

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 15.—The report that 15 regiments are to leave Camp Thomas for Tampa, Fla., in the next few days is the main topic of conversation in camp today, and it is being eagerly discussed by both officers and men. It is impossible to confirm the report, as the army officials refuse to discuss it, but nearly every man in camp now believes it.

When the news of the movement gained circulation there was general rejoicing among the soldiers. The greater portion of them have been very anxious to go to the front, and now that there is a fair prospect of a large number of regiments leaving the boys are all anxious to know just who will be included in the order. This is not known and will not be made public until Major Gen. Brooke issues an order. It is understood that the 8th, 9th, 12th and 14th New York, Third and Fifth Illinois, First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 4th Ohio, and Eighth Massachusetts, will be among the first to head to the front. In addition to these regiments, there are many others which lack only a small amount of equipment and each could be equipped for operation without much trouble.

The rains which have fallen since Sunday have added materially to the comfort of army life and afforded an excellent opportunity for active work. Today every regiment is drilling and maneuvering, and the field is covered with them.

Washington, June 14.—The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in its entirety in Santiago harbor was removed when Admiral Sampson's despatch reached the navy department last night. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor, shielded from observation by the hills had been obtained through Cuban sources supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by the naval officers from the outside entrance.

Now, however, according to Lieutenant Blue, the ships have been actually seen by an American officer, counted and inspected in a points of vantage afforded by the high hills surrounding the harbor. The officials here are full of praise for Lieut. Blue's achievement. Victor Blue has been long known in the navy as an enterprising and daring young officer, but it required a good deal of sustained courage for him to go ashore in a hostile country and alone make this reconnaissance. He is, in the eye of military law, nothing more or less than a spy, and had he been captured by the Spaniards he would have been tried by a drumhead court martial and executed.

New York, June 16.—A special from Key West says:

Junta advices from the headquarters of the Cuban civil government in La Canaja, in Camaguay, report that more than 6,000 Spanish volunteers and many regulars from Puerto Principe and Neuvetas garrisons have deserted to the patriot army. The immediate cause of desertion was the fear of the American fleet.

Bianco's general, Castillanos, has removed most of his artillery inland to Puerto Principe City.

Santa Cruz del Sur has been invested by the Cubans and communication with sail boat has been established with Jamaica.

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, June 15, 3:30 p. m., via Kingston, June 16, 8 a. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The brick fort and

earthworks at Calmahera, at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo, were demolished today by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suanee. The war ships opened fire at 2 p. m., and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short, and to the right. The Marblehead stood off to the right side of the bay and opened with her 5-inch guns, knocking down part of the wall. The Texas then threw in some twelve-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air. After badly damaging the fort the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes.

The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage. After the ships steamed out into the harbor, the Spanish in the bushes opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously.

The Suawnee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

Denver, June 16.—Passenger trains No. 5 westbound and No. 6 eastbound on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, collided on a siding at Conroy, Colo., today. The engine of the eastbound train and the combination baggage and express car on the westbound train were badly damaged and the wreckage delayed traffic ten hours. Express Messenger Travis had a leg broken, and six passengers, whose names were not learned, were slightly injured.

Constantinople, June 17.—The outbreak of the Albanians at Berane, near the frontier of Montenegro, the gravity of which is comparable to the troubles preceding the Servia-Montenegro war against Turkey in 1876, is due to revenge taken by some Christians upon the Albanian murderers of a Christian notable last autumn. The Albanians in remote districts participated in the recent outrages.

In consequence of the renewed representations of Montenegro, supported by Russia, the sultan has dispatched troops to the disturbed districts from Uskub. There was fighting all day Thursday and many were killed or wounded on both sides.

According to the report many women and children fleeing toward Montenegro have been killed.

Manila, June 5, via Hongkong, China, June 17.—It is now officially admitted here that the lack of food supplies has become a serious matter. Gunboats, conveying volunteers sent into the Lagoon to search for food for the city on Friday, June 3, returned here today (Sunday) and reported the total failure of their mission.

Later.—It has now been officially admitted that the troops have been thirty-six hours without food. The insurgents are gaining everywhere, and are now firing into Manila itself.

The commanders of the gunboat also report that every lagoon and town is hostile and that their garrisons have probably been massacred. The Spanish fleet was unable to effect a landing in spite of prolonged firing upon the part of all the gunboats. Nobody, however was killed. This removes the last hope of provisioning Manila.

During the week all the garrisons were simultaneously overpowered or surrendered as prisoners. The latter are well treated.

In the northern sections the insurgents have united near Pasig, near the Pasig river, separating the Spaniards. There were a few casualties. The zone of hostilities is a magnificent defensive country, thickly wooded, having an unlimited number of natural ambuscades and innumerable block houses and trenches. Any average army could easily defy ten times their number.

On all sides can be seen the Spaniards retiring, moving the soldiers' effects and dismantling the barracks prematurely, evidently anticipating defeat as a matter of course. The soldiers are brave and desperate and hate to retreat, but they are hopelessly incompetent and shamefully under-fed. Many of them have assured the correspondent that they have never been at target practice in their lives. Still they are eager for an opportunity to display their valor and are confident that the enemy is equally unpracticed.

Whole companies of Spaniards have had nothing to eat for two days and some of them are literally crying. It is a pitiable sight. The native peasantry charitably assist the starving soldiers without compulsion, and some Englishmen yesterday gave a treat to the soldiers guarding the outpost. They bought a wandering hawk's store of eatables for a few shillings and gave the food to the soldiers who said it was the first food they had tasted for thirty-six hours.

The insurgents yesterday rushed the passage of the Zapota river and also descended from the Lagoon, took the Spaniards on the flank and captured several guns. The Spanish soldiers made a good stand until they were ordered to retreat. Probably their ammunition was inadequate.

It is almost impossible to understand how such magnificent positions can be abandoned without a struggle. The insurgents today captured Las Pinas, Parague, Tungalo, Mailabay, all on the coast line. The Spaniards lost 90 men killed and wounded and several thousand returned here unhurt.

The insurgents are now firing into Nolate, the southernmost part of Manila, and a mile and a half from the center place containing the forts, magazines, telegraph office and club house.

The insurgents are also in every outlying quarter of Manila, awaiting the signal to advance.

At Calocan, a suburban railroad station, there are a few Spanish troops in ridiculous little entrenchments. The village is full of insurgents and the railroad line is broken outside the station. The ties have been carefully removed by the insurgents who promised to replace them after the war.

New York, June 17.—A special cablegram from Hongkong to the Journal says:

The most severe and important battle since Admiral Dewey's annihilation of the Spanish fleet has occurred at Manila. One thousand insurgents attacked 2,000 Spanish, inflicting heavy losses and almost forcing the entrance to the city.

The insurgents, under Gen. Aguinaldo, and the American sailors and marines of Admiral Dewey's fleet, completely surround Manila.

The foreign residents have fled to the ships.

Admiral Montejó and Governor General Augustí have placed the women, the children and the priests in the forts for safety. General Augustí 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 Spanish. The archbishop, however, is opposed to sur-