

A \$400,000 CAPTURE.

MONITOR TERROR CAPTURES A BIG PRIZE.

STEAMER GUIDO CAUGHT.

Her Pilot House Was Almost Blown to Pieces Before the Vessel Obediently Order to Stop—Was Loaded With Money and Supplies From Coruana for Blanco's Troops.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—The United States monitor Terror, Captain N. Ludlow, captured the big Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Coruana, Spain, for Havana, early yesterday. The prize had on board a large cargo of provisions and money intended for the Spanish troops in Cuba. The capture took place ten miles off Cardenas, after a hot chase, during which the Terror and the gunboat Machias fired, almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot house into the water.

The money captured is in an iron safe. The amount of this is unknown. It is estimated that the Guido, with her cargo, is worth \$400,000.

The Spanish steamer Guido, Captain Armarechia, is a vessel of 2,045 tons net, owned by the Navigation company of Bilbao. She was built at Belfast in 1883, is 360 feet long, has forty-one feet beam and is twenty-six feet deep. The Guido left Liverpool on April 2 and Coruana on April 9, for Havana.

The Spanish crew feared they would be hanged or driven overboard after the solid shot crashed through the pilot house and the formidable monitor swung around abeam of them with the crew at her monster guns. It was a 6-pounder that made the Guido heave to. The Machias was within hailing distance, and so will share the prize money.

The crew of the prize were delighted to know that they were to be taken to Key West, and not to be turned loose on the coast of Cuba, where they feared death at the hands of the insurgents.

SPAIN'S METHODS.

Philippine Rebels Massacred and Placed in Prisons to Die.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 29.—Mail brought by the Empress of China, which arrived here this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama, states that the people of the Orient are turning their attention from far Eastern questions to the war between the United States and Spain. Generally speaking, the press is on the side of America.

Spain seems to be resorting to foul tactics to kill the rebellion. At the end of March 150 rebels were holding a meeting in a house at Manila. The news got to the authorities and the house was surrounded with the result that upon their refusal to surrender, about ten so-called insurgents were killed, some forty wounded, and the remainder taken prisoners. They did not linger long in confinement, being released by death. This massacre aroused intense indignation. The Japanese officials declare it becomes more evident than ever as events progress and develop that neither the present government nor the Philippine rebels can ever govern the islands, as they ought to be governed with a view to the reasonable development of this "paradise of the earth."

THE WAY SPAIN TELLS IT.

After Half an Hour's Fight the Americans Were Obligated to Retreat.

MADRID, April 29.—The version of the bombardment of Matanzas by the United States fleet sent here says that "after half an hour's fight the Americans were obliged to retreat."

Little credence is attached to the dispatches from New York telling of the bombardment of Matanzas, as the latter "conflict with official reports."

The official reports, in addition to saying the Americans "were obliged to retreat," admit that "several men were killed" and "some damage was done to the town," also saying that "the American loss is not known."

The forts about Havana, it is announced here, have not fired a single projectile, the cannon shots being merely signal guns.

War's Effect on Millinery.

NEW YORK, April 29.—One effect of the war that is looked for by the custom authorities at this port is the stopping of the importation of straw goods from Manila and of millinery goods generally from other Spanish ports. Fortunately for the importers of Manila straw goods the importations ordered for the spring and summer trade are about all here. If hostilities are prolonged until next fall, however, this trade, it is believed, will suffer seriously.

Do Not Want to Go to Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—The officers of the Fourth brigade, composed of state troops, passed resolutions refusing to be sent to Cuba. The men say they will stay here and fight, but they will not go outside the United States as individual soldier companies to fight the Spaniards.

Japan Urged to Sell to America.

YOKOHAMA, April 29.—The local journals urge Japan to consent to America buying the two Japanese cruisers now building in the United States.

SHELLED MATANZAS.

American Ships Destroy the Fortifications at the Harbor Entrance.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor yesterday afternoon. There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed that the hail of iron which pounded in the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spaniards, though nothing is known definitely.

The engagement commenced at 2:57 and ceased at 1:15. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda.

A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship and this was also shelled.

About twelve eight-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short. The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished.

In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from 1,000 to 7,000 yards. Rear Admiral Sampson, when asked if he was satisfied with the result, said: "Yes, I am. I expected to be."

The half-completed Spanish earthworks and battery were apparently blown up by the shells.

All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect. The forts which were bombarded were on a low lying point and were considered merely earthworks.

They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortest range portions of the fort could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagship returned to Havana and the Puritan and Cincinnati were left on Matanzas station.

KANSAS SOLDIERS.

