

Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland,

will please file the same, duly attested with

Barkers! Barkers!

The right place to buy your

Glassware,

Crockeryware,

Earthenware,

China,

Silverware,

having a very large stock of the above goods we are selling at

cost to make room.

Watch for Ad. next week.

On Monday evening for one hour, from 7 till 8

o'clock we will give 10lbs. of GOOD TEA for \$1.00.

BARKER'S WHITE STORE,

Newcastle, May 7th.

Newcastle Bakery.

Call at the Newcastle Bakery

and see the nice lot of Cake in rich Fruit, Pound, Plain, Currant,

Citron, Etc. Scotch Cake nicely leaved and Ornamented. A nice

assortment of other Cakes, Bread and Buns, usually kept by me.

Also a large lot of choice

CONFECTIONERY.

Dried Fruits, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Grapes, Figs, Dates

Prunes, Onions, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Hams and Spices

All kinds of Groceries.

H. WYSE.

"Where Blooming Spring its earliest Visits Pay."

NOW OPENING

The Very Latest NOVELTIES FOR SPRING

AT

J. D. Creaghans.

Ladies' Dress Materials, Men's Suitings

and Prints, Men's, Youths' and Child-

ren's Clothing and Underwear.

The Latest Tip in Men's English and American

Hats, Caps, Ties and Furnishings. Sole Agent for

the famous

WILKINSON HATS

of Regent St., London.

Rich New Patterns in

Brussels, Wilton, Axminster, Moquette and

Scotch Wool Carpets.

Beautiful designs in Window Curtains, Floor Oil

Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Art Squares and American Wall

Papers.

New Spring Goods coming forward every day.

J. D. CREAGHAN,

Wholesale & Retail,

NEWCASTLE AND CHATHAM.

MRS. J. DEMERS,

MILLINER.

Now is the time to give your order for

SPRING MILLINERY.

A lot of Ladies' Spring and Summer sail-

or hats has been opened and is now

ready for the public's inspection.

Ladies' Serge Outing Suits, very stylish.

New and latest fashions in Summer

Blouses. New Velvets, Roman stripe

and Tartan Ribbons. P. C. Corsets, the

best fitting and most comfortable to be

found on the market today. Silks, Satins,

Crepes, Wrappers, Under Skirts, Velvet

and Accordion Plated Capes, nobby and

pretty. Ladies' Belts. Laces of all

varieties. Old Ladies' Dress Caps.

Newcastle, March 14, 1898.

The Union Advocate

Established 1867
Telephone 60
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
TUESDAY, May 10, 1898.

Newcastle Societies

MEET AS FOLLOWS—
NORTHUMBERLAND LODGE No. 17 A. F. & A. M., in the Lodge room, on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.
NEWCASTLE DIVISION No. 45 S. of T., in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
COTER MIRAMICHI, No. 165 I. O. F., in their room, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE, first Monday of each month in the room over M. Bamford's store.

Derby.
COUNTY HAPPY RETREAT No. 150 I. O. F., in Foresters' Hall, Derby, on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

Editorial Notes.
Keep off the grass on the Square.

The Queen's Birthday is approaching but the town will have no celebration. Let us begin and make preparations for a grand event, July 1.

It is with much pleasure we learn that the sidewalk from Major Brothers to Thomas Russell's store will be widened and repaired.

Life and activity are once more to be seen along the Miramichi. The mills in operation and the appearance of steam and sailing vessels makes one think that the season of hustle and bustle has again arrived.

Any flagrant cases of cruelty to animals that the reader witnesses or is cognizant of, please inform the Advocate and legal steps will be taken without delay to prosecute the offenders.

The Board of Trade would be more effective in carrying out its object if one of the modern torpedoes should shake up and not kill the business men. The lack of interest that is shown by the members is shameful and execrable.

A fuller account of the C. M. B. A. dance, also gist of Judge Wedderburn's address, the Square Committee meeting, the Canadian Star Dramatic Company's concert and other news, owing to lack of space have been crowded out and will appear next week.

The gentleman appointed to keep the cows from urinating the streets is doing his work well. Once in a while, however, in spite of his indefatigable efforts the animals get out of their proper boundaries and are seen taking in the sights of the town.

