

RED-HOT FIGHT AT CENFUEGOS American Ships Enter the Harbor to Cut the Cable.

Somewhat of a Surprise--The Marblehead, Nashville and Windom Did Not Know that a Heavy Masked Battery Covered Them--A New York Dispatch Says that the Spanish Dead is Estimated at 400.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 16.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom, steamed up to the harbor of Cenfuegos early Wednesday morning with orders to cut the cable connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba. This task was accomplished, but only after a terrific fight between our warships and several thousand Spanish troops, which lined the shore and lay concealed behind improvised breastworks.

One man, a seaman named Regan of the Marblehead, was killed outright in one of the working small boats, and six men were severely wounded. In addition a large number on board the ship received minor wounds.

Captain Maguire of the Windom believes that several of the six badly wounded men who were brought to Key West this morning on the Windom cannot recover.

Following is the list of killed and badly wounded:

Killed—Regan, seaman of the Marblehead.

Badly wounded—John Davis of New York.

John J. Donnan of Fall River, Mass. Ernest Sutzanickel.

Herma Hoehnkeister.

Harry Hendricks, all of the Marblehead.

Robert Boltz, Carter county, N. C., of the Nashville.

Soon after the arrival of war ships off Cenfuegos four boats were launched and proceeded inshore for the purpose of grappling for the cable, in order to cut it. The warships lay to about 1,000 yards or more off the harbor.

It was observed that the Spanish troops had assembled ashore, but it was not known that heavy guns had been placed in a masked battery and that the old lighthouse far out on a neck of land, had been transformed into a formidable fort.

The small boats proceeded cautiously, and for more than an hour worked unmolested on the cable. Suddenly, just as the work was about completed, the shore battery fired a shell at the boats. It was followed by others, and the Spanish infantry opened fire on them with their rifles.

Then, like a flash, the Marblehead sent a shell inland, and followed it with a perfect shower of shot.

The Nashville was quick to follow suit, and the little Windom cut loose with her 4-pounders.

In the meanwhile Spanish bullets fell in every direction around the small boats. Though the attack had come suddenly and fiercely, the blue jackets were not dismayed, and, protected by the terrific return fire of the warships, work was continued and the cable cut.

With desperate courage they remained calmly at their posts and succeeded in dragging up the second relay of the cable and severing it.

Seven men badly wounded was the count and one of them, Regan, died while on the way back to the ship. Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand and a number of others were more or less injured.

On the Nashville, Captain Maynard was standing forward with an ensign when a Spanish bullet passed through the ensign's shoulder and struck Maynard on the chest, wounding him only slightly. The Marblehead was struck scores of times by bullets from machine guns and the Nashville suffered to about the same extent. The Windom also had many marks of the fray. Her shell blowing up the lighthouse and scattering the Spaniards in all directions ended the battle.

Boltz and Hendricks, who with four others of the wounded are at the naval hospital here, are expected to die.

The body of Regan was buried at sea.

The Spaniards had by this time suffered severe loss. Their shots from the lighthouse struck the warships several times, and, although they did not do much damage, they aroused the determination of the American officers to exterminate the fort. Thereafter, for the moment, the fire

of the warships was concentrated upon the lighthouse and the improvised fort was blown to pieces. As there were great numbers of Spaniards in and behind the fort at the time, there is no doubt that many of them were killed.

The Marblehead and the Nashville used their heaviest guns, and hundreds of shots were thrown into the Spanish troops.

On board the ships a number of men were slightly wounded.

New York, May 16.—A dispatch from Key West reports that in the fight at Cenfuegos Commander Washburn Maynard and Lieutenant Cameron M. Winslow, both of the gunboat Nashville, were slightly wounded.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish loss is estimated at 400 and that of the United States fleet four killed and four wounded.

The lighthouse was demolished, it is reported, the arsenal destroyed and the batteries on shore silenced. The town was set on fire by shells from the American fleet.

FAR FROM MARTINIQUE.

Spanish Fleet Sighted Off Venezuela—Are They Running Away?

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Spanish fleet has been sighted again, this time about 100 miles off the coast of Venezuela going west.

This movement is a surprise to Navy department officials here, who can only surmise that the Spanish admiral desires to avoid an engagement, and is waiting an opportunity to make a dash for Cenfuegos or Havana.

The fleet when sighted, was going at full speed and had steamed about 600 miles since last heard from off the west coast of Martinique two days ago.

The United States battleship Oregon left Bahia May 11 and should now be about 850 miles advanced on her northerly course. The gunboat Marietta and the newly purchased dynamite cruiser Niechero are with the Oregon. The Oregon's course does not lie directly in the waters where the Spanish squadron was sighted. The vesterly course ascribed to the Spanish cruisers, however, would not bring it into the Oregon's course.