Governor Leedy to Recruit the Volunteers to Suit Himself.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 29.—Governor Leedy yesterday received a message from the war department notifying him that he could organize the Kansas troops to suit himself. "While the department prefers the enlistment of national guards," the message stated, "you are at liberty to use your own judgment."

With this license from the war department the governor proceeded in a vigorous manner to carry out his plan to reorganize the Kansas national guards. He immediately ordered the following telegram sent to the captain of every Kansas regiment.

"You will carefully pack all army clothing and equipment belonging to the state or federal government at once, and send them direct to the adjutant general's department at Topeka. Send two invoices and two receipts with each."

LEEDY HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Wichita National Guards Moved to Anger at Being Turned Down.

WICHITA, Kan., April 29.—At midnight last night Governor Leedy was hanged in effigy on First street, in front of the armory of the national guards. Crowds of people marched back and forth on the street hooting and yelling: "Down with Leedy and Weyler." This action was due to the fact that Leedy has ignored the guards in organizing volunteers and the order commanding that all equipment of the guards be sent at once to Topeka. A public anti-Leedy demonstration is being arranged for to-night.

NATIONAL GUARD REBELS.

Maryland Troops Break Camp and Return to Armory Dissatisfied.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—The fourth regiment, Maryland national guard, has broken camp at Pinalico and returned to the armory in this city. It is reported they have rebelled because of dissatisfaction at not having been assigned to active service by General Wilmer, the fifth being assigned to that honor.

Beer to Be Higher.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—According to a statement by one of the prominent brewers in this city, the enforcement of the war revenue measure increasing the tax on beer \$1 per barrel will be promptly followed by every brewer in the country by an increase in the price of that commodity to the same extent. Beer bottles, it was stated, would be increased 5 and 10 cents per dozen pints and quarts respectively.

Losing British Sympathy.

LONDON, April 29.—The trend of English sentiment toward Spain is becoming so pronounced as to be a generally recognized fact. All resident Americans, even American diplomats, are compelled to admit it. Although the government's friendly attitude is unchanged, it is questioned whether a majority in parliament is not now Spanish in its sympathy, although a week ago practically unanimous partisans of the United States.

Wild Stories Being Published.

PARIS, April 29.—The newspapers here are publishing a series of wild stories. According to one of them Germany has protested against the blockade of the Philippine islands and contemplates sending warships from Kiao Chou to uphold her protest.

To Free a Filibuster.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The friends of Captain John D. Hart, of filibustering fame, are hopeful that within a few days President McKinley will grant his pardon and are working industriously to that end.

NOT A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ON MATANZAS SHELLING.

A NAVAL RECONNOISANCE.

Was Simply to Ascertain the Whereabouts of the Shore Batteries—Matanzas to Be Taken at an Early Date, So That Aid May Be Given the Reconcentrados—Board's Plans.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The navy department has no reports regarding the engagement at Matanzas between the shore batteries and three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet. It, of course, could not be expected that the news could be had from Havana, with a Spanish censorship managing the end of the cable there.

The fact that Admiral Sampson has not made any report to the Secretary has yet, notwithstanding he must have had the same opportunity to communicate with Key West as was enjoyed by the press, leads the officials of the department to believe that the affair was not of great consequence. Indeed, they say that it is inconceivable that any very extensive damage could have been inflicted upon properly placed batteries at the distance reported, varying from two and a half to four miles, in the short space of eighteen minutes, during which it is said the engagement lasted.

A member of the strategy board, who is of course thoroughly conversant with the plans of Admiral Sampson, so far as they have been generalized, is authority for the statement that the admiral had no intention whatever at this time to bombard the Matanzas battery. To do so now would be bad strategy and of little avail, for in the absence of any landing force the admiral would be unprepared to take advantage of the victory he might gain through a reduction of forts, and the Spaniards might have ample opportunity over night to repair in a large measure the damage inflicted on their fortifications. It is stated positively that Admiral Sampson's purpose was to ascertain if any shore batteries existed in Matanzas, and if so to draw their fire and ascertain their character and then to retire beyond range. In other words, it was simply a naval reconnoissance.

In the event that during his observations the admiral discovered that new defenses were under construction on shore he would of course not lose the opportunity to cripple them by throwing a few shells into the earth works and endeavoring to knock over a gun or two. It is the general belief at the department, however, that Matanzas is to be soon reduced and made a base of operations in the campaign against Havana. It is also the President's purpose to keep in mind throughout the war the awful condition of the reconcentrados, who are most numerous in and around Matanzas. Unless relief is extended to them they undoubtedly will perish during the progress of a long drawn out war.