If the boys and young men must loiter around the Post Office entrance and the different corners, the least courtesy they can pay to the ladies would be to forgo unseemly language and actions. The most noticeable nuisance is the expectorating of tobacco juice carelessly and without thought as the ladies pass by.

Why not have a town clock? Over the Post-Office building is a space especially designed for this much needed and important guide. With its aid some uniform standard of time might be had. The stores and mills would have something more tangible and sensible than the present mode of keeping and watching time. Let us have a town clock by all means.

The proposed bridge from this town to Nelson certainly strikes apopular chord whenever it is discussed which responds stronger and stronger each week. This wave of opinion when brought to a focus concentrated into a powerful demand by the people in this vicinity, cannot fail before many years to have the desired effect and no doubt the government will grant sufficient money to erect the steel bridge.

Citizens interested in the appearance of our Square should assist in every way possible to help the Square Committee raise the funds required to beautify and make attractive this most public spot. The committee is arranging for a dance to be held May 23rd. If you do not believe in this pastime, the least you can do will be to purchase tickets and thus swell the finances which will be used to excellent advantage.

The sidewalks in the town are in a disgraceful and dangerous condition in many places and should either be reconstructed or thoroughly repaired. In many cases the planks have given out entirely, leaving deep holes into which the pedestrian frequently stumbles. This is particularly apparent in front of the school house on the Queen's Highway. It is urgent that means be provided to put them in respectable and safe condition at once.

The Newcastle Orange Band

has offered its services gratis and will play on the Square some of the pleasantest music during the Summer months, provided a bandstand is constructed by the citizens. This is an offer that ought not to pass by unaccepted. It means an attraction which all the people will greatly appreciate. The business men should welcome it without a dissenting voice and the Square Committee, together with the assistance of the business men should see that this asked for structure is commenced at once.

As compared to many smaller towns in regard to lights, Newcastle is far behind. Considering the area and population, she should have electric lights and not be outdone by her sister towns, which are more progressive and modern.

The lights should be arranged within reasonable distances of each other and not as at the present time—so far apart that midway between them is total darkness. It has been proved beyond a doubt that towns lighted by electricity have the advantage both as to price and general satisfaction over those which use gas. Newcastle is so situated as to easily secure the water power for running an electric plant and therefore should fall into line with the more advanced communities.

Voting Matter.
(Special Correspondence to the Advocate.)

OTTAWA, May 9th, 1898.—Most of last week was spent in voting matter for public use during the year. The ministers, when asked for supplies, are usually requested to explain in detail how they expended similar votes last year, and how they expect to deal with the proposed vote. This is sometimes lively, and often repeats itself. Ministers who have a dominating disposition, or have not treated opposition members with civility, or have mismanaged their department, or conducted business in a partisan manner, or have been severe in their use of the spoils system, are not easily allowed to escape the inquisition of the committee of supply. Every member can speak as many times as he likes on each item, so that the ministers are entirely at the mercy of opposition critics. The way this works itself out was shown on Wednesday, when the postmaster-general labored from the evening until after sunrise on Thursday over the vote for the inside service in his department. Mr. Mulock went home to breakfast after all without securing his vote. The postmaster-general has dismissed 500 postmasters, and has often in the House refused information as to the reasons. The result is that in supply he has to answer not only all reasonable questions, but a great many others. On the other hand, ministers like Sir Richard Cartwright, who are believed to be more just and prudent, and who are not accused of refusing proper information, get their share of the inquisition, and are often despised. Nearly a million dollars was placed at the disposal of the government last week.

THE PRESIDENT'S BILL.
The Government sometimes has to fight a bill through the houses by slow stages and with difficulty. This was not the history of the plebiscite. Within some six hours after Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of the bill it had passed its critical stage, and had been considered in committee and was ready for the third and last reading. The only criticism offered was for the purpose of making the bill useful. It was urged by Mr. Fisher that the premier ought at this time to state what use he proposed to make of the plebiscite when he got it. Did the government intend to follow the plebiscite with a prohibitory bill in case the majority of the vote was in the affirmative? This question was put to Sir Wilfrid by many members in many ways, but without much success. At one moment it appeared that the premier had given an answer, when he said that the government would give effect to the popular will. But when Mr. Fisher asked whether this meant that in case a majority of the vote was "yes", a prohibitory measure would be introduced, he said that the government would give effect to the kind. The premier went on to say that there would still remain to be considered the question of revenue, the question of federal jurisdiction, and the question of compensation. When asked whether he would consider the verdict of a majority of the vote cast to be an expression of the will of the people, or would require a majority of the registered voters, or whether he would require a majority in each of the provinces, the first Minister declined to give information. Mr. Fisher stated that the plebiscite will cost \$200,000 to \$250,000. Of course it will cost the people interested in the campaign a great deal more, in work and money. It was urged that before all this cash and worry was expended some assurance ought to be given that the government would make use of the results. But the premier and the Minister of Agriculture did not look at it in that light and the future remains as Mark Twain would say "a dark and bloody mystery."

