TALK OF MATANZAS

Pombardment is an Interesting Top'c at proximity to the Philippines. Washington.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT IS NOT RECEIVED

Secretary Long Thinks it Was Simply an Exchange of Shots.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IT A REGULAR BATTLE

Pres'dent Gives No Orders Directing the Fleet's Movements.

WAR APPROPRIATION IS NOW EXHAUSTED

Navy Department Stops Buying War Ships for Lack of Funds, but Thinks Copgress Will Come to Its Relief.

WASHINGTON, April 28. - The shelling of the Matanzas batteries was the topic of absorbing interest throughout naval and official circles today. It was discussed on the basis of the press reports, as the Navy department received no information whatever. closed up his office work for the day, that no report had been received from Admiral Sampson, nor was the Nevy department advised in any way of the shelling of Matanzas,

Mr. Long added that he felt no disposition to keep from the public any news concerning such an important event as a naval engagement or a battle. While it was essential that future strategic moves should be guarded with the greatest care, yet he made it clear that this did not apply to events after they had actually occurred, for as to battles and their attendant casualties, he recognized that the public was entitled to know what had occurred.

The secretary said that in the absence of all information he was inclined to believe the shelling was confided to the exchange of a few shots, and did not assume the proportions of a regular bombardment.

When his attention was directed to reports that the shelling was the result of direct orders from the president, the secretary said this was not so, as the president was giving no direct orders on any of these movements QUITS BUYING SHIPS.

The Navy department has completely coased its purchase of ships for conversion into war vessels, owing to the exhaustion of the \$50,000,000 war fund. It is confidently lief, as the government is still in need of sidered a war expedient. auxiliary vessels.

The news of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the big Shep-indoah was gladly received away from American porte to Hallfax, Monat the department. Consul Boyle at Liverpool forwarded the information.

The Port Royal dry docks, according to official information, will soon be available for our ships, even the biggest of the fleet should they meet with disaster. The report of the constructor shows the entrance is widened and clear. The work of dredging the basin is still in course of completion Sampson's Reasons for Firing at the and will soon be finished. The contractors estimate that fifteen days more will suffice

The bureau chiefs met today to begin the consideration of plans for three new battleships authorized by the naval appropriation bill, and progressed so far that circulars will be sent out tomorrow inviting bids from the chip builders. The vessels will be in the main similar to the battleship Illinois now building at Newport News. They will b about 15,200 tons displacement, seventy-five feet beam, twenty-three and one-half fee depth, sixteen knots speed, will be covered with heavy armor and armed with thirteeninch and six-inch gues in addition to nu merous econdary batteries.

CROWNINSHIELD WILL REMAIN. It can be said authoritatively that there i cient chief, Captain Crowninshield, though anxious to take his place in the fighting line, has yielded his personal ambitions to the urgent demands of Secretary Long and the president and will remain at his post. He is in good health, wotwithstanding the it is said, of course not lose the opportunity severe strain to which he has been sub-

A rather striking sign of the imminent evasion of Cuba was contained today in the belief at the department, however, tha chartering by the War department of eight large steamers of an average capacity of about 2,000 tons and able to carry from 500 to 1,200 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba.

and Florida of the Plant line; the Southern Pacific company's steamer Aransas; the New York & Texas company's vessels, Comal, now at New York, and the Malamo, now enroute to the gulf, and three fine ships of the Boston Merchant & Miners' line In Baltimore, the Allegheny, the Berkshire and the Decatur Miller.

The price paid for these vessels is from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the thirty days for' which they are engaged. They will be taken charge of by the quartermaster's department at the earliest possible moment, General Shafter, in command of the United States troops now concentrated at New Or leans, has been in consultation with the officials today as to the execution of plans for the campaign, but the orders given him cannot be made public.