While the mighty battleship Oregon would give a good account of itself under the heaviest storm of shot and shell that ever belched from battleships, and would not go down "unwept, unhonored and unsung," and surely not unaccompanied, the Spanish fleet of armored cruisers is a formidable one, to say the least. The Oregon has been coming north under a cruising speed of twelve knots. Under forced draughts she would be capable when forced to the test of probably fourteen knots. There is claimed for the Spanish fleet of armored cruisers, under the same conditions, twenty knots. If warned, the Oregon could now set its course for the Barbadoes, a British possession, but there is little chance of its touching a cable point in time to be warned of the proximity of the Spanish fleet.

RIOTING ALL OVER SPAIN

Should Events Demand It, a Military Cabinet Proposed.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A dispatch from Madrid says: "Spain's condition at home is desperate. Rioting everywhere aggravates the political crisis. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the kingdom. The military governors of some provinces have summoned the editors of the newspapers and warned them to have a care what they publish, or soldiers will be sent to smash everything in their offices. Editors of obnoxious papers will be sent without trial to Fernando Po, a penal station on the coast of equatorial West Africa."

In view of a probable revolution on the next news of disaster, the liberals and the conservatives have promised the queen to support a dictatorial military cabinet under Marshal Canpjos, should events demand it.

SPANISH ON THIS SIDE

CAPE VERDE FLEET IN THE WEST INDIES.

Secretary Long Admits That the Spaniards are Near Martinique, a French Possession Only About 500 Miles From Sampson's Fleet—Flying Squadron Hails.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary Long received official advices this morning from Martinique, Windward Islands, that the Spanish squadron had been sighted to the westward of that island.

Martinique is about 600 miles in southerly direction from San Juan, Porto Rico. The Spanish vessels off Martinique compose the formidable squadron recently collected at the Cape Verde islands. It sailed from there in a westerly direction two weeks ago to-day.

Upon receipt of this information Secretary Long ordered Commodore Schley, at Hampton Roads, to put to sea at once with the flying squadron, and it will sail to-day. While its destination is not known, it is believed that the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish squadron.

It is learned that the Spanish fleet was first sighted on the morning of day before yesterday off the north coast of Martinique and was again sighted yesterday morning on the west coast of the island. The indications are it is taking a full supply of coal at Martinique to replenish the bunkers exhausted by the European trip.

New York, May 14.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from St. Pierre, Martinique, via Hayti, says: The Spanish torpedo destroyer Furor arrived at this port late Wednesday night, but immediately put to sea. Her arrival caused tremendous excitement.

About 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon the Spanish destroyer Terror arrived. Five Spanish war vessels are in sight, bound northward, apparently in the direction of Cuba. They are the Spanish Cape Verde fleet.

The United States scouting vessel Harvard is in port. She came in here to send dispatches to the government in Washington.

As a Spanish vessel was in port and left after the Harvard arrived, the port authorities served notice on Captain Cotton that he would not be allowed to leave until twenty-four hours after the departure of the Spanish vessel.

LONDON, May 14.—Lloyd's agent at St. Pierre, island of Martinique, French West Indies, cables to-day confirming the earlier advices to the effect that the Spanish fleet is at Fort de France, capital of the island of Martinique.

MADRID, May 14.—There is great excitement here among public officials at the news of the arrival of the Spanish fleet at Martinique.

It is said the fleet went there on purpose to coal and that the two large Transatlantic steamers, loaded with coal, were awaiting them at Fort de France. Another object of the call of the Spanish fleet at Martinique was to communicate with the Spanish government and ascertain the whereabouts of the American fleet.

Admiral Corvera now knows everything which has transpired since his departure from the Cape Verde islands, and he has full instructions as to his future movements. The fleet will leave Martinique immediately for an unknown destination, and it is added, some days may elapse before the Spanish ships are again heard from.

Great anxiety is felt in official circles here since the receipt of the news of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico by Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet.

GIBRALTAR, May 14.—The second Spanish fleet now at Cadiz consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperor Carlos V, the cruiser Alfonso XIII, the Rapido and the Patria, auxiliary cruisers, formerly the Hamburg-American Line steamers Columbia and Normannia, and three torpedo boats.

It is reported that a strong military expedition is organizing at Cadiz to proceed to the Philippine islands, escorted by the Cadiz fleet.

It is claimed that submarine mines have been placed so as to protect the entrance of the harbor of Cadiz.

All Madrid at a Well Fight.