Mr. Montague wanted the bill changed so that no man would be allowed to vote more than once. As the bill stands that one man may vote in large centres like Montreal and Toronto will be able to vote in several constituencies. It is said that 2,000 property owners in Montreal alone, have votes in five ridings. Mr. Davin asked that the vote be taken on the municipal level which would give women ratepayers a chance. Mr. Gille of Annapolis pointed out that the inclusion of older among prohibited districts would cut down the "yes" vote. The Minister of Agriculture explains that older on the ballot means hard cider, but Mr. Taylor, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Moore and other members contend that the bill does not say so and that the farmers will probably take the ballot at its word.

THE LADIES' APPEAR.
When the discussion was going on one of the galleries was filled with W. C. T. U. ladies. They came to Ottawa bringing the petition for prohibition. As they could not go to Parliament with their prayer they intended to present it to Parliament to meet them at the Dominion Methodist Church. The petition was draped about the interior, and covered a large part of

the wall, gallery rail and other available space.

Seven million signatures are represented by this enormous area of paper. The petition has been presented to Her Majesty at Windsor, and to members of the Imperial Ministry. It has been to Washington and was offered there to the President and Congress. No statement on either side of the water met the petition in a more cordly way than the Premier of Canada did on Tuesday evening. Nor has any public man made an address in reply conveyed less in the way of distinct sentiment. Sir Wilfrid told the women that he was himself not yet converted to total abstinence though he was much impressed with the evils of intemperance. He also explained that he expected Quebec province to vote against prohibition. While he assured them of his best wishes, it should be said that Mrs. Rutherford presided with dignity and self-possession, and that the activities of intemperance made effective presentation speech.

A QUEER LETTER.
Mr. McDougall, of Cape Breton, and Senator Landry have brought to the attention of their respective legislatures rather remarkable letters, written last November to the Cardinal secretary of the Vatican by Mr. Charles Russell, the Canadian government solicitor in London. Mr. Russell, who is a distinguished Roman Catholic, has several times been at Rome in connection with the Manitoba school question, but this time he seems to have stated his case in a letter, a copy of which has reached this country. Mr. Russell informed Cardinal Rampoldi that he had come to Rome "at the urgent request of the Roman Catholic members of the government and parliament of Canada."

"We do not solicit His Holiness," he says, "to sanction as perfect the concessions obtained, but that in his wisdom he will be pleased to regard them as the beginning of justice." One other interesting remark is made by the Canadian solicitor. "My instructions," he says, "are to renew to Your Eminence the desire I have already expressed to you, that His Holiness will be pleased to consider the school question in Canada. Mr. Russell went on to explain how convenient it would be for the Vatican to have a representative always at Ottawa.

A SLOW LIFE.
The fast line steamships will not be ready when the contract time is up. The Minister of Trade and Commerce has given notice of a supplementary contract. The new bargain gives the government a ship May 1900 to get ready for the first sailing.

A MILITARY MATTER.
An interesting talk took place over a Government resolution to increase the pay of the commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Minister Borden stated that the pay of the Canadian Commander was less than that of the same officer in single Australian colonies with much smaller militaries. The pay here is also less than that of a major general in England. The consequence is that some difficulty is found in securing for Canada the services of an efficient officer of the proper military rank. Sir Charles Tupper, while supporting the programme, took occasion to say that he hoped the increased pay would not start until General Gascoigne had observed with energy that the Government had a signal failure in the command and added that General Gascoigne's conduct in the Halifax case and the Steady march had been a disgrace to the Canadian flag. The premier and Mr. Borden protested against the reflections on Sir Charles declared that he had no respect for a cad even though he wears a military uniform. Sir Wilfrid appeared to be much shocked, which shows that he has forgotten the time when he and his followers were charging General Middleton with stealing funds.

