General Business.

TWEEDIE & MITCHELL,

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS.

OFFICES: Chatham and Newcastle.

HON. L. J. TWEEDIE, Q. C. Chatham, N. B. — C. R. MITCHELL, B. C. L. Newcastle, N. B

NOTICE.

WELDON

THE TAILOR

Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to $1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for $10, better for $12 and $14. We will give you as good a suit for $16 and $18 as you can purchase elsewhere for $18 and $20

We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee our work.

See our Men's Working Pants at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost.

W. L. T. WELDON.
Water St., Chatham, N. B.

CITATION.

NEW BRUNSWICK
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or to any Constable within the said County. Greeting:

Whereas, Julia Murphy, a sister and one of the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth Walls, late of Chatham in the said County, widow, deceased, hath represented to me that letters of administration of the estate and effects of said deceased were granted on the seventeenth day of August, 1896, unto James D. Murphy of Kouchibouguac, in the County of Kent, farmer, and Mary Curran (then) of Chatham in the said County of Northumberland, (but now of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts) widow, and that the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran have not rendered an account of their administration of said estate to the Court of Probate, as required by law.

And whereas the said Julia Murphy hath prayed that the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran be cited to render their account of administration of said estate.

You are therefore required to cite the said James D. Murphy and Mary Curran to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office at Newcastle on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of May, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are hereby ordered and required to render an account of their administration of said estate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this fourteenth day of March 1898.

(Sgd) SAM THOMPSON
(L. S.) Judge of Probates, Co. Northumberland.

(Sgd) G. B. FRASER.
Registrar of Probates, Co. Northumberland.

STEAMER NELSON

Capt. Bullick.

Until further notice will leave

CHATHAM AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
4.15 p. m.	5.30 p. m.

(Solar time is used, 24 minutes slower that used in Newcastle, and 36 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.)

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND, Manager.

Chatham, N. B, April 22, 1898.

FOR DISINFECTANT PURPOSES

—USE—

CARBOLIC - DISINFECTING POWDER,

FOR SALE ONLY AT

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE.

SHORTHAND.

Our system is the ISAAC PITMAN—the best and fastest. The system, although an English one, is taught to the exclusion of all the American systems in the public schools of New York and in leading institutions all over the United States.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

LATEST ACTUAL BUSINESS METHODS.
BEST COURSE OF STUDY.
BEST RESULTS.

Time required for graduating, 4 months and upwards, according to ability of student.

SEND TO-DAY for Catalogues, giving terms etc.

S. KERR & SON.

Dog Tax Notice.

Notice is hereby given to owners and harborers of dogs and bitches in the Town of Chatham that the annual tax of One Dollar on all dogs and Five Dollars on all Bitches will be collected, as ordained by the Town Council of the Town of of Chatham, as in section No. 1 of the By-Law.

The owner or harborer of every dog or bitch, in the Town of Chatham, found going at large without a collar on its neck, shall be subject to a fine of Two Dollars, after the 1st day of May, 1898, without further notice being given.

This notice will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Town Council of Chatham.

W. J. D. LOBBAN, Collector.

Assessors' Notice

Town of Chatham.

The Assessors for the Town of Chatham having been duly appointed hereby give notice that any person or body corporate liable to be assessed, or his or their agent, may furnish the assessors with in thirty days from the date hereof with a written detailed statement of the real and personal estate and income of such person or body corporate, and every such statement shall be subscribed and sworn to before some Justice of the Peace for the county by the person or agent making the same.

Blank forms of statements may be procured from the assessors.

Dated at Chatham, 2nd of March 1898.

GEORGE STOTHART, SAMUEL WADDLETON, MICHAEL HALEY } Assessors.

Tenders for Loan.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Loan" addressed to the Town Clerk of the Town of Chatham, N. B., will be received up to noon of the

16th Day of May next,

for the purchase of bonds of the said Town to the amount of $10,000, or of any portion.

The above is the first $10,000 00 of the second issue of bonds of $20,000.00 authorised by the Act of the General Assembly of New Brunswick passed at the last session, are redeemable in 40 years and are in denominations of $500 00 each, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually at the office of the Town Treasurer. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this 5th day of April, 1898.

T. M. GAYNOR, Town Clerk. — WARREN C. WINSLOW, Mayor.

14 BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE on Princess, Victoria and Howard Streets.

Sizes of lots 50x100, 50x40, 62x132

These lots are situated in the most desirable part of the town and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

J. B. SNOWBALL

Chatham, 12th April, 1898.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MAY 12, 1898.

