

LEYDEN LANDED CUBAN ARMS. Munitions for Insurgents Put Ashore Spanish Troops Routed.

Before the Fire of the American Gunboat the Soldiers Fled to the Hills—A Guard of Insurgents Will Take the Supplies Into the Interior of the Island—The Cruiser Wellington Warms up the "Yalieu Jackets."

New York, May 9.—A dispatch from Key West says the tug Leyden has returned there after having landed two parties on Cuban soil, one of them having had subsequently a sharp engagement with Spanish forces.

SPAIN IS UNDER GUARD.

Rioting in the Provinces Continues—In Dread of Revolt.

MADRID, May 9.—The troops are held in the barracks ready to march at any instant against the mob of the revolutionists. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets from nightfall to sunrise. All the public buildings are crowded inside with foot and mounted police.

In the rest of the kingdom the precautions, though less visible, are equally strict because the court and the government apprehend graver movements still if a fresh reverse occurs in Cuba or to the fleet.

The chief fear is of a popular revolution, which everybody can see is brewing. The civil authorities in Madrid got so alarmed at the attitude of the Republicans and Carlists that they frankly told Senor Sagasta they could not answer for order much longer.

If national feeling runs too high against Senors Sagasta and Moret, who really are in the most danger, the queen probably will ask Marshal Campos to form a sort of government for the defense of the monarchy. The old marshal has told her that he will be ready to do so directly she sends for him. So the days of the Sagasta cabinet are numbered.

The situation in the provinces is unchanged and everywhere the dissatisfaction is growing, especially over the price of bread. Acts against authority are becoming more and more overt. At Caeros, capital of Ester Madura, the populace marched into a railway station to prevent the export of provisions and overpowered the soldiers on guard, capturing fourteen loads of wheat flour.

In the town of Augilas, in the province of Murcia, a mob mostly composed of women, burned the store houses and offices. This morning a mob of about 2,000 striking miners made a tumultuous demonstration at Murcia. They shouted, "Death to the thieves!" "Down with the taxes!" and attempted to set fire to the railroad depot and other buildings and then began a movement towards Cartagena. 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 Cartagena, where martial law has been proclaimed. Similar scenes have occurred at Oviedo and Leon and at a number of other towns where factory hands have struck work. The strikers are parading the streets, demanding cheap bread and are stoning houses.

Missouri Wins in Debate. COLUMBIA, May 9.—The joint debate last night between the University of Missouri and the University of Nebraska was won by Missouri. The question discussed was, "Resolved, That the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands Would Be Beneficial to the United States." Missouri had the affirmative. Missouri was represented by George H. English, Lee Highley and A. V. Coppidge. Nebraska by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Kimpley and Mr. Hawfby.

REPUBLIC'S GRATITUDE.

Congress Thanks Dewey for His Victory—\$10,000 for Medals and a Sword. WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President today sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States: On the 24th day of April I directed the secretary of the Navy to telegraph orders to Commodore George Dewey of the United States navy, commanding the Asiatic squadron then lying in the port of Hong Kong to proceed forthwith to the Philippine Islands, there to commence operations and engage the Spanish fleet.

Promptly obeying that order the United States squadron, consisting of the flagship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Hoosier, Concord and Detroit, with the revenue cutter McCulloch as an auxiliary dispatch boat, entered the harbor of Manila at 4 o'clock on the first of May and immediately engaged the entire Spanish fleet of eleven ships, and, after a heroic and gallant fight, in which the enemy suffered great loss, these vessels were destroyed or completely disabled and the water battery at Cavite destroyed. Our brave officers and men, but one of whom was slightly injured and two slightly ill. All of our ships escaped any serious damage.