CONSIDER ARMY APPOINTMENTS. The president and cabinet will consider tomorrow the large number of applications for appointments for the posts of major general and brigadier general, and there is some expectation that the president will

General Lee arrived here today, after ten days' visit to his family in Virginia. With him came Miss Cleneros, the young Cuban girl rescued from Cabanas, who has

be able to nominate some of these officers

been the guest of Miss Lee. The general shared the keen public interest in the shelling of Matanzas. He had visited this city frequently, and was familiar with the lay of the land and defenses. He

said the batteries were antiquated and were not likely to offer any formidable resistance. General Lee says he has not yet received a challenge to fight a duel, sent by the late naval attache at Washington. It is stated that three or four people have offered to accommodate the lieutenant if he desires a

The French embassy here received a disneutrality between France and the United of the situation But one fort was in ex-States has been framed and that a copy would be forwarded here. The ambanator

lecree would be forwarded. Mexico, Argentine, Corea and Belgium have also proclaimed neutrality. Corea's heu-GERMANY STILL WAITS.

from Germany, but this causes no apprehension, owing to the strong assurances that it will observe neutrality between the two belligerents. This assurance was conveyed to Ambaseador White, and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration of neutrality. Germany, Austria and Por-

tugal are the last of the important European

The State department has heard nothing

nations to declare their attitude. The apprehension as to Portugal's course was considerably relieved today by the call of Viscount De Santo Thyrso, who gave strong assurances to the State department that Por-The tugal would remain strictly neutral. Portuguese minister expects the official declaration almost hourly.

Although Portugal explains its delay or the ground that the declaration of war was not made until the 24th instant, yet Great Britain declared neutrality with unusual promptuers.

The effect of Great Britain's speedy action was to force the United States fleet to leave Hong Kong, while the effect of Portugul's delay has been to permit the Spanish fleet to remain at the Cape Verde Islands. The speedy action was harmfut to American interests, while the delayed action was equally

harmful. Attention is now being centered on the action of Austria. Its delay in declaring neu-Secretary Long said at 4 o'clock, as he trality causes no material inconvenience, because Austria has no ports at which Spanish ships can take refuge, but it discloses that Austria's strong interests are with Spain. FOREIGN SHIPS PAY THE TAX.

Foreign governments, through their repre sentatives at Washington, are beginning to show much concern over that feature of the war tariff bill before congress which increases the tonnage tax on transatlantic shipments 20 cents a ton. It is said this is about 800 per cent, the present rate being about 3 cents a ton, and that nearly the entire burden of the 800 per cent increase falls on the transatlantic chipping of Great Britain, Germany, France and one or two other commercial nations.

A leading diplomatic official today said that roughly speaking the Atlantic trade was carried on by about 100 American steamships, and about 4,000 British, French, German, and other foreign steamships, so that the heavy tonnage tax would be practically insignificant oc against American steamships, while it would be very onerous against foreign shipping. A transitiantic liner of 10,000 tons, he said, would pay at 20 cents per ton, \$2,000, every time it entered an American port.

Thus far, however, no official action has been taken on the subject by foreign nations, and it does not seem likely that such action expected that congress will come to the re- is possible, as the heavy tonnage tax is con-

There are intimations, however, that it may have the effect of diverting shipping treal and other Canadian ports. In other respects the war tariff bill attracts

little atttention from foreigners, as the make increase of taxation is on articles of domestic consumption, while duties on foreign imports remain practically unchanged. JUST LOCATING THE BATTERIES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.-A

of the strategy board, who is, 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 the forto and the Spaniards might have ample opportunity over night to repair in a large neasure the damage inflicted on their fortifications. It is stated positively that Admiral Sampson's purpose was simply to ascer tain if any shore batteries existed at Mataune present prospect of a change in the head | zap and if so to draw their fire and ascerof the navigation bureau. The present effi- tain their character and then to retire beyoud range. In other words, it was simply s

naval reconnolesance. In the event that during his observation the admiral discovers the new defenses were under construction on shore, he would, to cripple them by throwing a few shells into the carthworks and endeavoring to knock over a gun or two. It is the general 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 awful condition of the reconcentrades, who are most numerous in and around Matanza: The names of the boats are the Olivette 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 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 he Red Cross steamer Texas is permitte: to land its 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 with their full broadsides at 500 yards? Matanzas, not only because of its importance but to order that he may from 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 reconnaissance of yesterday, he will soon take steps to begin a heavier and lively bombardment of

Matanzas. Senator Money of Mississ ppl was of the early visitors at the Nav department today. He took special interest in the report of a naval engagement at Matanzas, as he was there only a month ago, and took occasion at that time to make close observation of such defensive works as the Spanish had established. From his personal inspection, Senator Money says the defenses were exceedingly meagre and antiquated, not being entitled to rank

as modern fortifications, "Matanzas harbor is funnel shaped," said the senator, "with the city of Matanzas at the extreme end of the funnel. Back of the city is a range of high hills almost reaching the dignity of mountairs, which make a complete circuit of the funnel, except where the Maru river passes through. I went to the top of these high hills which commanded a fine view of the harbor and such defenses as existed and later went by train and by foot around the harbor to get a general view

istence at that time. It was San Saverino, at (Continued on Seventh Page.)

wrote the State department saying that the GUARD RETURNS TO OMAHA

trality is considered important owing to its State Troops to Go Into Camp at Old Fort Omsha.