Our Steamboat and Railway Interests.

At a well attended meeting of the Council of the Chatham Board of Trade, held in the office of W. S. Loggie, Esq., President of the Board, on Tuesday evening, a strong resolution was adopted, pressing upon the Government the importance of making Chatham a port of call in the event of the Government subsidizing the line of steamers, with cold storage, now being pressed for by the Charlottetown Board of Trade, and also setting forth the importance of such a line.

The matter of railway freight rates was also discussed and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with The Traffic Manager of the Government Railway system and Mr. Sutherland of the Canadian Pacific for the purpose of ascertaining when they could come in this direction to go into the subject with a committee from the Board of Trade.

[From Advance Extra of Saturday.]

Bogus War Despatches.

A bogus despatch of several thousand words, purporting to have been sent from Manila on Monday, 2nd inst. to Madrid and thence to a yellow Boston paper, has been re-dated and republished by a number of Canadian journals, as the most recent and authentic description of the battle of Manila. Up to the sixth day after the battle, however, no report of it had been received from Commander Dewey, nor had there been any statement whatever in reference to the full extent of the damage done to the Spanish squadron, or the casualties on board of the United States squadron. News of the burning of two Spanish men-of-war and the sinking of some others to prevent them from falling into Commander Dewey's hands was received, and there was a general statement that the Spanish commander at Manila had informed the government at Madrid that his squadron was demolished, but there were no particulars of the loss of life on board of the vessels of either side.

The minute description of the battle in the alleged despatch to the Boston paper on Monday bore the plainest testimony of its having been written up in that city and based on the comparatively meagre news which had come chiefly through Spanish sources, with such embellishments from the American standpoint as might be furnished by the class of correspondents that appears to largely compose the staff of the press squadron plying between Key West and the Cuban coast, a sample of whose reliability and ideas of their mission was furnished in their exaggerated accounts of Admiral Sampson's reconnoitering visit to Matanzas.

"Little Scott!"

The Sun's Ottawa correspondent telegraphs that paper as follows:—

"It is understood that representations have been received by the department of justice from parties in New Brunswick, who give reasons why William Wilson should not be authorised to take his seat on the bench. If this commission has been issued it is not quite clear what Mr. Mills can do about it at this stage."

One of the degrading elements in Canadian journalism is the reproach which the association of the senders of such despatches as the foregoing with it casts upon the whole guild. No such representations as the despatch states have, of course, been received by the Department of Justice. The statement is a malicious invention of the Sun's correspondent who does not seem to have the courage to append the usual "S. D. S." to it. It would be quite safe to offer Mr. "S. D. S." an amount equal to his year's salary as a guarantee for the statement that he cannot give the name of the person who has formulated the "representations" or given the "reasons" which he alleges.

SAVED BY PRAYER:—The London Daily Mail's correspondent at the battle of Atbara says:—"All the important emirs were killed except Osman Digna, who is accustomed to leave fights early for the purposes of private prayer."

Canada's Finances.

OTTAWA, May 6.—An official statement of the receipts of the Dominion for the ten months of the fiscal year expired April 30, shows a total of $32,155,540 as compared with $31,934,721 for the same period of the previous year, or an increase of $220,819 in favor of 1898. The revenue by services for the two periods was as follows:—

	1897.	1898.
Customs	$16,565,520	$17,973,723
Excise	8,596,713	6,377,537
Postal	2,615,680	2,883,402
Public works and railways	2,900,000	3,112,070
Miscellaneous	1,256,808	1,808,808
Total	$31,934,721	$32,155,540

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund up to April 30, 1898, was $25,480,000 compared with $25,858,195, or a decrease in expenditure for the current period of $378,195.

Expenditure on capital account for the 10 months ending April 30, 1898, was $3,825,000 compared with $2,828,000 for the same period in the previous year, the increase being accounted for in subsidies to railways, chiefly the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

The net public debt on April 30 was $258,404,000, a decrease during the month of $932,000.

The returns of receipts for the month of April alone show revenue for consolidated fund of $3,506,000, compared with $4,483,000 in 1897, or a decrease for the last month of about $900,000 which is more than accounted for by decrease of $1,100,000 in the single item of excise.

Customs receipts for April were well maintained, being only $5,000 less than April, 1897, while receipts for public works, including railways, increased by $114,000.

Advance's Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1898.