By the fourth of May Commodore Dewey had taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, disarmed the Spanish stock and wounded are assisted and protected. The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standard of naval warfare, outweighing any material advantage in the moral effect of this initial success. At this unexpected achievement the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause and that by the great gratitude of every patriotic heart taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. To those whose skill, courage and devotion have won the fight, to the gallant commander and brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

Feeling as our people feel, and speaking in their name, I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their gallant and overwhelming victory, and informing him that I had appointed him an acting rear admiral. I now recommend that following our national precedents and expressing the great gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of Congress be given Acting Rear Admiral George Dewey of the United States navy for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the bay of Manila.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. I immediately after the receipt of the President's message in Congress today the following joint resolution offering the thanks of Congress to Admiral Dewey was introduced in the House:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and of the American people be tendered to Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898.

Section 2.—That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby extended through Commodore Dewey to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

Section 3.—Be it further resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be referred to Commodore Dewey and through him to the officers and men under his command. The House passed the resolution of thanks on a rising vote.

In the Senate Mr. Lodge presented a resolution authorizing the President to present a sword to Admiral Dewey and medals to officers and men under him who were in the battle of Manila. It appropriates \$10,000 for the purpose. The resolution was passed.

The bill creating an additional rear admiral for Dewey was also passed in the Senate.

SAMPSON NEAR HAYTI.

Cable Advice Received at Navy Department—In Wait for the Enemy. WASHINGTON, May 10.—Cable advice received from Rear Admiral Sampson announce his arrival off the coast of Hayti with a division of his fleet. He will remain at the point where he is now located until the department or one of the scouts informs him of the appearance of the Spanish men-of-war which sailed from St. Vincent nine days ago.

The naval board has calculated the Spanish squadron to be at or near Porto Rico by this time and it is in hope of bottling up the fleet in the harbor of San Juan that the men-of-war of the North Atlantic squadron are hovering within a short distance of Porto Rico.

LEISON, May 10.—The newspapers of this city say that a Spanish fleet consisting of nine vessels passed Cape Espichel, twenty-one miles south by west of this port at about 1:30 p. m. yesterday. The fleet was steering a southerly course.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, May 10.—The Spanish cruiser Isabel II, an ironclad of 1,130 tons displacement and carrying a crew of about 130 men, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. Her commander communicated with the Spanish consul at this port and the cruiser cleared immediately, destination unknown.

The population of Japan includes 21,561,000 men and 21,147,000 women. No Cable South of Montevideo. NEW YORK, May 10.—The Commercial Cable company sent out notice that the cable between Montevideo and Rio Grand do Sul is interrupted. This cuts off telegraphic communication with Montevideo and places south, including Buenos Ayres.

Dakota's Troops for Manila. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 10.—Advices have been received here from a railroad official that the government has decided to send the First regiment of South Dakota volunteers to the Philippine Islands.

Wheat Higher Than Ever. CHICAGO, May 10.—The advance in wheat went on with renewed impetus this morning. The Chicago May price did not go up as much as Saturday. The opening sale was \$1.75. The July price, however, was up nearly 1¢, to \$1.20.

Allan Succeeds Roosevelt. WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts to be assistant secretary of the navy.

60,000 MEN FOR CUBA.

A Visit Army to Be Landed as Soon as Transports Are Secured. WASHINGTON, May 10.—Between 50,000 and 60,000 men will be landed on Cuban soil at once. They will wear the uniform of the United States and they will not return until they have defeated the Spanish forces on the island and the American flag floats as proudly over Havana as it does over the ruins of the Cavite fortress in Manila harbor. This is the idea of the military advisers of the administration, and the president has approved the plans.

The first section of the army to invade Cuba will be the 10,000 or 15,000 troops that are now assembled at New Orleans and Tampa. They are all regulars and most of them are men who have seen actual fighting on the plains. They are seasoned, disciplined, effective. They will be followed at once by another army of 50,000 volunteers who will be concentrated at Southern ports as quickly as the trains can carry them and will be transported as fast as the necessary ships can be collected.

It is estimated that it will take at least 500 vessels to carry this immense army to Cuba. Nearly everything that floats has already been secured by the government, and last night the wires were hot in all directions, directing contracts to be closed immediately in all the principal seaport towns.