MAY REMAIN A COUPLE OF WEEKS

Intention to Allow the Volunteers to Get Used to Camp Life Before Sending Them South.

"The War department has just settled on Omaha as point of mobilisation of Nebraska troops. This order is final."

John E. Utt, commissioner of the Omaha Commercial club, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning received this telegram from Congreeman David H. Mercer at Washington. The news of the telegram spread rapidly in business circles, and was well received on all sides. It was taken to indicate that the state troops now assembled at Camp Alvin Saunders at Lincoln would be brought to Omaha at an early date. Just when the transfer to this city would be effected was variously guessed at, but the general opinion was that the troops would be held at Lincoln by Governor Silas A. Holcomb until all the state companies had assembled there. This should be accomplished today, according to reports from railroad officials.

"It is probable," said an army officer o high rank at the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, "that after the troops have been mobilized here they will be kept here for a week or ten days before being sent south. This will be done for the purpose of letting the men get somewhat used to comp life and military routine before throwing them in among the regular troops, now mobilized in the south. It takes some days of camp life to get the roughness worn off out. any troops, no matter how well drilled they may be, and after some camp life the two regiments of the state troops will get to swinging together in better style than they could at once being taken from their daily work to the field."

WAITING FOR THE ORDERS. At army headquarters no orders from the the mustering in of the Nebraska troops has been received. Lieutenant Stotsenberg of as the officer to muster in the troops, is stationed at Lincoln, and is still there. The or er for him to come to Omaha to muster through the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri in this city. Such an order has not been received here, but it is confidently expected.

It is the opinion of the army officers that as soon as all the companies of the state militia are mobilized at Lincoln they will come to Omaha for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States. After being mustered in the state troops will be fitted out and fully equipped by the Department of the Missouri here. As the supply depot of the department is located here, and as there is a commodious post for the camp here, the officers of the department feel that the work of equipping the militia can be done better in Omaha then anywhere else in the state. How rive is purely a matter of conjecture, but that the time of the camp here will be least a week, and possibly a fortnight.

FIRING ON THE MATANZAS FORTS.

count of It. KEY WEST, Fla., April 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Matanzas' sand banks weren't much to lose, but yesterday's routing in half an hour is really great. It proves that the American flagship, monitor and cruiser guns and gunners can hit a little thing a long way off and a great many times in a very few minutes. And

Yesterday's twenty-three minutes showed that the fury of accurate iron hail would sweep the open embrasured Havana big guns clean of their men. Could Sampson have his wish and were the Iowa, Indiana, Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite, followed by the less protected but plentifully armored flagship. cruiser and gunboats, to steam along just ashore 500 yards from the Havana coast butteries it would be a procession of human

mowing machines. Only during their rapid approach would the coding ships be exposed, and then to a bungling fire from guns trained at extreme and unaccustomed angles. They could hold their own advantage, and once in the thirdmile range and with every gun from thirteen to one-inch, and even every tiffe, pouring steel, human life ashore would be impossible Havana would be taken with little loss. The world would have learned the real destructive power of modern ships. International naval disarmament would advance a big step and Cuba would be physically free and inde-

Yesterday the Spanish gun practice was poor. It was just enough worse than the Havena target firing; to wit: the fact that on this occasion the Spanish gunners were being shot at. They are of the same corps and training and practice in both ports and if the Matanzas gunners lost precision and if not valor, at the partial fire of three shirs at 700 yards, what fear need be had of the Havana guns before fourteen ships

Here is the affair much in matter as it will be officially reported to Washington and the secretary of the navy. "Upon learning from its blockading station

that Matanzas harbor was being fortified Admiral Sampson yesterday morning determined to stop the work. Arriving off the mouth of the harbor the Puritan and the Cincinnati joined the flagship New York and all slowly entered. When at a point 3,000 yards west by north from the Maya lighthouse on the eastern bank of the harbon the New York slowly swung to starboard with bow pointed about northwest and the port eight-inch guns looked at Punta Gorda Two streaks of new yellow sand were visible 4,000 yards distant. No earthworks were visible at Morro castle, 7,000 yards, or nearly four miles away across Matanzas to the sea.