The reported seizure by the Spanish military authorities at Matanzas of the stores contributed by Americans, and held in trust there for the relief of these poor sufferers, is regarded as a clear indication that even if the Red Cross steamer Texas is permitted to land her cargo of supplies at Matanzas under existing conditions the food will not reach the reconcentrados, but will only go to support the Spanish garrison in their resistance. Therefore it is believed that the President contemplates the early seizure of Matanzas, not only because of its importance, but in order that he may there hold out a helping hand to the starving peasantry. It is likely, therefore, that while there was nothing of the nature of a general engagement in Admiral Sampson's reconnoissance, he will soon take steps to begin a heavier and lively bombardment of Matanzas.

AN EXCHANGE PROPOSED.

The Spanish Government Suggests That Captured Prizes Be Traded.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Spain has made a proposition to the state department, through the French ambassador, who is acting for her since Minister Polo departed, for an exchange of captured vessels. She proposes the formation of a board of exchange, to be made up of representatives of foreign countries. Nothing has been done in the matter by the department.

Nearly 4,000 From Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 29.—According to a telegram from United States Senator W. A. Harris, received by Governor Leedy yesterday, the quota of three regiments allotted to Kansas will permit the state to send almost 4,000 men to the front.

Three Spanish Warships at Manila.

LONDON, April 29.—It is reported in Madrid, according to a dispatch this afternoon from the Spanish capital, that a Spanish squadron of nine warships sailed from Manila on Monday last to take up positions off Subig bay where they will await the passage of American merchant vessels, for the purpose of capturing them.

A Vanderbilt's Engagement.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The New York Press announces the engagement of Miss Edith Dresser, daughter of Captain George Dresser, U. S. N., to George W. Vanderbilt.

WAR REVENUE DEBATE.

Democrats Make a Fight on the Road Proposition.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The general debate upon the measure framed by the ways and means committee to meet the extraordinary expenditures of the war with Spain opened in the House yesterday. There was a signal absence of that partisan rancor which has always heretofore characterized debates on revenue measures.

Both sides, speaking through their respective leaders, Messrs. Dingley and Bailey, concurred in the necessity which existed for immediate raising of hundreds of millions to prosecute the war, but the opposing doctrines which they held clashed at the first onset over the methods by which the revenue should be raised. The section providing for \$500,000,000 of bonds became the target of the Democratic and Populistic opposition, and Mr. Bailey, in an hour's speech argued for an income tax which would raise \$100,000,000 a year; the coinage of the silver seigniorage, and the issue of \$58,000,000 of legal tender notes, as an alternative proposition. Mr. Dingley declared that it was almost incredible that anyone could seriously propose in such a crisis that the government should rely for funds upon the proceeds of another law-suit over a proposition which the supreme court had already decided against the government.

Mule Combine Broken.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—A dispatch from St. Louis yesterday said that the government had broken the backbone of the Missouri mule trust by refusing to accept the bids recently sent in for supplying pack mules for the army. The efforts of the combine have constantly harassed the government and caused Quartermaster General Ludington in his emergency to appeal to Congress for relief.

Don't Believe Madrid Reports.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The very fact that the Madrid officials have rather ostentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet has sailed to bombard the cities on the North American coast is taken as a certain indication at the navy department of the utter improbability of such a movement. If this were contemplated, the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose public.

To Bombard American Coast Towns.

LONDON, April 29.—It is reported here from Madrid that the destination of the Spanish fleet, which is said to have been at sea for some days, is unknown to anyone but the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo. But it is added that news is expected before long at the Spanish capital of the bombardment of American coast towns.

No Silver Opposition.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—While there is no doubt that the senators of all parties which advocate the free coinage of silver will oppose the bond feature of the war revenue bill, the present prospect is that they will not seek to delay its passage on account of that provision.

The Oregon Is Coming.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The navy department has received word that the United States battleship Oregon was spoken a few hundred miles below Montevideo. The big vessel was booming along under forced draft and making great speed. She will stop at Montevideo for coal and proceed to Key West with all possible haste.

Many Changes Asked For.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senators, members of the House of Representatives and state officials crowded Secretary Alger's office at the war department to-day, suggesting changes in the apportionment of the troops the states were called upon to furnish, or asking for a change of rendezvous.

Go to Spanish Soldiers.

MATANZAS, April 29.—By order of General Molino, the food supplies now in store here for the reconcentrados will be held subject to his orders in case they may be needed to feed the soldiers during the approaching conflict.

Four Ironclads Coming.

BAYONNE, France, April 29.—According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated from the Spanish capital on Tuesday, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four iron-clads and three torpedo boat destroyers, sailed for the United States yesterday.

Waiting for the Equipments.

CANTHAGE, Mo., April 29.—The boys are waiting for the call to mobilize and hope the full supply of company equipments will soon be on hand.