Other details of the great expedition have been arranged. Within forty-eight hours there will be 2,000 regulars at Tampa and 12,000 miles. Several hundred ambulances will also be hurried to Tampa. They may be needed. Battles are not all like the one which has just been fought in Manila harbor.

The governors of West Virginia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Virginia, Wisconsin and Michigan were notified that their troops would be moved to Chickamauga as soon as transportation could be arranged.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., May 10.—It was given out officially today that 10,000 men of the volunteer army would be mobilized here just as soon as they have been mustered into the government service. With the ten regiments of regulars now here filled to war strength, the army at this point will number 50,000 men. It was also announced that Major General Fitzhugh Lee, Major General Joe Wheeler and Major General Wilson would be in command, the purpose being to form the volunteer men into three army corps.

GENERAL GOMEZ HOLDS OFF Against Active Military Cooperation—His Advice to America. KEY WEST, May 10.—The arrival last night of Mr. Summerford, the New York Herald's correspondent, who was with Gomez since the week following the blowing up of the Maine, has caused everything to be made clear regarding the situation on the island, from an insurgent standpoint. The conclusions drawn from Mr. Summerford's observations are:

First.—The condition of the reconcentrados since the United States supplies have been cut off is unspeakably bad. They are dying in greater numbers than ever before from actual starvation. This mortality will increase so long as relief is not forthcoming from the United States.

Second.—The most of Gomez's command continues to be inactive, waiting for Spain to yield up the island.

Third.—It is not the idea of insurgents to join with the United States troops and give the Spaniards open battle, driving them out. General Gomez does not seem anxious to have United States troops landed. He believes all that is necessary is for the United States to blockade only Spanish ports, stop French and Italian ships as well as Spanish ships from going into Cuban ports, and send him arms, munitions and supplies, so that he can continue to harass the Spanish outposts. He believes this will result in Spain's yielding in a few months. Mr. Summerford, on the other hand, believes it is necessary for the United States to land troops in Cuba.

Fourth.—Gomez is sorely in need of arms and supplies. His men are faring well so far as fare goes in Cuba, but they are now on one ration a day. Gomez is about sixty miles inland in the eastern end of the island.

Mr. Summerford came with Colonel Juan Jova, one of the officers of the Cuban republic, who brought sealed messages from Gomez to Admiral Sampson regarding arms and supplies. The hope is that the United States government will simply flood Cuba with rifles and ammunition and food for the insurgents and reconcentrados.

Ordered to Hold Manila. LONDON, May 10.—It is announced today in a special dispatch from Madrid that the Spanish ministers of war and marine, General Correa and Admiral Bermejo, declare they do not expect Manila to be attacked before the arrival of reinforcements for Rear Admiral Dewey from the United States. The dispatch adds that orders have been sent to General Augusti, the governor general of the Philippine Islands, to resist to death any attack on Manila.

A Shipload of Beef Taken. KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.—The Spanish brigantine Frasquito of Barcelona, bound from Montevideo, having on board a cargo of jerked beef, was brought here by the dispatch boat Hamilton. The Frasquito was captured off Havana yesterday afternoon by the United States cruiser Montgomery, Commander G. A. Converse.

Arrested in Cadix for a Spy. CADIZ, May 9.—A man, said to be an Englishman and giving the name of Otwin Boyer, attempted to telegraph yesterday the details of the movements of the Spanish war ships. The clerk refused to transmit his message without the authority of the manager of the office. Boyer thereupon went away, but was followed and was arrested. He was taken before the prefect, and his explanation being unsatisfactory, he was imprisoned and handed over to the military authorities. It is said they strongly suspect Boyer of being a spy.

GAGE ON WAR FUNDS.

Does Not Believe the General Public Will Subscribe. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The testimony of Secretary Gage as to the condition of the treasury and its requirements in order to also meet the monetary demands of the war as made before the Senate committee on finance was given to the public yesterday.