"Quarters were sounded and the lithe jackies sprang with a will and a cheer to their posts. The neat grey ammunition boxes of the rapid firing guns and long dull dynamite looking 'common shell' of the eight-ioch guns were there. The gun crews looked at these and then at the yellow, white sand, shifted the'r quids and waited. It was the high tension of the other days. Approaching toward the Italian man-of-wat Giovanni Bausan, when Sampson yet thought it the Oquendo, the men knew some thing had to happen this time. Earthworks in Cuba don't hoist Italian colors. It hap-pened at 12:59. The port eight-inch gun sent

The port had no other fortifications.

in years United States ships had begun shooting to hit men and guns instead of targets. The sullen Porksp and smart Cincinnati to northeast and northwest and close Monitor Terror Gathers in a Spanish to the New York signaled exthusiastically. The Cincinnati's crew sometimes had kicked at Captain Chester's devotion to daily gun practice, but now saw the point and wanted

to impress it upon the Spaniards.

"Harrington, too, thought the Puritan 13inchers were fust as the naval tactics den and, the proper machines to smash hostile batte ies, and Sampson signaled 'Yes. Then things got interesting. The New York's eight inch shells had already begun to shoot whitish spumes of yellow sand and the Spanish had answered. Their shots flew high and appeared to Captain Chadwick as if the field pleces were at extreme elevation. The swarming laborers who vacated after Spanish steamer Guido, with its pilot house the second shot were protably preparing to shot away, one of its crew dangerously kistall these and the big brass Napoleon guns which it is said were lately sent from Havana to constitute together the defenses

of the port of Matanzas. "Four minutes after, the New York's big gun, its four-'nch, and the Cincinnati's fiveinch guns out the Puritan's thirteen-inch beauties le, loose and there was music.

"After five minutes' firing upon Punta Gorda battery shots came from Morcillo, on the other side, suppresedly from old-fashshort an average of 100 yards. Thereupon the New York and Cincinnati turned their attention and bulls toward the western side of the harbor and now spouted flame and icon from both broadsides. Seventeen minutes had parsed and the Punta Garda stopped. The Spanish had been plucky, but outclassed. The Cincinnati ceased firing at 1:21 and the New York fired the last shot of all at 1:22, and yet the guns of the Spanfards in Morrillo kept plunkink away, doing the best they could and no damage. They were atill popping when the strips steamed

"Two hundred and twenty-four shots had been fired in twenty-three minutes from channel and probable mines were avoided. of his vessel. Sarrson dit not want even to emulate the Maine episode. The Spanish fired twelve Myers is said to have done excellent work tan was left very near the accne of action, instructed to reopen fire at the first appearance of pernicious activity in the damaged earthworks and battered castle's flanks. Spanish troops have often vowed that they gered. would leave Cuba. If ever forced to, a mass of ashes. They may be commencing."

SYLVESTER SCOVEL. FORT CROOK BOYS, TO GO TO TAMPA. Receive Orders to there Mobile To-

day at Yoon. MOBILE, Ala., April 28 .- A train moved out from the government military cam; near Mobile this forences for Tampa, carrylong the troops will be here after they ar- ing supplica; escort wagons, ambulances, mules and hostlers and teamsters. It is reparted here that this is the first step of a the troops now here at Tampa, and also those at New Orleans, so as to form with the troops at Tampa a force of 8,000, to be the advance guard of the army of occupation of Cuba.

The Tenth and Twenty-second infactr regimen's received orders today to leave for Tampa tomorrow at noon, and began at once preparing for the journey.

The routine in camp was varied this morn ing by practice in charging. The brigades joined in a grant charge, beginning at the east end of the parade grounds and going ioto the woods with a rush, crossing the railroad track and finishing at the old breastworks erected here towar! the close of the last war. Upon closing the charge the soldiers gave a tremendous yell of triumph. General Coppinger received today a letter of thanks from the confederate veterans for his courtesy in attending the memorial services Thursday at the confederate burial grounds, and replied in fitting and patriotic

words, much delighting the veterans. NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The three regiments of infantry here will probably leave for Tampa under rush orders. The First regiment will leave in the morning. Paymaster E. W. Halford arrived here to-

Private telegrams received in Omaha last night confirmed the news that the Twentysecond infantry, until last week stationed at Fort Crook, Neb., was to move from Mobile to Tampa, Fia., this morning. The news was somewhat of a surprise to those who had recently heard from officers of the regiment from Mobile. Letters received this week indicated that the officers thought they would be kept at Mobile for a few weeks. The Twenty-second regiment is under command Monday evening, April 18, going directly to Mobile, where it has since been stationed.

SELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

President McKinley Gives a Tip on Some of the Appointments. WASHINGTON, April 38 .- The president Cos intimated to callers that he will tender a commission as major general in the vol-unteer army to General Stewart L. Wood-ford, Fitzbugh Lee and Cogressman Wheeler of Alabama, and as totaler general to Colonel Fred D. Grant.

Portugal's Position. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company) LISBON, April 28.—(New York World Ca-blegram—Special Telegram.)—The secretary general of foreign affairs on being asked to define Portugal's position regarding neutrality soid: "My official position, secretary general, prevents me sending the information requested. I am sure the Portuguese legation at Washington will tell all that the gov ernment will have of interest to make publie through the press of the United States. Nevertheless, I am authorized to say to you that a declaration of neutrality like that of 1870 in the case of the Pranco-Prucelan war will be published tomorrow."

Ships Crowded with Befugees. LONDON. April 29.-According to a dispatch from Singapore to the Daily Mail, the French steamer Salgon and the Spanish steamer Espana have arrived there from Manila, both crowded with refugees from the Philippines.

Red Cross Steamer Arrives. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) KEY WEST, Pla., April 28.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Red Cross steamship State of Texas arrived tonight awaiting orders from the society.

its whirring projectile and for the first time CAPTURES A RICH

Cruiser.

SHIP HAS A VERY VALUABLE CARGO

Captain Shows Considerable Nerve and Capitulates Only After the War Vessel Fires Several Solld Shot.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) KEY WEST. Fla. April 28 .- (New York Wo:11 Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The wounded and the stars and stripes floating obove the Spanish flag, was brought into herber this morning, the prize of the monitor Terror. It is the first Spanish vessel which has shown any resistance when ordered to carrienter, and the damage it sustained was inflicted because of the effort of its captain, Cruz Alegin, to escape after he had been ordered to heave to.

The capture was made verterday in full sight of two Spanish gunboats, which made ioned 8-inch breesbloading cannon. Atl fell no ettempt to aid the fugitive, and evidently thought they had all they could do to save themselves. The Guide was first sighted by the Terror when it was about ten miles off Cardenge. It was in the half light of early evening and the Spinish ship could not be plain'r seen. But the officers of the Terror were not taking any chances on letting anycan naval authorities in providing their thing escape them and at once started in pursuit. They had gained a little on the stramer, but raw the chase would be a long one unless it was stopped, so a blank shot was fired as a hint for it to heave to.

Cartain Alegin, however, had been impressed with the necessity for getting his cargo of provisions to Havana. He had been fold to reach the port at any hazard, as | inhabitants Are Fleeing Rapidly to nothing under four-inch guns. Almost all the ford he was carrying was sorely needed had struck fair. The position of the ships by the besleged troops. So he determined was carefully selected. The usual ship to defy the Terror and trust to the speed

SHOOTS SOLID SHOT. The big monitor, ploughing after it, at last War department at Washington concerning chairs and their guns were very slowly decided to resert to desperate measures, and served. The Cincinnati did the best work, a shotted gun was brought to bear on the 1: caught the range at the first shot and Guide. A moment later one of the sixthe Sixth cavalry, who has been designated 2001 it. On the New York Gunners' Mate pounders believed forth and a solid shot pierced the hull of the fugitive. Still Captain with the crew of the after turret and its Alegin would not surrender. Again and eight-inch piece. Some seaway was on, but again were the six-pounders of the Terin the troops will be received and served unusurily good work was done. The Puri- ror fired. At last one of the solid shot atruck the pilot house. The frail wood work was splintered and carried away, while the seaman who was on duty in it was hurled to the deck, badly wounded and seemingly dying. Nothir has been there today, but someone The same shot disabled the muchinery by is setting fire to everything burnable on which the vessel is steered from the pilot the coast from Materizas to Havana. The house and for a moment the steamer stug-

Captain Alegin was still unconquered and hurried his men aft to the wheel. But in the momentary delay the Terror had gained upon him, while ahead, ready to intercept him should be continue his flight, he can the gun boat Machias. Then only did the Spaniard give up. But even at the last he would not lower the red and yellow flag which floated from the stern. He simply ordered his engines stopped and lay to until the Terror sent a prize crew on board.