MADRID, May 14.—The whole town was decked with the national colors last night. The balconies were draped with red and yellow and a large flower tent was erected on the Alcala. There society women sold red and yellow flowers at a high figure, the proceeds going to the national fund. The bull ring yesterday was packed to suffocation. The boxes were filled with the highest society and the most beautiful women in Madrid, nearly all wearing white mantillas.

A Damaged Ship at Bahia.

BUENOS AYRES, May 14.—The Brazilian government has strictly prohibited the sending of news about the movements of vessels. It is reported here that a cruiser, whose name and nationality are not given, has entered the port of Bahia seriously injured. She sailed to-day after repairs.

ORDERED SOUTH.

Nearly 30,000 Volunteers to Assemble at Chickamauga—Some From Missouri.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The War department to-day issued orders for assembling of 29,087 volunteers to Chickamauga. This embraces twenty regiments of infantry and five batteries from the following states: Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Senator Morrill's Wife Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Miss Ruth Swan Morrill, the wife of the venerable Senator Morrill, of Vermont, died yesterday.

NOW FOR HOT ACTION.

Admiral Sampson to Have Full Sway—No Longer Hampered.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The cabinet meeting to-day lasted only thirty-five minutes, the shortest of the year. The news, which is regarded as authentic, that the Spanish fleet has been sighted off Martinique about 500 miles southeast of Porto Rico, clears the atmosphere, and from this time on the government's line of action will not be clouded by any uncertainty as to the location of this formidable enemy. Among members of the cabinet the news concerning the fleet was received with great satisfaction. None of them doubts the ability or purpose of Admiral Sampson to destroy it. His fleet is superior at nearly all points, and the result of this test of naval strength will be awaited with perfect confidence.

The admirals' instructions leave him a wide range of discretion, the government relying implicitly upon his good judgment and discretion. He has been kept constantly advised, so far as practicable, as to events generally since he sailed but he has not been hampered in his movements to any degree. It is now believed to be the purpose of the government to order Commodore Schley's squadron to close up on Havana and the troops meanwhile will be kept in readiness for a forward movement as soon as the time shall be thought opportune.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The navy department was all excitement this morning on the receipt of the news that Admiral Sampson's squadron had begun the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico. Fuel was added to the Spanish flying squadron had been sighted off Martinique, giving promise of heavy fighting to come.

The fact that the admirals gave no notice of his intention to bombard San Juan, as has been reported from St. Thomas, is an indication that the movement upon San Juan was not a suddenly conceived project, but a part of a well matured plan. Whether or not the orders to the admirals included a bombardment is not disclosed at the navy department. Indeed, there is nothing in Sampson's report to indicate that he really did bombard the place. He merely attacked the forts at the entrance of the harbor, and if any shells struck within the town itself, they were stray shots.

It is surmised that Admiral Sampson's object in making the attack in this fashion, without a landing force of troops in reserve to occupy the town if it were captured, was to destroy the fortifications and make the harbor useless to the Spanish flying squadron as a place of refuge.

Sampson already knows of its movements, for the United States scout, Harvard, which put into Martinique yesterday, is said to have found there one of the torpedo destroyers composing the Spanish fleet and certainly would report the fact to Sampson via St. Thomas if a suspicion, however, that the United States has not been treated with perfect fairness in the matter of the use of the cable from Martinique and that messages of the utmost importance, such as those reported by the movements of the Spanish ships, have been delayed an unreasonable length of time to the great embarrassment of our forces. The subject is one that will be investigated in the future, as well as other facts connected with the treatment of the Spanish ships in West Indian ports, which are nominally operating strictly under the neutrality laws.

It is said that the Spanish squadron has been lying in wait for the Oregon, which, with the Marietta and Niechero, sailed Wednesday from Bahia to join Sampson, and the reported activity of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers in running in and out of Martinique seems to show that they are used as scouts to give the rest of the squadron notice of the approach of the American battle ship.

If so, the mission will be fruitless, for having discovered the whereabouts of the Spanish force, Admiral Sampson will carry out his orders to destroy their ships if he can reach them. The fact that the Spaniards were headed yesterday towards the westward on the surface would indicate that they were bound for the south coast of Cuba, but warships, in these circumstances, try to mislead observers ashore.

The information that the Spanish squadron had been sighted off Martinique caused a decided sensation throughout naval circles, as this brings close to Admiral Sampson's squadron the formidable collection of Spain's strongest and most modern vessels. It is this fleet which was reported to be lying at Cadiz. Evidently the latter report was inspired by Spanish strategy.

Slow Work of the Prize Court.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 11.—The captain and crew of the prize steamer Catalina, who gave testimony before the prize commission several days ago and were released from further attendance, were to-day notified to remain here indefinitely to give further testimony. The witnesses are indignant at the delay. The prize commission is making slow progress.

