

AMERICANS HANDLE THE GUNS

Insurgents Turn Cannon on a Spanish Fort.

GIVEN SOME IDEA OF A BATTLE

Strong Reserve Forces Required to Save a Considerable Detachment of Wesley's Soldiers from Destruction.

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HAVANA, Cuba, April 24.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.) The fighting at Zaiaza has not been reported. Zaiaza is at the mouth of the Jotato river, on the southern coast of Puerto Principe province. A strong insurgent force, with two rapid firing cannons, recently landed from the United States, besieged the Spanish troops in the fort there for five days. The insurgent forces, said to have numbered 3,500, were commanded by Rodriguez, Habi, Capote, Rojas and others. The Spanish official report intimates that the officials of the so-called Cuban government were present.

One rapid firing gun was manned by Americans. One hundred and eleven shells in all rained on the fort. The water supply was cut off by the rebel artillery destroying a reservoir. The commander of the fort, Captain Bernal, refused to yield. He is said to have informed the rebel messenger who bore the demand for surrender that "the company," that is, the insurgents, lost thirty-three dead in the first day's fight.

Besieged soldiers suffered horribly. They managed to get word to General Maceo, who formed a column of 500 men at Manzanillo, which was carried to Zaiaza on two boats and two cannons. When the relief column landed the insurgents retired. They were pursued a short distance.

General Munoz found the remains of a large camp, from which he estimates the Spanish loss was only eight wounded. That is the substance of the Spanish account of the engagement. Rev. Dr. Diaz had obtained permission to return to Cuba, and he is reported to be in charge for the care of the Baptist church property, which is valued at \$100,000. Mr. Diaz says the Baptist mission must be abandoned for the present, but the government denies this.

Smallpox is spreading in Matanzas province.

General Maceo sends word through the lines to his friends, in answer to General Wesley's offer to pardon all the rebel leaders on the outside of the trocha in exchange for the surrender of the latter.

General Wesley is still confident that General Maceo cannot escape. He thinks his offer of pardon will cause the leaders of the trocha to surrender. When the offer of their example will be followed by the leaders of larger bands.

Women and children are trooping into the Spanish camps from the stricken district.

General Maceo is reserving all his food for the fighting men.

JAMES CREELMAN.

HELD THE FORT FOUR DAYS.

Spaniards Repel a Vigorous Attack by an Insurgent Band.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, April 24.—Diapatches received here from Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, give details of the gallant defense of Fort Zanja, near Cauto, by a small force of Spanish troops. The fort, it appears, was besieged by about 3,500 insurgents of the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, commanded by General Maceo. The attack of the insurgents was carried on with vigor for four days, during which the detachment of the troops defending the fort suffered terribly from lack of water.

The insurgents had with them two rapid firing guns. One of them was destroyed by the Spanish troops. The other was recently landed near Guayabal, and was manned by American gunners.

The latter made excellent practice, firing 215 shots from their piece and destroying the small reservoirs used for the storage of water, riddling the barracks, beating down the stores and doing up the fort.

The message was unable to reach the insurgents, announced their intention of accepting death before surrender. The behavior of the Spanish troops, and the visit to the fort, he decided to remain under the Spanish flag.

INSURGENTS LOST HEAVILY.

He said that the insurgents, during the first day's fighting, lost thirty-three killed, among them being the insurgent Colonel Pena, who had recently landed in Cuba, and that in addition, the enemy had many wounded. The messenger was unable to say how many insurgents were killed during the other days' fighting. The garrison only had eight men wounded.

The Spanish troops at Fort Zanja were carried to Manzanillo and General Munoz with a column of troops soon afterward left that city on board four small gunboats and two tugs, for the river Cauto, and, protected by the guns of the war ships, the troops were landed at two points in the vicinity of the besieged fort. The insurgents no longer saw the tugs, and they were the best of the bested fort. The insurgents no longer saw the tugs, and they were the best of the bested fort.

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FIRST BATTLE IN BULUWAYO

Small Band of British Troops Makes a Sortie and is Repulsed.

NIGHT WAS TOO SHORT FOR THEIR PLANS

Attempt to Surprise the Matabele Warriors Results in a Hard Fight and a Victory for the Savages.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

CAPE TOWN, April 24.—Telegraphic communication with Bulawayo was suspended today and there was another break, believed, however, to be only a temporary interruption. During the time the wire was working dispatches were received from several sources in the besieged town. The news flashed south is somewhat conflicting, but the main facts seem well established that the British have made a sortie in force, encountered large numbers of Matabeles, inflicted great loss upon them, suffered in return, were at one time in danger of annihilation, and finally retreated.

The story of the fight must be divided into two chapters, the official report and the unofficial account. The official version of the sortie says that the British force, shortly after midnight, was quietly called to arms, and without apparently alarming the native part of the town a force of about 300 men under Captains Napier and Duncan, with one Maxim rapid-firing gun and Hotchkiss quick-firing gun belonging to the flagship St. George, mustered outside the barbed wire fences were served with a ration of rum and saddled with cartridges and military stores.

Swords and all clattering accoutrements were deeded with clothes and the horses composing the advance guard were "bagged" by the Matabeles. The Matabeles, however, in these precautions there was considerable delay in getting off and the first streak of gray on the horizon could be seen when the column arrived within the range of the rifles. The latter were quietly ramped behind their stone topped earthworks, about four miles from Bulawayo. But, contrary to expectation, the Matabeles had thrown out a small party of about 200 men, who, in the advance guard, raised the alarm. This was no sooner done than the troopers in advance charged and shot down many of the fleeing natives. In a few minutes the advance of the main body of the troopers and they galloped forward in fine style to the support of their comrades.