The first solid six-pounder from the Terror boat and the third the compass. The Machiae fired its four-inch rifle.

The Guido was taken to Key West by Lieutenant Edward F. Qualtrough and Ensign Willard. Eight Spaniards were wounded by splinters. This is the first bloodshed or

board ship. The Guldo is the richest prize so far. I is roughly valued at \$400,000, aside from the specie it has on board. The amount of this is not known, as it is in a big iron safe which has been sealed and will not be opened

until the prize-court has formally condemned The Guido is a single screw steamship commanded by Cruz Alegin. It hails from Bilboa. It is 360 feet long and was built in Belfast, Ireland, in 1883, by Hartland & Wolff. It has a displacement of 2,064 tons and its depth is 26.5 feet and beam 41.2 feet. It has a horse power of 2,400. The Guido's American agents are Fletcher & Co. of Phil

2 and Corruna on April 9 for Havana. The captain of the Guido was wounded in the wrist by a splinter while holding a signal rope in the pilot house. The wounded man, Manuel Rivas, was removed to the los-

adelphia. The Guido left Liverpool on April

DECLARES THE BLOCKADE VOID ian War Ship. yright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.

LONDON, April 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Naval Captain Eardley Wilmot and other naval law yers declare the action of the blockadins fleet in permitting the Italian cruiser Gio vanni Bausan to enter Havana could be held to legally constitute a violation of the blockade, justifying the prize court in de ciding that no blockade exists. No distincof Colonel Wickoff, and left Fort Crook on tion is made in international law between merchant and war vessels of neutrals. Will mot says: "Though a neutral war ship will not augment the resistance of the blockade it may impart them just the intelligence needed, such as the exact strength of the opposing squadron, its disposition, which of the ships have torpedo nets, which have not. Probably the Giovanni Bausan was not aware that a state of blockade existed. It became then the duty of the American admiral to notify it and request it not to enter the port. A refusal to comply would justify forcible measures to prevent such an infringement of the rules of naval warfare."

Intense irritation is suddenly manifested in political circles here over the projected increase in the tonnage tax by congress, the action of congress being made subject to extraordinary misrepresentations. It is alleged that the increased tonnage tax is part of the war budget and constitutes an attempt to make the English shipping trade pay America's Cuban war bill. The tax being-leviable only on ships from countries where light dues are charged is declared to be evidence of the desire to make an unfair discrimination egainst English ship

Pleased with Our Markmanship LONDON, April 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Gun practice on the American ships during the Matanzas bombardment excited the warmeat admiretion of naval experts here. The superior markmanship claimed for the American fleet has now been effectually demonstrated, the result of the operations against Matanzas being held to point clearly to a shortening of the war if Spain risks a decisive engagement. The performance of the New York is regarded as proof of Kinley had acknowledged the offer it had the soundness of the policy of the Ameri- not yet been accepted.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

WHERE IS THE FLEET Weather Forecast for Nebraska-

1 Gossip About Matangas Firing. Militia to Encamp at Omaha. Another Spanish Ship Caught. Whereabouts of Spanish Fleet.

2 House Discusses Revenue Bill. Regulars Move Toward Tampa. How to Control Sex. Nebraska News.

Militia Drilling at Lincoln. Minneapol's Bents Omaha Again-4 Editorial 5 mment.) Over Again.

12 Military Tops on War Ships. Naval Fights Against Odds.

are especially elated, believing that Eng-

TERROR REIGNS IN PORTO RICO.

the Interior.

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Telegram.)-Advices from Porto Rico show

that great alarm preval's there, and active

preparations are being made to resist an

able-bodied men have been called to arms

bal Colon has been raised and towed to the

water. The masts are still to be seen.

the coast and new telegraph posts estab-

ing reported to the eastward. Fearing an

the streets. The flight into the interior con-

people are prohibited exit from the country.

questing them to register at the consulates.

and the military authorities have armed the

Three small gunboats and the cruiser Con-

cha remain in the harbor, including some

merchantmen. The war ships are painted a

Genouilly has arrived for a refuge ship for

volunteers with Mauser rifles.

were refused passage to Havana.

received sufficient for a two months' slege.