Fuller's Daughter Sues for Divorce.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Mrs. Mary C. Manning, eldest daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States supreme court, has made application in the Cook county superior court for a divorce from her husband, Colin C. Manning, on the ground of non-support and alleged bad habits. Mr. Manning is now United States consul at Fayal, Azores Islands. He has given notice of an intention to resist the granting of the decree. The parties were married about six years ago.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

The creamery at Clark has begun active operation.

Mrs. J. Yetter, aged eighty-two years, living at Bloomington, while attempting to get a drink, fell down a cellar way, dislocating her shoulder. Her recovery is doubtful on account of her extreme age. Her eyesight is very poor, which accounts for her not seeing the open cellar.

Receiving further orders Tuesday Governor Holcomb is preparing to send the First Nebraska regiment to San Francisco as soon as equipments can be procured, say two days hence. Chickamauga is to be the destination of the Second regiment. Official word from Washington said that one regiment would go to Chickamauga and the other to San Francisco, Col. Bischof failing to pass physically. Brigadier General Bills was commissioned colonel of the Second regiment. Lieutenant Stotsenburg, mustering officer, is made major. Three majors, two captains, and Captain Davis, and eight lieutenants, failed to pass. Twenty-three companies of the national guard have been mustered into the service of the United States and no longer owe their allegiance to Nebraska. The last company, M of the Second, has thus far failed to muster.

The boys were marched into place, but as their captain was absent in the city they were sent back to their tents. It was claimed that Captain Roser and his men would decline to leave the national guard for service under Uncle Sam as two of the lieutenants had been let out on the report of the examining board.

Governor Holcomb has proclaimed Wednesday, June 1, a public holiday, designating it as exposition day in honor of the opening of the trans-Mississippi exposition. The proclamation was issued in the following form: To the People of the State of Nebraska:

The beginning of a new epoch in the history of the trans-Mississippi country, and especially of Nebraska, will be marked by the opening of the trans-Mississippi and international exposition at Omaha the first day of June, the present year.

This great enterprise has its inception in the action of the trans-Mississippi congress in 1895, attended by accredited delegates from twenty-four states and territories. To the end that friendly ties and closer commercial relations might be promoted between the different states and territories, and that the progress of this great section of our country and its marvelous opportunities might be displayed advantageously, it was determined to hold an exposition of the products and resources, the manufactures, arts and industries of the west at Omaha during the present year. With a high appreciation of the responsibility imposed, as well as the honor conferred, by the selection of her metropolis as the place of exhibition, the people of Nebraska, and especially of the city of Omaha, have spared neither effort nor money in doing her part to make the exposition a success. The state by legislative appropriation, and citizens by generous contributions, have made possible the wonderful achievements in making this enterprise, as it will be, one of the great expositions held on American soil. A new city has sprung up as if by magic on the outskirts of the Nebraska metropolis, and for five months its wonders will attract visitors from every section of our country, from every quarter of the globe. The gates are ready to be thrown open.

Now, therefore, I, Silas A. Holcomb, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby designate and proclaim Wednesday, June 1, A. D. 1896, a public holiday, and denominate it exposition day.

To the ceremonies attending the opening of the magnificent display of the progress of the trans-Mississippi country, it is hoped many people from throughout the country will come, and especially do I request and urge that all citizens of Nebraska who may conveniently do so, be in attendance on this occasion, by their presence showing their interest in the enterprise, and assisting in making the day memorable in the history of the state. The importance of the exposition, and the responsibility resting upon every citizen of the state to support it to the extent of his ability is, I am confident, fully appreciated by all.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, the thirty-second year of the state, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and twenty-second.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor.

By the Governor: W. F. PORTER, Secretary of State.

The little seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Grossenklaus of Osceola slipped her hand into a corn grinder which the father was operating and when the hand was extracted it was mangled in such a manner amputation was necessary.

The supreme court convened Tuesday at Omaha. Among the cases of public interest to come up during the week is the case of Bartley against the state. Argument will probably be made and the case submitted. At a former sitting of the court a rehearing was granted in this case.

The new Methodist church edifice at Creston was dedicated last Sunday.

The team of W. R. Talbot of Hebron became frightened recently and ran away with his oil wagon. Mr. Talbot was thrown out and quite badly bruised.

War excitement or other causes has made a decrease in the correspondence that reaches the state house. Governor Holcomb is working almost night and day on the organization of troops, but outside of his office there is a lull in state-house business.

The home of William Patterson at Ames was entered recently and \$17 in cash taken. The women of the house had been out for the evening and upon returning ran onto the burglar, but were so frightened that he got away before they realized what had happened.