NOTE.
The Drummond Counties investigation has proceeded a stage. It has been explained by Mr. Greenhalgh that he holds two-thirds of the \$400,000 railway. One half his holding cost him \$24,000. He paid that sum for \$80,000 of stock, and \$50,000 he got for nothing.

In the public accounts committee, Major Wedderburn, of Colborne's regiment, and Mr. Barnes, for the rent of the army for five years the member for Kings, N. B., got \$80,000 mentioned in a previous report. Mr. Wedderburn testified that the \$300 paid to Colonel Donville for his services in the war, as his rent had been paid year by year. Wedderburn swore that he had received annually out of the government allowance for the care of arms, but had considered himself entitled to a refund. When Colonel Donville, M. P., and himself were considering the question of ways and means for the Canadian expedition, he offered to give the Colonel the money, if the latter would get it out of the government. Colonel Donville had the money yet, but Wedderburn expects to get it.

Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island made an interesting speech last Monday in support of the claim of that province for better financial consideration. He argues from statistics that Prince Edward Island has received for railway subsidies and rail way construction only a quarter as much per head as the average in Canada, while the province itself has contributed for rail way purposes more than twice as much as any other province.

Mr. Tarte's bill for repairs and extensions made this year to the walks and pavements on Parliament Hill and around the Ottawa post office is \$40,000.

Mr. Mulock thinks that he will get the \$2,000,000 of the newspaper printers.

Deputy Speaker Brodeur decided last week that it was parliamentary for one member to say of the new ruler of a great wealth of abusive epithets of which the best he used was made. Mr. Fielding was the point and the speaker, while the chairman reverse his ruling, which he did. Mr. Brodeur intimates that General had French word for gutter-snipe and he had not supposed the fowl's name to be offensive to English ears.

PRESENTATIONS.
The members of the sewing circle connected with the Presbyterian church assembled yesterday afternoon at the Mans where Mrs. O. Nicholson read an appropriate address, at the conclusion of which the presented Mrs. Aiken with a chair and lamp in recognition of the thirtieth anniversary of her wedding.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure.

Latest War News.

(From the Advocate Bulletin.)
LONDON, May 4.—The Western Telegraph says: "Neither President McKinley nor any one else has read a message from Commander Dewey."

Lisbon, May 4.—News has been received to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron has returned to join the Spanish fleet near Cadiz which is nearly ready for sea. It is added that the combined fleet of Spain will shortly start for American waters.

Kiev, May 4, 10.40 a. m.—This harbor is again empty. Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet has sailed and the situation is one of renewed expectancy. There is a strong impression prevailing that the next war news from the fleet will tell of an important engagement of the same character as the Asiatic squadron Manila victory.

—Until then no interesting developments are expected except possibly the bringing in of a few prizes.

Cebu, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite on Philippine Islands; have destroyed the fortifications at the bay entrance, paralyzing garrisons. I control the bay completely and can take any ship at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded, and have wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

(Signed.) Dewey
By direction of the President, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Commander Dewey:

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 4.—Trouble of a most serious nature is said to have occurred to British interests at Santiago de Cuba. Three British warships will be here shortly. The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba is said to have been attacked by a mob, to have killed a Spaniard and to have been imprisoned.

LONDON, May 4.—The Hong Kong cables are still interrupted.

New York, May 4.—A special to the World from London says: It is reported here that the Cape Verde squadron of the Spanish fleet has been sighted near the Canaries, but the report is unconfirmed.

New York, May 5.—A Key West special dispatch unconfirmed says that the tug Cydon which left Key West Tuesday with the first expedition sent by the government to Cuba, has been sighted off the coast of the island.

London, May 5.—The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba called today that he was safe and the city was quiet. H. M. S. Alert sailed from this port for Santiago de Cuba this evening.

Kiev, May 6.—An associated press dispatch says: The big French liner Lafayette with a full complement of passengers and a general cargo left Coruna, Spain, and was captured off Havana shortly after midnight last night by a U. S. warship.

Kiev, May 6.—It is said that there is a serious international aspect to the capture of the Lafayette as she mounts guns and is a French liner.