AWAKENS SYMPATHY FOR US.

Action of Governor of Philippines

LONDON, April 28 .- (New York World Ca-

blegram-Special Telegram.)-A Daily Mail

Hong Kong dispatch says that the strictly

neutral attitude which had been observed

before this week by the press and public

toward the Hispano-American dispute has

been changed by the absurd proclamation of

the governor of the Philippines. Public

opinion is now favorable to the United

States. The Daily Press says: "The action

taken by the United States is justifiable and

English sympathy will naturally be with

our .merican cousins in stepping in to re-

store order. The United States has a double

justification-self-interest and sympathy

colonial rule has proved a lamentable fail

ure and no regret can be felt at its down

The China Mail says: "The proclamation

which were entertained for Spanish rule.'

vana stating that an American cruiser run

aground the coast of Dimas, province of

Pinar del Rio. Three vessels are working

herd to get it off. The senate today ap-

proved without discussion proposals for per

manent army of occupation in the West In

dies and the Philippines. Senor Cadorniga

will tomorrow ask in the Cortes the expul-

Helen Gould Tenders Cash.

ican papers.

with the wrongs of the Cubans. Spanish

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GEORGE BRONSON REA.

shipped outside.

three years ago.

Temperature at Omahar

Hour. Deg. Hour. 5 a. m..... 49 1 p.

m..... 49

land must now follow suit.

a. m..... 53

9 n. m..... 50 10 n. m.... 59

Hour.

More Yes Z betors Graduated. h Omaba, SPANIARDS CHAFE UNDER THE DELAY 6 Council Local Matters. Iowa V d Comment. 7 War wall Exployers Guard early Collide.

Powder Factory.

oing Into Camp.

1 p. m 65

3 p. m..... 67

8 Wom 50 the Battle. Relief Work. of Electricity. In City Hall. ALL EYES TURNED TOWARD PHILIPPINES Cars to mul the Troops.

It Commercial and Financial News. Spanish Admiral There Claims to Be Able to Annihilate the United States Fleet in the First Engagement.

Advices from Madrid Say it Has Laft Cape

Verde Islands.

DESTINATION SAID TO BE UNKNOWN

Cable Message from St. Vincent Eays it is

Still There.

Anxious to Have the Ships Go Forth for

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, April 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Much disappointment and bitter criticisms were expressed at Madrid when it was officially announced that the squadron had never left Cape Verde, although everybody thought it was nearly across the Atlantic to attack United States ports. The squadron left toships with exceptional battery power and day for an unknown destination. It is comthe influential section of naval experts here posed of the cruisers Columbus, Maria Thewho always supported the American system resa, Oquendo, Vizcaya, three destroyers, steamer Cadiz. The three torpedo vessels will return to Cadiz. Equal disappointment was felt when the people heard that the battleship Pelayo had only left Carthagena Monday and reached Cadiz today.

The same slowness is noticed in the preparations of other versels and argenals gen-ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April erally. This causes a very angry feeling. 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special The impression is that if the navy really fails to answer expectations and meets serious reverses an irresistible popular outbreak will take place, which will sweep before it a expected attack by the American fleet. All cabinet already much weakened by the collapse of its long negotiations with America and the failure of its colonial home rule poland martial law prevails. The bulk Cristo-

mouth of the harbor and sunk in the middle The fear of such a popular outburst keeps the people uneasy and increases the depresof the channel, leaving only 140 feet of clear sion in financial circles. Financiers are much disgusted with the minister of finance's pro-Thirty-four torpedoes, connected electrically jecto as published in the Gazette, which they with Morro, have been laid in the main chansay create taxes impossible to levy and nel. The wires are exposed after leaving which will damage the credit of Spain abroad the water, as they lead up the cliff. The by his singular plans for increasing the buove have been altered and color and pobanknote issue and tampering with the paysition changed so that a false channel is marked. A pilot is necessary to enter. The ment of the coupons of the exterior debt. Great curiosity is manifested for news from lighthouses have been extinguished along the Philippines, where a collision is daily expected between the American fleet and the liched. Old walls have been demolished to Spanish squadron under Admiral Montijo, facilitate firing of modern batteries, and soldiers are mounting old rifics received who is reputed to be one of the most daring officers of the Spanish navy. He seems persuaded that he can easily repel the American At midnight Monday general excitement squadron. was caused by three American war ships be-