Two men held up Thomas Healy, a Burlington employe, at the corner of Ninth and S streets, Lincoln, and robbed him of \$8 in cash, his monthly earnings. Tuesday was pay day and Mr. Healy had received his check, which he turned into money at the earliest opportunity.

Captain Culver of troop K, Third volunteer cavalry, has received word that he will be expected shortly to leave for Chickamauga. The captain's troop forms part of the regiment commanded by Colonel Grigsby. In case he moves south he will meet the balance of the regiment at Chicago, at some nearer point. Captain Culver has a full troop but is short about fifty horses.

C. B. Nicolaides' book store at Fremont was looted the other night by professional burglars, who entered the store by the rear door. They came prepared to blow open the safe but found it unlocked. They relieved it and the money drawers of change, about \$8 in all. Nothing else seems to be missing, and as the tools were left behind it is thought the thieves were frightened away. The tools were stolen from Foom's blacksmith shop.

Governor Holcomb said last Saturday that he was considering the question of reorganizing the national guards for two reasons: First, in order to have troops ready in event of another call; second, for purpose of filling places of guards just sworn into the national service. As for equipment the governor said the government took an inventory of equipment that went with the guards and would replace the same as soon as possible. In the meantime the new guardsmen could be given the old style Springfield rifles, of which there are a large number in the state arsenal. These would be good enough to use for drill purposes.

The stores of K. A. McCall and A. Sudman & Co., at Chappell, and the postoffice at Odikosh, were held up by highwaymen Thursday night about 9 o'clock. Two men, one masked, the other unmasked, entered the drug store of McCall and made him throw up his hands. They got \$40 and a gold watch. They then marched McCall over to the A. Sudman & Co's store and held their guns on A. Sudman and Bass Simmonds. At this place they secured about \$150 from the store, a gold watch from Simmonds and \$50 from the postoffice, which was located in the store. The postmaster warned them about taking Uncle Sam's money, but they said they didn't care; money was what they wanted.

The state board of public lands and buildings has practically agreed upon a plan which it is believed will supply water for the institution for feeble-minded youth at Beatrice. The board proposes to dig a large well near the Blue river. A test shows that water from the river will filter into a well near the banks. It is the intention to convey the water through a tunnel to a point above high water mark. At that point pumps will be placed to force it into an elevated reservoir near the institution. The water will have to be conveyed 700 feet and elevated 100 feet. An appropriation of \$7,000 was made by the last legislature for a water supply. The bill contains this proviso: "Provided the board of public lands and buildings find it absolutely necessary to expend said amount or any part thereof, to secure good water." Members of the board believe the system in view can be put in for \$7,000.

State Treasurer Meserve announced Monday that he had \$430,655.98 set aside for the semi-annual school appropriation for May. The account was closed Monday and the treasurer will notify State Superintendent Jackson that he has that amount on hand. Superintendent Jackson will apportion the money among the various counties in the state according to school population. The counties in turn must apportion the funds among school districts. Treasurer Meserve was not able to show how much of the fund was derived from each of the several sources. He thought that the greatest increase was in the amount derived from the state lands leased. The amount derived from the state tax is also said to be large. The apportionment for May of this year is the largest ever made by the state. In May, 1895, the amount was \$352,184.07. There is also an increase in the number of children of school age.

E. C. Cook or Koch, a travelling soap salesman from Omaha, entered the Evening Express office at Beatrice the other day in a drunken condition. He frightened the young girl clerk by some indecent remarks and she fled to the basement, where she reported the matter to the engineer. The latter came upstairs and ordered Cook to leave the building. Instead of complying he began blackguarding the engineer, when he was promptly knocked down and kicked down stairs, where he was picked up and taken to the police station.



THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Missouri Pacific Collision.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 16.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 4, in charge of Conductor Williams and Engineer Wishart, collided with a light engine in charge of Engineer Ross of St. Louis, at 6:15 last night, four miles east of this city, near the Moreau tunnel. Both engines were thrown from the track and Engineer Wishart of the passenger train is scalded severely, and is thought to be fatally injured. Engineer Ross is also injured, but not seriously, being cut about the head and face. The collision was the result of a mistake in orders by Engineer Ross.

Five Men Crushed to Death.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Five lives were crushed out and several men were terribly injured yesterday by the collapse of two five-story flat buildings in course of erection on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street. The rear and side walls fell, carrying some twenty-five or thirty bricklayers and laborers with it.

Senator Morrill's Wife Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Miss Ruth Swan Morrill, the wife of the venerable Senator Morrill, of Vermont, died yesterday.