The Plebiscite Bill practically passed the House on Tuesday last. There is a further stage; but that will not cause any delay. The two principal features of the debate on Tuesday were Mr. Foster's cunning speech, and the Premier's clear and effective reply. Mr. Foster is nothing if he is not a logic-chopper, a splitter of hairs, a propounder of abstract and irrelevant propositions, one on top of the other—for all the world, as Mr. Blair tritely put it a short time ago, like a man baking pancakes. On this occasion his expertness in these regards was put to a severe test; for he was in the position of not wishing to stultify himself on the question of prohibition, and yet he was most desirous of placing as many obstacles as possible in the way of the Plebiscite Bill.

Of course, Mr. Foster charged the Government with being insincere and also that some of the Ministers had changed front. He was not able, however, to support his assertions with facts, nor was he able to present a strong line of argument in that direction. He could simply taunt and insinuate, which is at all times an easy thing to do.

He devoted most of his time to asking petty questions in a very important way. He wanted to know the precise date when the voting would take place, and he demanded to know the character of the measure which the Government would introduce in the event of the plebiscite being carried in the affirmative, and how soon after the voting such measure would be brought down. He declared with great emphasis that the country had a right to know just what the Government would regard as a majority vote. In this fashion he asked many questions, clearly intended to perplex the Government and to hinder the passing of the Bill. For himself, he quite discounted the value of a plebiscite, and asserted that, beyond the educative effects of the canvass, the voting would be of no service whatever. In conclusion, he blew a loud and long blast on his own horn respecting his status and record as a temperance man.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took up Mr. Foster's speech at the point where he had left off, and it was a treat to hear him, in his picturesque and expressive English, expose the member for York. He pointed to the fact that in Mr. Foster's early years in the House he had been a most aggressive prohibitionist, declaring from session to session that the time had come for the adoption and rigorous enforcement of a prohibitory law. When, however, he came to be a member of the government, he had slowly sunk into a dormant state. For seven long years he had been silent on the matter, his last utterance on the subject having been made on the 24th June, 1891. In that year Mr. Foster had declared that the government required to have information on a great many important questions before they could take a decisive step towards legislation.

Sir Wilfrid declared that, at a cost of nearly $200,000, a Royal Commission had provided the information which Mr Foster desired; but whether enlightened or not thereby, he had not opened his lips again on the subject. It was later in his speech, however, that Sir Wilfrid summed up Mr. Foster's position in a single sentence, when he said: "There are two men in the honorable gentleman; there is the temperance man, a very small man, and the party man, a very big man. He wants to discount the bill; but the only thing the people of Canada are looking for at the present time is an opportunity to express their views on this question." It will be generally conceded that this hits off Mr. Foster to a nicety, and if there is any one who has a doubt about it, that doubt will disappear on reading the full text of Mr. Foster's speech.

Sir Charles Tupper returned to the House on Tuesday after two or three days' absence. It is said that he spent quite a time undergoing dental treatment, and this probably accounts for the exceedingly bad temper he has shown since he came back. On Wednesday, he indulged in a particularly fierce attack on the Governor-General, apropos of Lord Aberdeen's refusal to sign certain recommendations which Sir Charles had made after the defeat of his government in 1896. The facts of the matter are familiar to everybody; but the leader of the Opposition, who feels very sore against the Governor-General, took advantage of a return brought down to have a fresh fling at His Excelency. His remarks were positively brutal in their coarseness, and he was taken very sharply to task by the Premier therefor.

The following day Sir Charles broke out in a fresh spot. This time General Gascoigne was the subject of his choice vituperation, and when Sir Wilfred Laurier invited Sir Charles to pay some respect to the General's office and rank, he replied that he would not show respect to a cad simply because he wore a red coat. Incidentally, it may be remarked that it was on General Gascoigne's recommendation that Major General Cameron, who is Sir Charles' son-in-law, was dismissed from a lucrative office in the Royal Military College at Kingston; but it is hardly probable that a high-minded man like the leader of the Opposition would allow a little personal matter of this nature to engender hard feelings against General Gascoigne.

Fair progress is being made towards prorogation about the end of this month. The estimates represent the principal item of business, and these would be hurried through if it were not for the scrappy disposition of the Conservatives. Scarcely an appropriation comes up but they take occasion to assail the Government for the dismissals that have taken place, and in this connection they have already brought about a number of unseemly wrangles. There are very few fair-minded men who believe that the Opposition have anything to complain of on the score of dismissals. If they only realised the pressure that has been brought to bear on Ministers to increase the number of removals, and frequently for good causes, they would be silent. The Government has treated civil servants with great consideration, and Conservatives at large will probably recognise this, notwithstanding the indiscretion of their representatives here.

