

SAMPSON TO BOMBARD HAVANA

To Open Fire on the City Within Forty-Eight Hours.

The Challenges that Come from Havana's Forts Can Not Long Be Resisted by the Admiral--Wants to Teach the Spanish that Silence on their Part is Much Better for Their Safety.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There were reports here last night that Admiral Sampson had been given orders to bombard Havana within forty-eight hours. This has not been confirmed by the navy department, but all signs indicate that a movement of that kind will soon be made, if the order has not already been given. It is known that Admiral Sampson has appealed to the government for permission to return the fire of the Havana forts, and his impatience has had a perceptible effect upon the naval authorities here.

The department has begun to feel that it cannot maintain a peaceful blockade much longer and uneasiness is manifested on that account. The challenges that come from the forts of Havana, it is known, cannot long be resisted by Sampson. It stings his pride, as the department is aware, to see the Spanish gunners to fire at his fleet without being at liberty to return the fire and teach the enemy that silence on their part will insure their safety for a longer period. The administration is opposed to a bombardment until it must come, and then only as a defensive fight. But no one here believes the bombardment can be much longer delayed.

THE PANAMA TAKEN.

Fleet Makes Another Valuable Capture With Spanish Supplies.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 27.—The big steamship Panama of the Cobollos line, which left New York Wednesday for Havana with Spanish refugees on board and a very valuable cargo, including, it is understood, stores for the Spanish army, was captured last night about twenty miles from Havana by the little lighthouse tender Mangrove, now belonging to the mosquito fleet.

The Mangrove mounts two 6-pounders and four 38-caliber revolving guns. She is commanded by Lieutenant Commander W. H. Everett and a crew of thirteen men.

The Panama is about 3,800 tons and a very valuable prize. She was towed into Key West this morning. When the Mangrove sighted the Spaniard she ran up to her and fired a gun across her bows. The liner did not take the hint and a second shot was fired, after which the Panama slowed down a little. A third shot was fired across the Panama at a hundred yards, and the deck officer of the Spanish vessel was hailed and informed that if he did not leave to a shot would be sent through his vessel. This notification caused the Panama to be brought to.

The Panama is understood to have thirty-nine passengers on board. As she rounded to after the little Mangrove captured her, the latter, knowing the Panama was an auxiliary cruiser, expected to be fired upon. It is not known whether the Panama had guns on board.

The United States gunboat Newport has brought in two prizes, a sloop and a schooner.

VOLUNTEER RENDEZVOUS

Secretary Alger Designates Places for Mobilization of the Militia.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The rendezvous for the troops to be mustered in the service of the volunteer army in the various states and territories has been designated by Secretary Alger as follows:

- Alabama, Mobile; Arkansas, Little Rock; California, San Francisco; Colorado, Denver; Connecticut, Niantic; Delaware, Wilmington; Florida, Tampa; Georgia, Atlanta; Idaho, Penticton; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Evansville; Iowa, Davenport; Kansas, Kansas City; Kentucky, Louisville; Louisiana, New Orleans; Maine, Portland; Maryland, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Springfield, Boston and Ocean Service; Michigan, Detroit; Minnesota, La Crosse; Mississippi, Jackson; Missouri, St. Louis; Montana, Helena; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Concord; New Jersey, Jersey City; New York, Peekskill; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Fargo; Ohio, Columbus; Oregon, Portland; Pennsylvania, Mount Gretna; Rhode Island, Providence; South Carolina, Charleston; South Dakota, Huron; Tennessee, Nashville; Texas, Houston; Utah, Ogden; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Richmond; Washington, Tacoma; West Virginia, Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Wyoming, Cheyenne; Arizona, Phoenix; New Mexico, Albuquerque; Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; District of Columbia, Washington.

For the purpose of recruiting for the volunteer as well as for the regular army, the department will designate in each state and territory several cities where recruiting under the direction of army officers will be carried on.

NO PLACE FOR LOGAN, JR.

Governor Tanner Declines to Make Him Colonel of an Illinois Regiment.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Governor Tanner has refused to appoint John A. Logan, Jr., commander of a regiment. This request came to him through the secretary of war. This is considered a decided rebuff to Mr. Alger.

FROM SEAT OF WAR.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

Plain, Unvarnished Paragraphs Portraying Truthful News of Events as They Have or Will Happen—Movements of Army and Navy—Departmental Doings.

Saturday, April 25.

The north Atlantic squadron now blockades Cuban ports.

It is understood that the Asiatic squadron has sailed from Hong Kong for Manila, which it will attack.

The president has officially notified the world that the United States has ordered a blockade of Cuban ports.

Spain insists on privateering despite protests of England and Germany. The United States will refrain from such warfare.

Captain-General Blanco has declared that a state of war exists in Cuba, has revoked the decree granting pardons to Cubans, and the island is now under martial law.