Again rumore are rife of Russian and immediate bombardment the mayor ordered German assistance in political and diplomatic

the gas extinguished. People crying and be- circles, ST. VINCENT, April 28 .- (New York World wailing their fate ran about the streets, Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Spanish while the Spaniards were drinking in the streets filled with the terror-crazed inhabi. fleet is still in the harbor. Steam launches and boats bearing the Spanish flag are still tants. Guards were busy all night clearing busily going backward to and from shore. The admiral was on shore yesterday und tinues from the city. The trains are packed visited his fleet this morning. The consul and the soads littered with the wrecks of visited the admiral this morning to say wagons, hand barrows and furniture. The goodbye. The general opinion here is that the Spanish will win at the commencement, Orders to foreigners have been lesued rebut eventually America with its rich government and millionaires will win the day. The provisions of the island are very scarce; even eggs are not to be had for less than two pence. Natives are hurrying into town from the country every day with sweet potatoes and other vegetables which they sell dark gray. The French cruiser Rigault de

in the market for large prices. AS TO COAL SHORTAGE.

French citizens. Work on the aqueduct is stopped. The steamer Manilla is afraid to LONDON, April 28 .- (New York World proceed to Havana. The local steamer, Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-With regard to the statement that the Spanish fleet is dewhich left on April 26, returned shortly after layed at Cape Verde islands on account of a cargo of arms and explosives for the arscarcity of coal a representative of the Daily senal in Havana and was evidently trans-News called at the Spanish embassy for information. Secretaries at the Spanish em-On April 27 a steamer unloaded a full bassy stated it was inaccurate for two very argo of provisions, arms and ammunition at Mayaguez. The steamers Pionells, on good reasons. One of these was that the Spanish fleet is and has for a long time been April 22, and Granatilla, on April 24, brought particularly well fitted out, carrying large 5,000 tone, generally provisions, to San Juan, stores, not only of coal, but food and amthe original destination being Havana. They munition and all klods of warlike materials. were fearful of capture and unloaded at Porto Rico. Their passengers without money The second reason is that St. Vincent, which is a Portuguese coaling station, is in a posttion to be able to supply any demand for Arecibo bay is defended by a line of torpedoes from the signal stations, one mile coal that might be made upon it and that there would consequently be no reason for west of the town. A large force is encamped in the vicinity, and provisions have been the fleet not having all the coal it could

stand in need of. The Standard's Berlin dispatch says: "I hear from a good source that the German emperor, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion of late to explain his views on Germany's neutrality. His majesty is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy, as he presents absolute proofs that the United States do not intend ever to annex Cuba. They are prepared to suffer defeat from the Spaniards at first, but they will not end the war until Spain recounces its sovereignty over Cuba, which can then be gradually re-

stored to order." The Chronicle's special correspondent at Singapore telegraphs: "It is not believed here that the American squadron from Hong Kong will go to Manila at present, but the situation in the Philippines is considered critical. An insurrection appears imminent."

GERMANY POSES AS A CRITIC Laughs at the Conduct of the Ameri-

can Campaign. Copyright, 1898, by Press Pub ishing BERLIN, April 28 .- (New York World Ca blegram-Special Telegram.)-The belief here in military circles is that the president is not well served by his military specialists and experts. Indecision as to the number of men to be sent to the coast and the number to take part in the expedition to Cuba is proof of this. However unpalatable Mc-Kinley's policy of delay may be it is considered absolutely necessary to insure new

The newspapers this evening make merry as to the character of several of the late American war appointments, among them that of Astor to the general staff of Dr. Wood to command a regiment and Roosevelt to be licutesant colonel. Among the absurd appointments recommended to the president's consideration is that of rector of Harvard university to be either an admiral of a fleet or a field marshal. Anything of course in the nature of civilian appointments to the army is considered a huge loke in Germany.

of the governor of the Philippines will go for to alienate the last vestiges of sympathy A Daily Mail Madrid dispatch says: "An official dispatch has been received from Ha-

levies before a critical landing in Cuba is attempted.

sion of certain foreign correspondents. This is with reference to representatives of Amer-NEW YORK, April 28 .- Miss Helen Gould confirmed today the report that she had tendered the United States government \$100,000 to aid in prosecuting the war against Spain Mire Gould added that though President Mo-