Mr. Gage expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to place as much as \$100,000,000 on the loan among individuals and in small sums. Explaining his reason for this opinion, he said: "Our people are very different from the French people, if you please, in whose country there are no savings banks. In our country there are 3,000,000 people who have money in savings banks, at a general average rate of interest of 4 per cent. The temptation and self-interest to invest in three per cent bonds and disturb their little balances in the savings banks is not very great."

MARTIAL LAW IN ITALY. Serious Riots at Florence—Clericals Believed to Be Fomenting Disorder. ROME, May 9.—The general situation here is regarded as strictly grave. It now seems to be clearly demonstrated that politics are mixed up in the disturbances which have occurred in various parts of the kingdom, owing to the high price of bread, and the clerical party is believed to be fomenting the disorder. A royal decree issued today proclaimed martial law throughout Tuscany, one of the most fertile and best cultivated parts of Italy.

There was a renewal of serious rioting at Florence, the capital of Tuscany, last night, and there were further disturbances at Leghorn, the capital of the province of that name, situated on the Mediterranean about fifty miles from Florence. At both places a number of rioters were killed or wounded by the troops detailed to maintain order.

TRADE SITUATION. The Battle of Manila Helped Business Wonderfully. NEW YORK, May 9.—E. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says: "A state of war was so greatly dreaded by those who have seen nothing like it for more than thirty years that its coming has hurt less than its apprehension. Especially since the victory at Manila, which indicated the superiority of the American navy, gun for gun, expectation that the war will not last long has influenced all markets, and stocks have advanced, the average of prices for railroads \$2.70 per share. The general condition of business has been materially improved. One day's work by the officers and men at Manila has given many day's work to thousands of people of whom they knew nothing, and has placed all American industries and interests on a stronger footing for any conceivable future."

NO INTERVENTION. Specific Denials That It Is in Contemplation. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The London report that the Continental powers were seeking to have England join them in intervention is lacking in verification in official and diplomatic quarters here. The state department has received no suggestion of such intervention, and does not believe it is contemplated. The foreign representatives here, including those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, meet these reports with specific denials, and declare that intervention is not being discussed in any way at the present time. These officials have been fully conversant with all previous moves toward intervention, and they doubtless would be aware if such a move were on foot at present.

DICTATORSHIP FOR SPAIN. Marshal Campos May Be at the Head of a New Government. BENDAYE, France, near the Spanish frontier, May 9.—Advices which have just reached here from Madrid by mail in order to escape the Spanish censor say the general opinion in Madrid is that a military dictatorship is coming in order to contend against the spreading disturbances arising from hunger, the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila and the political plots of various descriptions. It is added that Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain general of Cuba, probably will be the head of the dictatorship, and that he will be supported by a cabinet composed in the main of military men, as the last chance of saving the dynasty.

RUSSIA FRIENDLY. No Basis for Stories to the Contrary, It Is Asserted. WASHINGTON, May 7.—A leading Russian diplomat said today that the cable report from London stating that Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, was much disturbed as to the ultimate destiny of the Philippines, and that some sort of intervention was probable, was entirely unwarranted, and placed Russia in a misleading position before the people of this country. He says the sentiment throughout Russia, official and unofficial, is one of extreme cordiality toward the United States, and it shows there will be no change in the traditional friendship existing between the United States and Russia.

Lead and Zinc Mines Flooded. JOPLIN, Mo., May 7.—Rain has fallen almost continually for the past twenty-four hours, and many of the lead and zinc mines of the Missouri and Kansas district are flooded. Some mining shafts fifty to 100 feet deep are full of water.

Fire Destroys \$100,000 in Shoes. CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7.—Two shoe factories belonging to Wolf Brothers and to the Mauss Shoe Manufacturing company burned today. The loss on stock by each firm was about \$50,000.

THE DELAYO AT CADIZ.