It is said that engineers on Spanish torpedo boats at Canary Islands purposely disabled machinery because they did not relish a trip across the ocean in torpedo boats.

It was rumored in Washington that Spain has ceded Cuba to Austria. State department officials decline to talk, but it is notified that such a palpable trick would be allowed to stand by his country.

Minister Woodford, it is said, is practically in disgrace with the administration, because, having been notified in advance of resolutions, and sent a copy of ultimatum, he failed to deliver same until too late.

Colonel Fred Funston, who has been at his home in Kansas, recovering from a wound received while fighting for free Cuba, has been ordered to Washington. He spent two years in Cuba. Just what his duties will be is not known.

The United States cruiser Nashville, while patrolling off Florida coast, fired a shot across the bow of the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura. The ship heeled to and surrendered. When the gunboat towed the prize into Key West the town was frantically with enthusiasm. The steamer was libeled and the crew made prisoners of war.

Monday, April 25.

Russia is friendly to the United States.

The rallying cry of the war is "Remember the Maine."

The German press is generally hostile to the United States.

The torpedo boat Porter captured the Antonio, a schooner laden with sugar for Havana.

The blockading of Cuban ports by the United States has been recognized by the powers as perfectly legitimate and proper.

Secretary Sherman's resignation has been accepted. It is believed Assistant Secretary Day will be tendered the vacancy.

The steamer State of Texas has sailed from New York laden with supplies for the Cuban reconcentrados. It sailed under the Red Cross flag.

The swift cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis have been detached from the flying squadron and are out to sea. It is believed they have gone to meet the Paris.

The Asiatic squadron under Commander Dewey, which has left Hong Kong for Manila, is expected to have an engagement with the Spanish fleet in the next few days.

Complications may ensue over the capture of the Buena Ventura by the Nashville. It is said that the absence of a declaration of war makes her seizure illegal. Her owners have filed a protest.

The gunboat Helena captured the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover. The prize is estimated to value at \$300,000. The cargo was cotton and staves. The Jover was bound from New Orleans to Barcelona via Havana.

An associated press dispatch says: Morro castle opened fire on the fighting squadron of the United States at 11 o'clock Friday night. About ten shots were sent in the direction of the fleet but none were effective.

The president sent in his message asking for a declaration of war at a few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning. Both branches of congress lost no time in putting the declaration of war into effect. In the house it took just forty seconds to pass the resolution. The senate consumed about an hour and a half.

The Spanish tramp steamer Pedro was captured off the Cuban coast by the New York after a short chase. The steamer Mathilda, laden with rum, was captured by the torpedo boat Porter. The gunboat Wilmington captured the Spanish schooner Onadilla, laden with charcoal, bound for Havana. The cruiser Detroit overhauled and captured the Catalina after a dash of eight miles.

Tuesday, April 26.

The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temario is at Buenos Ayres awaiting orders.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has sailed for Key West. She carries an extra quantity of projectiles.

The report that the Spanish had captured the four-masted schooner Shenandoah has not been confirmed.

No news from the American liner Paris has as yet been received. She is expected to arrive either today or tomorrow.

An amendment has been adopted to

ALL NATIONS NOTIFIED.

The State Department Notifies the Powers of War's Existence—Spain's Note.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The State department has conveyed notice to all the powers and nations with which the United States holds friendly relations of the declaration of war by the United States.

MADRID, April 27.—The Spanish government has sent a circular to the powers, regretting the hard necessity of being compelled to appeal to force in order to repel the scandalous aggression of the United States, etc.

the naval bill appropriating \$8,830,000 to enable the secretary of the navy to enlist men for the navy during the existing war.

A dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, dated yesterday, says: "There is reason to believe, the Spanish fleet sails today. It consists of four first class cruisers, six torpedo boats and two armed transports."

Captain Millburn of the British steamer Myrtlewood, which has just arrived at Key West from Havana says the Spaniards in Havana are full of fight and that they will, in his opinion, give the troops all the fight they want.

A Key West dispatch says, the first Spanish shots were fired at the torpedo boat Foote between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday evening while taking soundings in Matanzas harbor. The boat was within 300 or 400 yards of the shore. The shots went wide of the mark.

John Jacob Astor of New York, not content with offering the government free his splendid yacht Normand, and free transportation for troops and supplies over railroads, in which he is interested, wants to raise and equip at his own expense, a battery of artillery.

The war department got notice Monday that John A. Logan, son of the late Senator Logan, has raised a cavalry regiment, which he offered to the government under his own command. It is hoped this can be accepted as part of the quota of men to be furnished by Illinois.

The blockade of the Cuban coast is virtually complete. No vessel can enter or leave. The North Atlantic squadron is alert. The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip into the shore last night under cover of darkness, and Lieutenant Fremont landed with a small party and obtained valuable information.