LONDON, May 6.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: Commander Dewey after conquering the Spanish fleet and disposing of the Spanish fleet, has been seen on fire, bombarded Manila which was soon on fire. The vessel has the reputation of being a fast ship.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Kingland Jam. special dispatch says four warships have been sighted off the coast of Cuba, supposed to be part of Sampson's fleet.

SINGAPORE, May 6.—Reliable information received here corroborating news of Dewey's movements at Manila and that he is now executing the duties of Governor-general there.

DEWEY GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MANILA.
BOSTON, May 6.—The following telegram received by F. T. Viles of Boston, from a friend in Singapore was read at our banquet of the Electric Club last night.

"Singapore, May 6.—Reliable information received here corroborating news of Dewey's victory at Manila and he is now executing the duties of Governor-general there."

MUTINY REPORTED.
Kiev, May 6.—There was a small mutiny, quickly suppressed, yesterday, among the French and cool passengers on board the Alamo, which vessel has the detachment of West Point engineers on board, bound for Cuba.

These men on learning that the Alamo was to proceed to Cuba when the troops go there, refused to do duty under the circumstances, claiming the steamer is not sufficiently protected against the enemy. The mutiny threatened to result in a serious attack on the ship's movements, but the captain of Engineers in charge of the troops took the matter in hand, placed the mutineers under restraint, with a strong guard and the threatened trouble soon came to an end.

U. S. NAVY ATTACK THE CANARIES.
LONDON, May 6.—A story is published here to the effect that the British Admiralty has been advised by the Washington Naval strategy board to remove British subjects from the Canaries Islands and it is added this accounts for the British second class cruiser Charlybia being ordered to Las Palmas, and leads to the conclusion that Rear Admiral Sampson may attack the Canaries Islands, which would either draw the Spanish fleet out of Cadiz, or give the United States a naval base from which to attack Spain.

A COMPACT ALIGNED BETWEEN U. S. AND ENGLAND.
New York, May 6.—A special cable from the World says: The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says:

"Arrangements between England and the United States on the subject of the Philippine are looked upon in the last

informed circles here as already half-patched. No other conference is considered necessary until the war has been brought to an end, either by force of events or by amicable settlement of the European war.

Austria is indicated as taking the initiative in mediation, but in diplomatic circles a conference of the powers is considered only practical solution of the problem which touches the mission of Europe in the Far East.

I have reason to believe that England would only take part in such a conference with the United States by her side and the great limitation on the part of government of the latter power would be shown to a choice of Paris as the place of meeting.

DEWEY'S LAST REPORT.
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Commander Dewey's latest dispatch is as follows:
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Dewey, Manila. The President in the name of the American people thank you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress.

(Losa.)
Signed.
It has been decided to send a transport with troops and supplies to Commander Dewey at Manila. The City of Pekin will be used for this purpose and will be escorted by the cruiser Charleston.

New York, May 7, 6 a. m.—The "World" has the following copyright dispatch from Hong Kong: "I have just arrived here in the U. S. revenue cutter McCullough with report of the American triumph at Manila. The entire Spanish fleet of 11 vessels was destroyed, three hundred Spaniards were killed and four hundred wounded. The American loss was none killed, but six were slightly wounded. Not one of the American ships was injured."

WASHINGTON, May 7.—At 9.30 the navy department received the long expected telegram from Commander Dewey. It dated Hong Kong and is in cipher consisting of four or five lines. The message bureau is locked and experts are deciphering the cable which will be made public as soon as translated. The only open word is Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—In brief Dewey states that he has silenced the batteries completely, but he cut the cable himself and he has the bay and everything else at his mercy. He has, however, been unable to take the town of Manila for the lack of men.

Kiev, May 7, 8 p. m.—The last which accompanied the capture of the big steamers during the first days of the war has vanished now that the blockade is an established fact. The only ships worth taking are the few left of the fleet. Petty prizes are still taken, however, and three came in today. They surrendered too easily to make their capture interesting. The brigantine Longboat was taken by the Montgomery near Havana on Friday, with a cargo of dried beef. Ensign Osborne and a prize crew brought her to the American ship. She was among the most numerous. Seaman Scott of Baltimore was "shanghaied" by the Spaniards' crew at Buenos Ayres, and he was glad to get back into American hands, even as a prisoner. He was in the confederate army during the civil war.