The Junta Is to Go to Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Cuban junta and its following will go to the Cuban capital as soon as the United States opens a port of entry.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Live Stock.
Hard Wheat—No. 1 \$1.07 1/2 No. 2 \$1.07 No. 3 \$1.04 1/2 No. 4 \$1.01 1/2 rejected, \$1.00
Soft Wheat—No. 1 \$1.08 No. 2 \$1.07 No. 3 \$1.03 1/2 No. 4 \$1.00 1/2 rejected, \$1.00
Spring Wheat—No. 2 \$1.03 1/2 No. 3 rejected, 98c
Mixed Corn—No. 2 \$2 1/2 No. 3 32c No. 4 31c
White Corn—No. 2 32 1/2 No. 3 32 1/2 No. 4 31 1/2
Cattle—Receipts 3,975 calves 32 shipped, 2,188 cattle 125 calves The market was steady to 10 higher.
Shipping and dressed beef steers \$4.20 @ 4.95; native heifers \$4.00 to 4.40; native cows \$4.00 to 4.40; native stockers \$3.50 to 4.00
Hogs—Receipts 14,449 shipped, 3,912 The market was steady to strong. Prices ranged from 28 1/2 to 34 1/2.

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Rev. Scott F. Hershey's Opinion.

We are confronted with the problem of the wisdom of the pope being a director of international settlements.

The cables and the press have been burdened for the last three weeks with the news of his mediations between the United States, Spain and Cuba. Whether he sent any communication to the President of the United States through Archbishop Ireland, or through the papal agent in Washington, we have no way of knowing. If he did, it likely had a cool reception at the White House. I can hardly bring myself to believe that the President of the United States would seriously consider such interference. The doleful statement of Archbishop Ireland that he had entirely lost all hope in the prevention of war, may be taken as an indication of the failure of the pope's attempt, if there was such a move. That the pope did directly communicate with Spain is very certain, but in that move he had more in mind than the saving of Spain from the chastisement she deserved, is perfectly apparent. And this too is perfectly natural. Spain is the ancient friend and support of the papacy. Spain has helped to make the modern papacy, and the papacy has helped to make Spain what she is—especially her decline and ruin. The exchange of messages between Spain and the pope does not speak well for the pope as arbiter. On April 9th the Spanish government sent a communication to the pope saying it had the pleasure of "satisfying the Rev. Pontiff in order that the prestige of the Catholic nation might not be diminished." So it appears that the pope's plan for the settlement was made to avoid any surrender of the Spanish claims or authority in Cuba or elsewhere. Queer sense of justice this. This even more clearly defines the pope's intention to serve Spain, and not justice or humanity.

The papal nuncio at Madrid thus addressed the Spanish government in conveying the pope's reply: "The pope will not fail to use his influence where occasion offers in order that the wishes of the Spanish government may be realized and the prestige of the noble Catholic nation be unimpaired." In reading this, I had the unpleasant feeling that Spain and Leo XIII consulted as to what course met the desires of Spain, and the intervention of the pope was like an effort to accomplish this, and had little reference to the cessation of the starvation in Cuba, and was concerned very little with the broader course of humanity and liberty there, much less to meet the just demands of the United States. No person who is in the least degree familiar with the pope's conduct as an agent in international arbitration, would have any confidence in either papal candor or ability in such a service as this.

The Pope of Rome will, and must favor a Catholic country, rather than a Protestant nation. Then, the pope is not in accord with the growing and widening spirit of liberty, progress and education. In every way he is unfit to arbitrate, except it be between two exclusively Catholic countries. To longer permit Spain to continue the unsufferable condition of her misrule in Cuba is not in the patience of the American people, but if there is no way out of it except through the pope, we had better suffer the unsufferable. We will not consider the right, authority or justice of papal arbitration in any matter which concerns our national affairs or international relations.

That papal interference always has

reference to the welfare of the Catholic church and not to the best interests of the countries concerned, is shown by the strong controversy which has been in progress between the Pope of Rome and the Czar of Russia. Several years ago two dioceses in Russia were deprived of their bishops by death; they were located in the Polish district. The pope at once appointed two ecclesiastics to fill the vacant sees; they immediately reported at Rome and took the usual oath of allegiance to the pope. But on their return to Russia they were informed by that government that they did not first take the oath of allegiance to the Russian government before swearing to obey the pope, and would not be permitted to enter upon their duties. This created great amazement in the court at Rome, as all previous appointments had been arranged with reference to the first oath being taken to papal allegiance. The Czar has declared that he will not yield an inch and the pope refuses to consecrate the bishops designated by the Czar. SCOTT F. HERSEY, Ph. D.

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