Reported That the Battleship Is Waiting for a Fleet of Cruisers. LONDON, May 7.—A Cadiz dispatch to the London Chronicle says: The battleship Pelayo, which arrived here from Cartagena last Thursday, is now at anchor far inside the bay. She is painted a dull black all over.

This ship, of 9,000 tons, is the largest craft in the Spanish navy. She has four very heavy Hontoria guns (two 12.5-inch, two 11-inch) besides quick firing guns. She carries a crew of close upon 600 men.

Her orders are unknown. Some conjecture that she will be off in three or four days. Others say she is to wait until a fleet of five, including the great ship Imperator, Carlos V, the Cardinal Cisneros, the Numancia and the Alfonso XIII is formed at Cadiz, and that then all will sail together about May 15. It also seems likely that she will act as a convoy of reinforcements for the converted cruiser Buenos Ayres.

The line cruiser Alfonso XIII is held in readiness to accompany her. There is a torpedo boat here, too. Trade has ceased. Hardly a ship comes in. The best trade was with America; now the roads are empty.

WHERE IS SAMPSON? Theory That the Admiral Has Gone to Meet the Spanish Fleet. WASHINGTON, May 7.—The sailing of the fleet of Admiral Sampson from Key West is believed to be due to a conviction on the part of naval officers that the Spanish fleet is headed in the direction of the West Indies.

It is thought that a portion of the North Atlantic squadron will strike for Porto Rico, while another will head for the northeast coast of Brazil to meet the Oregon, Marietta and Buffalo, and convey them safely into American waters.

Meantime the auxiliary cruisers chartered from the American Steamship company are to act as scouts, furnishing notice in advance of the approach of hostile fleet, while a sufficient number of smaller vessels will be left to maintain the blockade around the island of Cuba.

The uncertainty regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet is responsible for the postponement of the moving of troops, supplies and ammunition to Tampa.

INSULTS FOR AMERICA. Senor Du Bose Makes a Shameless Attack on His Late Hosts. TORONTO, Ont., May 7.—Senor Du Bose, late first secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington, lectured to 2,000 people here last night on the causes of the present war. Senor Polo and many prominent men were present. The lecture was in aid of the Red Cross Society work, and was delivered in a private capacity. The Senor made a severe attack on the American people. He traced the history of the trouble, reiterating the Spanish arguments, and spoke of American senators as "border ruffians, whose illiterate foolishness is only equaled by their venality and ludicrously pompous conceit."

He urged that American cupidity for conquest constituted a grave danger to Europe, Canada and Mexico, and concluded by comparing the queen regent of Spain with "the bloating politicians whose countenances depict the lust that is in their hearts."

READY FOR THE FLIGHT. Apartments Reserved in Vienna for the Queen Regent of Spain. LONDON, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Apartments have been reserved at a hotel here for the queen regent of Spain in case she arrives here before apartments have been prepared for her in her brother's palace."