The associated press dispatch boat Dauntless last night had an experience that taught her that war was on. The boat was quietly steaming toward Matanzas when the torpedo boat Dupont came up, and through the megaphone came the shout "What boat is that?" and before the Dauntless could reply, came "Keep out of this; keep out of the six-mile limit or you will get a shot through you." The Dauntless had, however, got within three miles of the Cuban coast. She was ordered to proceed to the Cincinnati. Later, after her papers had been examined by the Cincinnati, she took mail from the gunboat, and left for Key West.

Nothing is known at the navy department of the reported cutting of the cable connecting Cuba and Key West by the Mangrove ten miles out to sea. Doubt exists that it has been cut, but it is believed that the most that has been done in this direction has been the tapping of the cable for strategic purposes. The United States is a party to a convention which binds all the signatories, most of the maritime powers of the world, to refrain from interfering with cables in the event of war. A naval officer of high rank remarked that almost all agreements are suspended by war when they injure the interests of one of the combatants and favor the other. A prudent naval commander doubtless would cut the cable first and let the diplomats talk about it afterwards.

PRIZE CAPTURES.

President's Proclamation Respecting the Rights of Spanish Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The President today issued the following proclamation respecting the rights of Spanish vessels now in or bound to the United States ports, and also with regard to the rights of search:

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, it is declared that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain; and

Whereas, it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned upon recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this government will not be to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

First—The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.

Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

Third—Blockades, to be binding, must be effective.

Fourth—Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places, and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by United States ships, shall be permitted to continue on their voyage if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before expiration of above term; provided, that no such vessel, after the expiration of the above term, shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage) or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish government.

Fifth—Any Spanish merchant vessel which prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States, shall be permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo and afterwards forthwith to depart without molestation; and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

Sixth—The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with, except on the clearest ground of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband of blockade.

Bloody Arkansas Tragedy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—A bloody tragedy in the Eagle-Boote feud was enacted at Lonoke at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, in which the Boote faction was almost wiped out of existence. The Eagles caught the Bootes at a disadvantage and poured a terrible volley of shots into them. W. K. Boote, the father, a prominent business man, and his two sons, Will and Charlie Boote, were instantly killed. The Eagles came out of the engagement unhurt.

THE TORPEDO IN WAR.

GREATEST AGENT OF DESTRUCTION NOW USED.

History of Its Evolution from the Year 1585 Up to the Event in Havana Harbor on Feb. 15 Last—During the Civil War.

AMERICAN genius has done more to develop the torpedo as an instrument of marine warfare than the inventive skill of any other nationality. While the history of this terrible death engine dates as far back

as 1585, when an Italian engineer named Zambelli destroyed a bridge during the siege of Antwerp by exploding a scow load of gunpowder against the pier, it was not until the days of the revolutionary war that an actual demonstration was made of the efficacy of the torpedo. Since that time the process of evolution has gone forward rapidly, and from a crude contrivance consisting of nothing more than a barrel, a few pounds of gunpowder and a time fuse, the torpedo has reached a stage which represents the perfection of human skill and the expenditure of vast sums. Once an insignificant invention, drifting at the mercy of contrary currents, it is now a thing of life itself, capable of attacking a vessel with almost as much precision as though animated by human intelligence.

The origin of the torpedo may be traced back to the days when the ancients employed Greek fire to destroy the shipping of their enemies. It was the discovery of gunpowder that opened the way for a natural development of the idea, and quickened the inventive brain to the possibilities of the torpedo in time of war. After Zambelli had achieved renown by blowing up the bridge at Antwerp, nearly two



DISCHARGING A TORPEDO. (United States Torpedo Boat Siletto, Now in Commission.)

centuries passed before it was realized that the effectiveness of the torpedo depended on the submergence of the charge at the time of explosion.

It was Captain David Bushnell, an American engineer in the revolutionary war, who first experimented on the principle of submergence. He also invented one of the very first submarine boats, by which the first attempt at actual warfare was made. He was the originator, in fact, of submarine mining as it is practiced today. The first practical trial of the submarine boat was made in 1776, when Sergeant Ezra Lee directed the craft against the British frigate Eagle while she lay in New York harbor. The attack was not successful in destroying the frigate, but the narrow escape from destruction sent cold chills down the back of Lord Howe, who used the vessel as his flag ship. In the year following Captain Bushnell turned his attention to torpedoes. He filled a number of kegs with gunpowder and time fuses, and then set them adrift in New York harbor with the hope one of them would lodge against the sides of the frigate Cerberus, a British warship that was anchored in the harbor. One of these kegs floated alongside a prize schooner which was tied to the stern of the Cerberus. The sailors saw it, and, ignorant of its deadly character, took it aboard for examination. It exploded, and there was not enough left of the schooner to hold up a drowning man.