The Military Contingent for the Klondike left Ottawa this afternoon. They number over two hundred, and are a fine body of hardy fellows, just the sort for a service of this nature. Each man carried on his back a heavy outfit, of the character necessary for the Yukon country. They went away with bands playing and the people cheering; but in the very nature of things it will not be long before severe and trying hardships will be upon them. At Victoria they will be joined by the four trained nurses who are going out to look after the sick and suffering on the gold-fields.

St. John Letter.

There is little question in the minds of thinking men but that the Spanish-American war will hasten an alliance, which has long been projected, between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, which means the end of the old European paramount power in the world's policy. It means more; that the Japanese will become Anglicised—English in language and civilization; that the three peoples, the most progressive that ever existed, will, as it were, hold the destinies of all other peoples in their hands. Their civilization and language will penetrate to the remotest corners of the earth and war will cease, for they will maintain the right to adjust all differences that may arise between nation and nation all over the world.

The St. John Medical Society held its regular monthly meeting on Partridge Island last Wednesday.

Last Wednesday, two grocery teams ran away and one young lady was run down by a bicyclist. Nobody was killed.

Last Wednesday, a special train of five cars passed through the city filled with Newfoundlanders bound for Crow's Nest Pass.

The receipts at the custom house last Thursday were $4 020.34.

The gold brick fakir has been victimizing some of the simple ones in the city. It was "direct from the Yukon."

Percy Lewis for the attempted murder of his wife will be before the Circuit Court which sits June 21.

Magistrate Ritchie and the Common Council are at variance. It is generally hoped and expected that the new mayor will take an active part in the fight.

Ten deaths were registered in the city last week.

"A poor wayfaring man of grief" was arrested last Thursday for stealing about five cents worth of coal from the I. C. R. yard. He was 88 years old and was excused.

The war has no serious effect on prices in the market, because of its anticipated speedy termination. Manitoba flour is quoted to-day at $6.75; high grade Ontarios $6; oatmeal $4.40, cornmeal $2.30; beans $1.15 per bushel. Pork, beef and lard are firm at last advance. Granulated sugar is quoted at $4\frac{3}{4}$ and yellows at 4 and $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Porto Rico and Barbadoes molasses are firm at last quotations. Timothy seed has advanced 10 cents per bushel and clover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound.

[Our correspondent appears to quote figures which are at variance with his statement that the war has no serious effect on prices. The poor man, when he buys his flour is compelled to realise that a great advance has taken place.—ED. ADVANCE.]

The Jews of this city have arrived at an amicable settlement of their religious differences.

Nathan Parks made a sudden transition from rum to water when he went over North Wharf last Friday. He was fished out of the slip with difficulty.

St. John, May 9.

[From Advance Extra of Saturday.]

DEWEY REPORTS AT LAST!

The Whole Spanish Squadron Destroyed!

300 Spaniards Killed, 400 Wounded!

Not a Ship hurt nor a Man Killed in the U.S. Squadron.

PORTO RICO TO BE TAKEN!

The U. S. Squadrons to Combine in an Attack upon that of Spain, which is believed to be now Steaming for Porto Rico!

CUBA TO BE INVADED!

A U. S. Expedition lands in Cuba!

ANARCHY IN SPAIN!

What will be done with the Philippines?

Flame and Slaughter at Manila!

Spanish Explanations of Dewey's Reticence!

Big Blockade Runner Captured!

A despatch of to-days's (Saturday's) date to Col. Cal, U. S. Consular agent, Newcastle, says that the first direct news from Commander Dewey has reached Washington by way of Hong Kong, stating that the whole of the Spanish squadron at Manila was destroyed on last Sunday's battle; 300 Spaniards were killed and 400 wounded.

Not a ship of the U. S. squadron received any damage and the casualties amounted to only six men wounded.

PORTO RICO TO BE TAKEN.

LONDON, May 5.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Key West, sent by way of Tampa in order to escape censorship asserts of positive knowledge that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet will steam at full speed to Porto Rico, either to destroy or occupy the coaling station as a naval base before the Spanish squadron arrives, and then to put to sea and try to engage the Cape Verde fleet.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Spain's Atlantic fleet is not to be allowed to reach Porto Rico or to approach the coast of the United States.