VICKSBURG AND MORRILL UNDER FIRE.
Kiev, May 8.—Only poor marksmanship on the part of the Spanish gunners saved the Vicksburg and the Morrill from destruction of Havana yesterday morning. For over half an hour they were under the fire of the guns of the Santa Clara water batteries, but both escaped without material injury, although shrapnel shells from 8 inch guns exploded all about them, and both now show the pitted scars of the Spanish bullets.

The wily Spaniards have arranged a trap to catch some of our ships to the bottom. They baited it with a man would bait a rat trap. A small schooner was sent out from Havana harbor shortly before daylight yesterday morning to draw some of the Americans into the ambush. The ruse worked like a charm. The Vicksburg and the Morrill, in the heat of the chase and in their contempt for Spanish gunnery, walked right into the trap. They had been set for the two vessels five minutes longer, not even the bad gun practice would have saved our ships, and this morning two more of our vessels would lie at the bottom within two lengths of the wreck of the ill-starred Maine.

Friday evening the Vicksburg and the Morrill, cruising to the west of Morro Castle, were fired upon by the big guns of the Colimar batteries. Two shells were both exploded within a reasonable range of the Vicksburg and one at the Morrill. Both fell short, and both vessels, without returning the fire, steamed out of range. It would have been folly to have done so, for the Vicksburg and Morrill had been under the fire of the Colimar batteries for over half an hour, and the wind on her starboard quarter. About three miles east of the entrance of the harbor the Vicksburg and Morrill were sighted by the Colimar batteries. A light was fringed the horizon, and she was not discovered until three miles off shore, when the Mayflower made her out and signalled the Vicksburg and Morrill. Captain Smith of the Morrill and Commander Lilly of the Vicksburg immediately clapped on all steam and started in pursuit.

The schooner immediately put about and ran for Morro Castle before the wind. On doing so, she would, according to the well conceived plot, lead the two American warships directly under the guns of the Santa Clara batteries. These works are a short mile west of Morro and are a part of the defenses of the harbor. There are two batteries, one at the shore, which has been recently thrown up, of sand and mortar, with wide embrasures for eight inch guns, and the other on the rocky eminence which juts out into the waters of the gulf at the point. The upper battery mounts modern ten and twelve inch Krupp guns behind a six foot stone parapet. In front of this is a line of barbed wire, and a belt of railroad iron. This battery is considered the most formidable of Havana's defenses except Morro Castle. It is masked and has not been absolutely located by the American warships. It is probably due to the fact that the Spaniards did not desire to expose its position that the Vicksburg and Morrill are now offed. The Morrill is a short mile west of Morro and is a part of the defenses of the harbor. The Vicksburg was the first to realize the danger.

into which the reckless pursuit had led them. He concluded it was time to haul off, and sent a shot across the bow of the schooner. The Spanish skipper instantly brought his vessel about, but while she was still rolling in the trough of the sea, with her sails flapping, a night inch shrapnel shell came hurtling through the air from the water battery, a mile, and a half away. It passed over the Morrill between the pilot house and the smokestack, and exploded less than fifty feet on the port quarter. The small shot rattled against her side. It was a close call. Two more shots followed in quick succession, both shrapnel. One burst close under the starboard quarter, filling the engine room with smoke of the exploding shell, and the other like the first, passed over the water battery, and the second shot exploded just beyond. The Spanish gunners had the range, and their time fuses were accurately set.

The crews of both ships were at their guns. Lieutenant Craig, who was in charge of the Vicksburg, ordered the crew of the Morrill, asked for and obtained permission to return the fire. At the first shot the Vicksburg, which was in the wake of the Morrill, slightly inshore, sheared off and sped under the cover of the Morro Castle.

In the meantime Captain Smith also put his helm to port and was none too soon, for as the Morrill stood off, a solid eight inch shot grazed her starboard quarter and kicked up tons of water as it struck a wave 100 yards beyond. Captain Smith said afterwards that this was undoubtedly an eight inch armor piercing projectile, and that it would have passed through the Morrill's boiler had he not changed her course in the nick of time.

All the guns of the water battery were now at work, one of them cut the Jacob's ladder and kicked up tons of water as it struck a wave 100 yards beyond. Captain Smith said afterwards that this was undoubtedly an eight inch armor piercing projectile, and that it would have passed through the Morrill's boiler had he not changed her course in the nick of time.

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