Twenty years later Robert Fulton, the noted inventor, revived the ideas of Captain Bushnell. He constructed a submarine boat called the Nautilus, and tried to sell it to the French navy. He showed the French the merits of the boat in August, 1801, by destroying a launch in the harbor of Brest, the first case on record of a vessel being blown up by a submerged charge of gunpowder. For some reason the French did not care to buy the Nautilus, and Fulton then offered her to the British government, with the expectation that he would be allowed to operate her against the French fleet at Boulogne. He gave a successful demonstration on a brig which he purchased for experimental purposes, but the British government rejected his proposals as insulting to the interests and dignity of a nation that enjoyed full sovereignty over the seas. Fulton returned to the United States and tried to gain recognition from his own country. Commodore Rogers of the American navy made such a show of opposition that he finally abandoned his experiments in submarine mining and turned his attention to steam navigation. It is a remarkable fact that Fulton planned a system of torpedo warfare upon which very little improvement has been made today. He devised four classes of torpedoes—buoyant mines anchored in the channel to be defended and exploded by contact with the hull of an enemy's vessel; line torpedoes, to be set adrift and fouled by the cables of a hostile fleet at anchor; harpoon torpedoes, to be discharged from a gun and fired by clock work after being attached to a vessel's

side, and block ship torpedoes, to be carried on long spars projecting from a boat's bow and exploded by contact. All these devices except the harpoon torpedo are included in the modern system.

Colonel Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver that bears his name, was the next American genius to take up the study of torpedoes, and the first to introduce electricity as an igniting agent for the explosive charge. After years of experiment he blew up a brig under full sail in the Potomac river, April 13, 1843. It was a wonderful demonstration for those days, and has never been equaled since. Colonel Colt operated his electrical battery at Alexandria, five miles away from the spot where the brig was destroyed, a feat which the government engineers at Willet's Point have yet to undertake with the same success. The secret believed to relate to a method of making a vessel telegraph her own position died with him.

When the civil war broke out American inventors were given an opportunity to demonstrate on a grand scale the important part which the torpedo can be made to play in maritime warfare. During the last two years of the war the federal government lost seven ironclads, thirteen wooden war vessels and seven army transports, and had eight more vessels seriously injured. The confederates lost four vessels by their own torpedoes and the Albemarle, a fine new ironclad which had proved a terror to United States vessels. The destruction of the Albemarle was accomplished by one of the most daring exhibitions of bravery ever recorded in history, and served to place the name of Lieut. William B. Cushing in the long list of the world's heroes. Cushing was only 21 years old.

Cushing asked for permission to destroy the Albemarle while she was tied up to the wharf at Plymouth in the Roanoke River. The permission was granted, and on the night of Oct. 27, 1864, with a crew of thirteen officers and men, he steamed up the river in a little launch. A long spar projected from the bow of the launch, at the end of which was a torpedo. A string, one end of which was tied to the trigger of the torpedo and the other of which was in the hand of Cushing, afforded the means of exploding the charge. At full speed the launch dashed at the ironclad, and when within twenty yards it was discovered that a cord of floating logs surrounded the ship as a protection against such an attack. The little launch darted out into the middle of the river, Cushing gave orders to put on all steam, and then returned her once more toward the enemy. The speed was so great that when the launch struck the log she slid over. A volley of musketry riddled the daring crew as Cushing pulled the string, and then a mighty column of water shot up in the air. A few minutes later and the Albemarle was on the bottom of the river. So was the launch. Cushing swam down the river and escaped, and the rest of his crew was captured. W. H. M.

GYPSY WOMAN VIOLINIST.

One of the few musicians among the women of the gypsy race is Czita, a violinist who has been playing in New York. A few years ago she was a bar-footed member of a band of straggling players, but through good fortune and ability she rose to be an entertainer to royalty. The Romany girl makes another claim upon American interest, as she says she is the sister of Rigo, the gypsy player for whom the Princess De Chimay deserted her husband. The fair princess, it will be remembered, was once Miss Ward at Detroit. Czita always refers to her as her sister-in-law.

Czita dresses in a gown half Persian, half gypsy. Long ago the band to which she belonged was playing from village to village, when there was a



CZITA.

call for them to furnish music for peasant dancers at a fete at a castle. Among the guests was Prince Metternich, director of the Vienna conservatory. Amazed at the sight of a gypsy girl fiddler, charmed at her playing, the prince took the barefoot girl away to the big city and gave her a musical education that has secured for her medals and brought her as a violinist before the German emperor, emperor of Austria, President Faure and others prominent in Europe.

The Season Opened.

Mrs. De Style—Dear me! What a lot of society news you've got hold of—even to a full description of Miss Tip-top's Paris trousseau! Where did you hear it all? Miss De Style—At the symphony concert.