PREPARING FOR A SEA-BATTLE.

Rear Admiral Sampson has perfected plans for meeting the enemy on the high seas and giving battle at a time and place of his own choosing. The successful issue of this battle may depend in large measure upon the Spanish admiral being kept in profound ignorance of the intention of the American commander and being given the least possible time in which to escape or to prepare for battle. Consequently the secretary of the navy and Rear Admiral Sampson have kept the details of the plan of operations a profound secret, and as the time for the movement against the Spanish ships draws near a censorship of telegrams from Key West has been established.

This makes it impossible to obtain direct from Key West news of the movement of the armored ships under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Sampson.

THE SQUADRONS TO COMBINE.

All that is definitely known here is that, the four most powerful ships in Rear-Admiral Sampson's command—the New York, the Indiana, the Iowa and the Puritan, were ready for a prolonged sea voyage yesterday. Their coalbunkers were filled to the full capacity and additional supplies of coal were carried in bags on deck. Two colliers carrying eight thousand tons of coal were ready to accompany them to sea. Reports that these vessels have sailed eastward to meet the Spanish ships have not been confirmed.

At the same time Commodore Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads, comprising the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts and the Texas, with two colliers, carrying six thousand tons of coal, is ready to sail at a moment's notice.

Swift auxiliary cruisers are scouring the ocean in search of the Spanish fleet.

These facts all point to the theory that there is to be a union of the armored ships under rear admiral Sampson with those under commodore Schley at a point in the ocean previously agreed upon and that the scouts are to report to them there the location and direction of the Spanish ships.

It is not believed to be possible that the Spanish ships will be able to avoid all of the scouting vessels.

PREPARING TO INVADE CUBA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 5.—It appears to be a settled belief among army officers here that no movement of United States troops toward Cuba will take place until after the meeting of the Spanish flotilla with Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, which is now believed to be inevitable. Nevertheless everything possible is being done to put the United States troops in readiness for immediate shipment.

Preparations for the landing of a large force of native Cubans at some point in Cuba within convenient reach of General Gomez's army are being pushed as fast as possible. How large a force there will be is as yet uncertain. The Cuban recruiting offices that have been opened here are fairly overwhelmed with applications for enlistment, and it is very possible that close to 1,500 men will be armed and ready for service under the banners of Gomez before the end of the week.

BRITISH CONSUL SAFE.

KINGSTON, Ja., May 5.—The British consul at Santiago De Cuba cabled to-day that he was safe and that the city was quiet, H. M. S. Alert sailed from this port for Santiago De Cuba this evening.

Senor Francisco Portuando received a request to-day to send a vessel to Santiago De Cuba for three hundred families.

U. S. EXPEDITION EFFECTS A LANDING IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A Key West special despatch, unconfirmed, says that the tug Leyden, which left Key West Tuesday with the first expedition sent by the government to Cuba, returned to-day with advices that she had effected two landings. One of the parties, the despatch says, had a sharp encounter with Spanish forces. General Baldomero Acosta, the Cuban leader, headed this division, the despatch continues, and disembarked near Mariel, west of Havana. The cruiser Wilmington shelled the Spanish cavalry, as the expedition went ashore and charged the Spaniards. It is said that Blanco's men retired toward Havana, taking sixty wounded and leaving sixteen dead on the field.

The other party is said to have been put ashore on the north coast of Santa Clara province. This was the commission from Washington to General Gomez, and a start was at once made for the interior.

SCOUTS FROM CUBA.

KEY WEST, May 5, 10 40 a. m.—The United States despatch boat Leyden, sent to Cuba by the United States government early in the week, returned here from Cuba this morning with four of the six Cuban scouts who left here on a mission last Monday. The other scouts were landed with those who have returned, and communication was established with the insurgent forces under General Pedro Delgado. The Leyden was twice fired upon. She bears bullet marks on her smokestack. The Spaniards who opened fire on the despatch boat were driven back by the insurgents.

ANARCHY IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 5.—Disturbances are rife throughout the provinces. Looting and shooting are reported from various points.

A mob of about 8,000 striking miners made a tumultuous demonstration, at Marcia. They shouted, "Death to the thieves," "Down with the taxes," attempted to set fire to the railroad depot and other buildings and then began a movement toward Carthagena, thirty miles distant. A strong force of troops, however, prevented the rioters from moving on the port. A number of men were wounded.