Unfortunately for the British, the Matabeles were not so easily taken by surprise as the British had supposed. The Matabeles had sprung to arms all along the line. As the British advanced they were met by a line of Matabeles, who were armed with rifles, shotguns, clubs, spears and knives. The British were repulsed with heavy loss.

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CHORES OFF THE AMERICANS

Spanish Commander in the Philippine Stores an Official Complaint.

DISCONTENT SPREADS IN THE ISLANDS

Natives Complain of the Treatment Accorded by the Spanish Officials and a List of Outrages Are Published.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

MADRID, Spain, (Via Bayona, France), April 24.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Advices from Manila, Philippine Islands, report that the American consul there, Isaac M. Elliott, filed a cablegram early in March for the State department at Washington, claiming that the vexatious custom house methods would compel the American merchants who had settled in that Spanish colony to abandon their trade. All telegrams dispatched from Manila are submitted to authorities before being sent. General Blanco caused the American consul's cablegram to be detained until he had time to consult both the local council (composed of the leading authorities) and the local official of the customs house.

The customs official naturally declared that the assertions of the American consul and merchants were false, and stated that he had twice called the regulations in force against all exporters of products from the Philippine Islands.

In consequence of this inquiry, according to the official version, the American consul consented to cancel his cablegram, which the Spanish authorities would not have forwarded anyway.

A general of the Philippine Islands has been arrested in Manila and Batangas, it is also reported from Spanish sources, and transported without trial to the South Islands, which are believed to be the wealthy natives are accused of separatist and autonomist inclinations, while many others have fled to Hong Kong and Shanghai for safety.

Governor General Blanco has shown an interest in the Philippines with a view to check the natives in the island of Mindanao and the separatists in the whole Philippine colony, which he has endeavored to influence in the Philippines with a view to check the natives in the island of Mindanao and the separatists in the whole Philippine colony.

The Philippine Islands, 1,200 in all, lying in the South Pacific, are Spain's most valuable colonial possessions.

CRISIS IS NOW ON IN FRANCE. Popular Demonstrations Against the Senate on the Pacific Streets.

PARIS, April 24.—President Faure is in the day in conference with the political leaders of the various parties and M. Bourgeois' successor is still undetermined. M. Loubet assured the president that the Senate, having affirmed its constitutional prerogatives, would not offer any factious opposition, even to a radical cabinet. M. Brisson declared that the cabinet would be formed by a radical republican cabinet. M. Faure had over an hour's conversation with M. Melline, and it is believed he has asked him to make the Senate an offer of resignation, which would last night. But M. Melline wants a decree to dissolve the Chamber and go to the country as a condition of his accepting the responsibility of forming a cabinet, and this request President Faure hesitates to agree to.

The activity of the socialists is a noticeable feature of the situation, and makes it evident that the government is not going to be more aptly representing them than any other they can hope for. Their wrath against the Senate is correspondingly increased.

An immense meeting of the socialists was held tonight at the Tivoli Vauxhall to protest against the action of the Senate. Thousands of persons and their wives and children were unable to enter. Many deputies were among those present. M. Pelletan made an address to the huge assembly, in which he declared that the Senate had arrested the initiative of the Chamber and that the people must no longer put faith in words. MM. Juarez, Vallant and also spoke. When a resolution was put on the order of the day, there were cries from all parts of the hall of "Down with the Senate." The meeting finally broke up in a riotous manner.

The republican guard of police was barred the way to the Place de la Republique in order to prevent the noisy demonstration. Several persons were arrested. A few groups reached the boulevards in spite of the efforts of the police and they shouted noisily up and down, shouting "Down with the Senate."

The parade of the socialists in the boulevards was a demonstration of their indignation and measures were taken to suppress it. The disorder did not reach serious proportions, though MM. Juarez and Sembat, deputies, who headed the procession, seeking to make a demonstration, came into violent collision with the police. M. Guerin, editor of the Libre Parole, was also arrested.

This is the first time in the first evidence manifested of any general public interest in the political crisis, and it seems to have been the result of the industrious efforts of the socialist leaders.

The newspapers agree that yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies has brought the constitutional crisis to an acute stage, and the majority of the papers anticipate a dissolution of the Chamber. The socialists are favored by many of the senators.

According to Gaulois, the new premier, whoever he may be, will appear in the Chamber on Tuesday. The Chamber is expected to meet on Tuesday. The Gaulois adds: "As a result of the experiment with a radical cabinet, President Faure has resolved to take a determined course, and to pursue a line of conduct in opposition to socialist Russia."

The socialists regard the proceedings in the Chamber in the light of a victory, and demand the summoning of the national assembly.

The conservatives predict a presidential crisis. The Senate today unanimously adopted the credits asked for Madagascar.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

General Foreest for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

SOME FURTHER AIRING OF LIBERALISM

In London Divorce Courts.

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LONDON, April 24.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—The extraordinary civil suit tried this week before Mr. Justice Lawrence and heard by Hon. Mr. Justice Lickhams Yard-Buller, an American woman, has developed certain facts exceptionally startling, even among the marriages of American heiresses to Englishmen or other foreigners.

Hon. Walter Yard-Buller, the lady's husband, is the oldest brother of Lord Curzon, and with a fine estate, Lord Curzon's son. In 1886 he married Lillah, daughter of General R. W. Kirkham, who, I am informed, was a very wealthy man in San Francisco, and left a large fortune to his widow and two daughters at his death, some years ago. He had a beautiful place on Lake Merritt, near Oakland.

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MRS. YARDE-BULLER'S TASTES

Some Further Airing of Liberalism in London Divorce Courts.

SENSATIONS COME IN A CIVIL SUIT

American Wife of a Noble Britisher Made an Offer of a Solicitor's Services—Examination Under Cross-Examination.

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