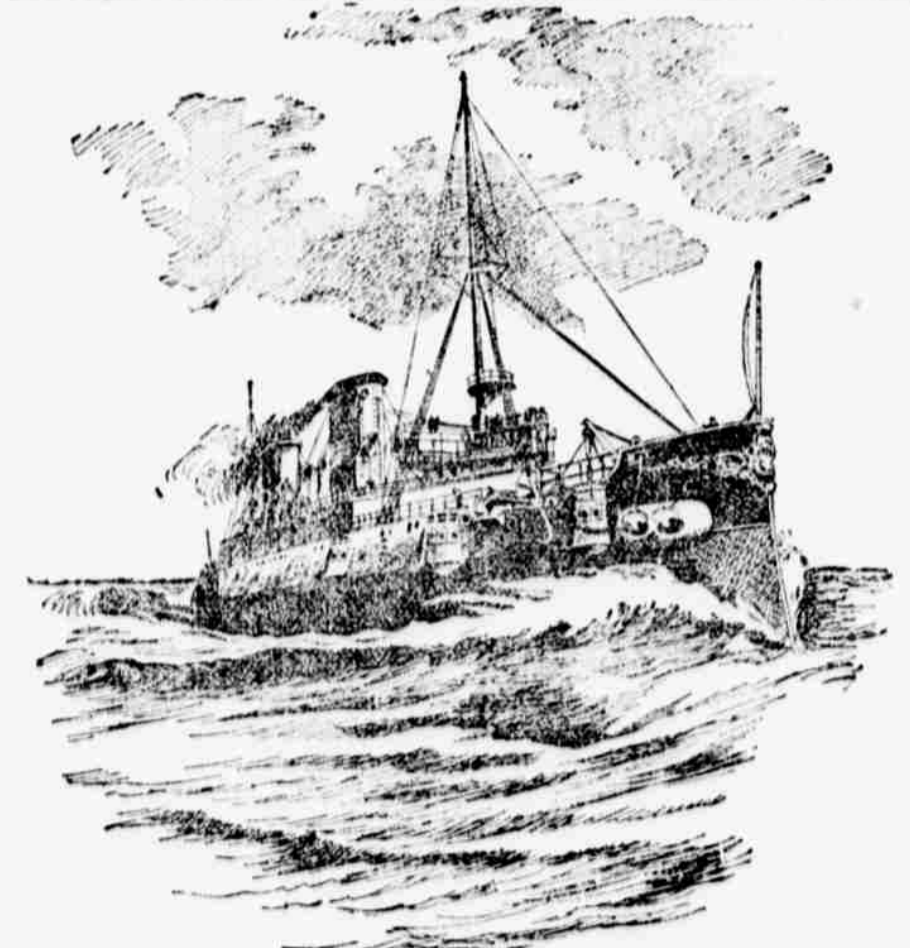
"Telegrams from the Austrian ambassador at Madrid, Count Dubski, indicate that the queen regent is only waiting for a suitable moment to quit Spain without detriment to the interests of her son."

MADRID, May 7.—It is alleged that the government of Porto Rico and Cuba have cabled that there is "no need to fear a landing of American troops in those islands; that two ironclads, two cruisers and three transports will leave Cadiz forthwith to chase the Yankees from the Philippine Islands, and then bombard California ports."

WHAT IS SAMPSON UP TO?

Many Unconfirmed Rumors About the Movements of the Admiral. WASHINGTON, May 6.—No confirmation is obtainable of the various reports concerning the movements of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Persons who, from their official position, might be supposed to share the confidence of the administration, are credited with the statement that the admiral has gone to seize Porto Rico, and this statement is made after conference with the executive. On the other hand, it is asserted with almost equal positiveness, that the fleet has gone to meet the Oregon and bring her in safety to the north. Still another report is to the effect that the Admiral has gone to seize Matanzas, to be used as a base of operations.

That Peaceful Indian Territory. ANDOVER, Ind. Ter., May 6.—The grand jury since January, 1898, has returned 470 indictments. Most are for larceny and selling whisky.



THE MINNEAPOLIS.

CUBAN CONGRESS OPENS

Blanco Questions the Sincerity of the United States. HAVANA, May 6.—The Cuban congress, elected under the autonomist government, was formally opened yesterday with great ceremony. Captain General Blanco made a speech, in the course of which he said that if the declarations of the United States had been sincere, its guns to-day ought to be saluting the first Cuban parliament instead of threatening the lives of the members.

Open Order for Mules.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Quartermaster G. C. Smith has received orders from Washington to purchase all the mules possible until further orders. Acting under these instructions, Captain Smith has already bought 2,800 pack mules. The total number of mules purchased at this point is now 7,000, with the probability that it will run up to the 10,000 mark before the week is over. The purchases will aggregate an outlay of \$700,000 for mules alone. \$700,000. Several hundred have been shipped to San Antonio, Texas.

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