Disturbances are also threatened at Carthagena, where martial law has been proclaimed.

Similar scenes have occurred at Oviedo, Leon and at a number of other towns, where the factory hands have struck work. The strikers are parading the streets demanding cheap bread, and stoning houses.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE PHILIPPINES

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special cablegram to the World says: The excited interest the Germans are beginning to take in the ultimate fate of the Philippine Islands is betrayed by to-day's newspapers. The interests of the German possessions in the western Pacific—part of New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands and the Marshall Islands, all within a radius of perhaps 2,000 miles from the Philippines—make Germany's consent necessary, it is assumed here, to any disposal of the Philippines. Germany would only agree to the transfer of the Philippines to another power, it is asserted, on condition that she received suitable compensation.

A great deal of irritation is sure to be engendered by the taking of the islands by the United States.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that if the Monroe doctrine means "America for the Americans," it ought also to mean "For the Americans only in America."

Frederick R. Coudert, the eminent lawyer and jurist, in an interview gave his views of the disposition of the Philippines as follows: "The United States has the right to either hold the Philippines for indemnity, or to keep them altogether as a part of her territory, just as Germany took Alsace-Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian war. We may keep possession of them until hostilities are ended, and then their disposition will be one of the factors in the making of peace. We would, of course, have to respect the vested rights of other nations in the islands if they have any. These rights would include coaling stations, liens or mortgages on custom houses and claims of that nature. Spain cannot give to us any more than she owns. If we can find sufficient indemnity near home, for instance, in Cuba, we would possibly content ourselves with holding the Philippines during hostilities for use as a military or naval base, but if adequate indemnity could not be procured in this hemisphere then we would keep Manila until Spain paid up. Some arrangement would be made whereby we would keep possession for a certain number of years, while Spain was paying the instalments of the indemnity. This is all a matter of contract and agreement between nations. In regard to the selling or transfer of the island to any power by the United States, that could not be done until we had a valid title to the islands, which can be obtained only by a treaty of peace with Spain in which she cedes the islands to us. Otherwise we would be selling a disputed title and the country that purchased it would have to reckon with Spain."

MANILA NEWS VIA JAPAN.

LONDON, May 6.—A special despatch, dated from Shanghai and published to-day, purports to give Japanese reports of the fighting at Manila, received via the Island of Formosa. It says that after disposing of the Spanish fleet and Cavite, Commodore Dewey bombarded Manila itself. The city was soon on fire, in many parts, the work chiefly of the insurgents. Great loss of life is reported to have occurred among the Spanish residents of the city.

A SPANISH EXPLANATION.

LONDON, May 6.—The Spanish authorities are trying to make as much as possible out of the absence of news from Commodore Dewey. They are supplying matter to the London newspapers to the effect that the American commander has been entrapped by Admiral Montojo, who, they add, is known to have left outside Manila bay a dozen concealed gunboats which now prevent any exit. Therefore the Spaniards claim it is impossible for Commodore Dewey to send a despatch boat to Hong Kong.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH BLOCKADE RUNNER

KEY WEST, May 6—The Lafayette, of the French General trans-Atlantic Company's Line, a vessel of 3,394 tons gross register, bound from Corunna, Spain, on April 23, for Havana, was captured yesterday evening off the latter port while trying to run the blockade. She has on board a large number of passengers and a valuable general cargo, possibly containing contraband of war. She had previously been warned off by an officer of the Annapolis, who boarded her for the purpose. While he was on board three other war ships, the Wilmington, Newport and Merrill came up. As soon as the boat of the Annapolis left the liner to board her ship, the Lafayette put on all steam and attempted to run for Havana. But the Annapolis quickly trained her guns on the runaway, sending a shot from one of the biggest dangerously near her, causing her to stop. The Annapolis and the Wilmington lowered boats with officers and boarded the Frenchman. Their examination of the liner was soon over, and after the boats had returned to their respective ships, a prize crew from the Wilmington was put on board the Lafayette, and the big Frenchman was headed north and was escorted to Key West under the guns of the Wilmington. The prize anchored here this morning, and the prize court will probably determine what is to be done with her.

WITHOUT AMMUNITION.

LONDON, May 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Mail says: "I hear on indisputable authority that five of the Spanish warships, including the battleship Pelayo and fine cruiser Alfonso XIII have not been supplied with ammunition. This was the cause of the delay in the sailing of the Cape Verde fleet and it will probably compel it to return to Cadiz."

[The foregoing does not tally with the report of the N. Y. Herald steamer people, who, for a whole day, followed the Spanish squadron after it left St. Vincent and reported that it steered a course in the opposite direction from Cadiz.—ED. ADVANCE.]

A COMPLETE VICTORY!

HOW MANILA WAS WON!

The Spanish Fought Valiantly!

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE!

[New York Herald's special report from its correspondent with Dewey's squadron.]

MANILA, Philippine Islands, May 1, via Hong Kong, May 7, 1898.—Not one Spanish flag flies in Manila bay to-day. Not one Spanish warship floats except as our prize. More than 200 Spanish dead and 500 to 700 wounded attest the accuracy of the American fire. Commodore Dewey attacked the Spanish position at Cavite this morning. He swept five times along the line and scored one of the most brilliant successes the world has ever known.

Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay last night. With all its lights out the squadron steamed into Bocagrande with crews at the guns.

PASSED THE BIG FORT.

It was just 8 o'clock, a bright moonlight night. But the flagship passed Corregidor island without a sign being given that the Spaniards were aware of its approach. Not until the flagship was a mile beyond Corregidor was a gun fired. Then one heavy shot went screaming over the Raleigh and the Olympia, followed by a second, which fell further astern. The Raleigh, the Concord and the Boston replied, the Concord's shells exploding, apparently, exactly inside the battery on shore which fired no more.

"KATVEETAY."

Our squadron slowed down to barely steerage way and the men were allowed to sleep alongside their guns. Commodore Dewey had timed our arrival so that we were within five miles of the city of Manila at daybreak, We then sighted the Spanish squadron, Rear Admiral Montijo commanding, off Cavite (pronounced Katveetay, with the accent on the "vee.") Here the Spaniards had a well equipped navy yard called Cavite arsenal.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON AND FORTS.

Admiral Montijo's flag was flying on the 3,500-ton protected cruiser Reina Christina. The protected cruiser Castilla, of 3,200 tons, was moored ahead, and astern of the port battery, and to leeward were the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Alonzo de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quiros, Marquis Del Onero and Gen. Lezos. These ships and the flagship remained under way during most part of the action.

With the United States flag flying at all their mastheads, our ships moved to the attack in line ahead, with the speed of eight knots, first passing in front of Manila, where the action was begun by three batteries mounting guns powerful enough to send a shell over us at a distance of five miles. The Concord's guns boomed out a reply to these batteries with two shots. No more were fired, because the commodore could not engage with these batteries without sending death and destruction into the crowded city.

TWO MINES EXPLODE!

As we neared Cavite two very powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. This was six minutes past 5 o'clock. The Spaniards evidently had misjudged our position. Immense volumes of water were thrown high in the air by these destroyers, but no harm was done to our ships. No other mines exploded, and it is believed that the Spaniards had only these two in place.

CLOSE WORK.

Only a few minutes later the shore battery at Cavite Point sent over the flagship a shot that nearly hit the battery in Manila, but soon the guns got a better range and the shells began to strike near us or burst close aboard from both the batteries and the Spanish vessels.

The heat was intense. Men stripped off all clothing except their trousers.

The Olympia was now ready to begin the fight.

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

"You may fire when ready, Gridley," said the admiral, and at 5.41 o'clock, at a distance of 5000 yards, the starboard 8-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth a compliment to the Spanish forts. Presently similar guns from the Baltimore and the Boston sent 250-pound shells hurtling toward the Castilla and the Reina Christinia with accuracy. The Spaniards seemed encouraged to fire faster, knowing exactly our distance, while we had to guess theirs. Their ships and shore guns were making things hot for us.

CLOSE CALLS!

The piercing scream of shot was varied often by the bursting of time fuse shells, fragments of which would lash the water like shrapnel or cut our hull and rigging One large shell that was coming straight at the Olympia's forward bridge fortunately fell less than 100 feet away. One fragment cut the rigging exactly over the heads of Lamberton, Rees and myself. Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed just under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck. Incidents like these were plentiful.

Still the flagship steered for the centre of the Spanish line, and, as our other ships were astern, the Olympia received most of the Spaniards' attention.

"OPEN WITH ALL THE GUNS!"

Owing to our deep draught, Commodore Dewey felt constrained to change his course at a distance of 4000 yards and run parallel to the Spanish column.

"Open with all guns," he said, and the ship brought her port broadside bearing. The roar of all the flagship's 5-inch rapid firers was followed by a deep diapason of her turret 8-inchers. Soon our other vessels were equally hard at work, and we could see that our shells were making Cavite harbor hotter for the Spaniards than they had made the approach for us.

HOT WORK!

Protected by their shore batteries, and made safe from close attack by shallow water, the Spaniards were in a strong position. They put up a gallant fight. The Spanish ships were sailing back and forth behind the Castilla, and their fire was hot.

One shot struck the Baltimore and passed clean through her, fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men. The Olympia was struck abreast the gun in the wardroom by a shell which burst outside, doing little damage. The signal halyards were cut from Lieut. Brumby's hand on the after bridge.

A shell entered the Boston's port quarter and burst in Ensign Dodridge's stateroom, starting a hot fire, and fire was also caused by a shell which burst in the port hammock netting. Both these fires were quickly put out. Another shell passed through the Boston's foremast just in front of Capt. Wildes on the bridge.

ENDING THE FIRST ATTACK.

After having made four runs along the Spanish line, finding the chart incorrect, Lieut. Calkins, the Olympia's navigator, told the admiral he believed he could take the ship nearer the enemy, with lead going to watch the depth of water. The flagship started over the course for the fifth time, running within 2,000 yards of the Spanish vessels.

At this range even six-pounders were effective and the storm of shells poured upon the unfortunate Spanish began to show marked results. Three of the enemy's vessels were soon burning and their fire slackened.

TO BREAKFAST.

On finishing this run, Commodore Dewey decided to give the men breakfast, as they had been at the guns two hours with only one cup of coffee to sustain them. Action ceased temporarily at 7.35 o'clock, the other ships passing the flagship and cheering lustily.

Our ships remained beyond range of the enemy's guns until 10.50 o'clock, when the signal for close action again went up. The Baltimore had the place of honor in the lead, with the flagship following, and the other ships as before.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Baltimore began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries at 16 minutes past 11 o'clock, making a series of hits as if at target practice. The Spaniards replied very slowly, and the admiral signalled the Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel to go into the inner harbor and destroy all the enemy's ships. By her light draught, the little Petrel was enabled to move within 1,000 yards. Here, firing swiftly, but accurately she commanded everything still flying the Spanish flag.

Other ships were also doing their whole duty, and soon not one red and yellow ensign remained aloft, except on a battery up the coast. The Spanish flagship and the Castilla had long been burning fiercely, and the last vessel to be abandoned was the Don Antonio de Ulloa, which lurched over and sank.

END OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

Then the Spanish flag on the arsenal staff was hauled down, and at 12.30 o'clock a white flag was hoisted there. Signal was made to the Petrel to destroy all the vessels in the inner harbor, and Lieut Hughes, with an armed boat's crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, the Marquis Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the El Cario. The largest transport Manila and many tugboats and small craft fell into our hands.

"Capture or destroy the Spanish squadron," were Dewey's orders. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. Within seven hours after arriving on the scene of action nothing remained to be done.

PROTECTION SOUGHT FROM THE BRITISH.

LONDON, May 10.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"The British in Manila have forwarded a petition through the British consul to Vice-Consul Seymour (commander-in-chief of the China station) for further naval assistance, and it is anticipated that additional vessels will be sent there on Wednesday. The British consul is working in thorough harmony with the American commander, but it is felt that the overwhelming British commercial interests require supervision by a force sufficient to keep the Spaniards and natives in check.

WILL THE BRITISH TAKE CHARGE.

"There is a desire here to advocate a British acquisition of the Philippines, thus, completing the chain of British possessions from the Straits settlements by Borneo to this colony. It is felt here that the occupation of the Philippines by any other great European power would be most dangerous to British interests.

"Business at Manila is at a complete standstill, but the Spaniards are not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. The British inhabitants, however, are confident that the trouble will soon be over."

MANILLA BLOCKADE EFFECTIVE.

LONDON, May 9.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"Manila is helpless and surrounded by the insurgents. The blockade is effective. The Americans have occupied Corrigedor Island and Commander Dewey has exercised consummate judgment and rare ability in remaining at a distance at once safe for his fleet and deadly to the Spaniards."

50,000 WILL RISE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Herald today says:

Members of the Porto Rican revolutionary junta in this city have received advices from the West Indies stating that the natives of Porto Rico have risen at Juncas and Balmar, and that upon the arrival of the United States fleet 50,000 men will take the field against Spian.

According to letters from the island which have just arrived,