THEY MOVE AT LAST

Spain's Fleet at St. Vincent Finally Shows Activity.

ALL OF THE SHIPS SAIL FROM PORT

Four Battleships and Three Destroyers Go Couth.

THEIR DESTINATION IS NOW UNKNOWN

Two Torpedo Boats Have Collision and Return for Repairs.

WILL BE REPAIRED AND SAIL TODAY

Authorities at Washington Receive Information of the Movement. but It Does Not Cause Them Any Uneasiness.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 29 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A Daily Mail special from Cape St. Vincent says: The Spanish squadron here has simply been waiting instructions from Madrid, which arrived April 27, left today divided as follows: Four cruisers, infanta Maria Teresa, flagship, Admirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon, with the destroyers Plutco, Terror and Furor sailed in a coutherly direction. The armed transports San Francisco and Ciudad de Cadiz with the torpedo boats Azor, Ariete and Rayo parted company at once and steamed north April 28.

Later the torpedo boats Ariete and Rayo have been in collision and sustained slight damage. The flotilla leaves again tomorrow. The cruiser squadron sailed under sealed orders. Its destination is not known.

WASHINGTON, April 29.-The Navy department this morning received news of the eailing from St. Vincent, Cape Verde, of information came that Portugal at last had proclaimed neutrality there were many expressions of satisfaction among the officials. direction is valueless, as an indication as to the real course of the fleet. The majority of the naval officers here feel confident that the Spanish ficet will next apward path of the ships. As the Canaries are Spanish islands, and possess some fortifications worthy of consideration, it may be that the fleet will be allowed to remain there for some time, as the islands form a good strategic base. What most concerns the navy officers just now is how to learn when the fleet does arrive there. The cable armored cru'ser Carlos V, the protected to the Canaries, being in Spanish hands. the arrival of the fleet would be kept secret. The intended visitation of the converted American liners to the coast of Spain may hasten home the return of the Cape Verde squadron, for it is believed that that squadron comprises about all of the vessels in the Spanish navy that are speedy and vessels of the St. Paul class

BY WAY OF LONDON. LONDON, April 29 .- A dispatch from St Vincent, published here, says four Spanish cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers are presumed to have gone toward Cuba.

The Evening News this evening published a dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape de Verde islands, saying the Spanish cruisers Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon, accompanied by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Pluton, Terror and Furor, had, at the hour the dispatch was filed (9 a. m.) just sailed in a westerly direction, presumably going toward Cuba. The dispatch adds that the Spanish torpedo boats Azore, Rayo and Ariete and the Spanish transports San Francisco and Cluded de Cadiz sailed at the same time in a northerly direction, probably going to the Canary

The Evening News, commenting on its dispatch from St. Vincent, says: "The import of the cablegram is that the whole effective fighting force of the squadron has been despatched west, while the non-effectives and the non-combatants are pro ceeding to another anchorage. Well informed naval authorities are aware that the torpedo boats could not traverse the Atfantic at the present time, as they have not sufficient coal capacity for a voyage to Cuba and the risk of coaling in mid-ocean is too great.

"This long delayed movement is most significant. Its significance is in the fact which can be bardly over-emphasized, that it is practically Spain's first move since the outbreak of hostilities.

The Cadis correspondent of the Times When the battleship Numancia arrives from Carthagena the squadron will be prepared, consisting of the Pelayo, the Vitoria. the Alfonso XIII, three torpedo boat destroyers and three torpedo boats, to leave

ANOTHER SPANISH LIE NAILED. Montgomery Not Ashore as Reported

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Montgomer; is here in first-class condition. It escorted the Panther and markes. The ship has never been near Pinar del Rio. Nothing is known of any casualty on the western coast, as reported from Madrid.

Harrington, serior captain at the Matanzas station, denied at 1 o'clock today all the Cardense bombardment rumors There are absolutely no defenses there but small gunboats. The coly shooting at Cardenas was gunboat fire at the Foote from three-pounders. Captain Ludlow of the Terror told Scovel a few days ago it was impossible for his boat to approach Cardenas. If any boats are there the Terror's present position would have to be at a seven miles range.

Abused by the Spanish Press. syright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, April 29 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Chrontele special from Madrid says:

Why don't we start? Why does not some thing happen? What are we waiting for? What is the good of having been at war four days without a stagle victory?

Those are now the questions in Madrid. The newspapers are becoming restive. To lay Di Pais, popular organ of the general opposition, has a cartoon called "Patriotic Silence." Sagasta stands on a music hall stage ready

Yesterday a new comic paper called three days overdue

Spanish Ships. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 29.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Standard

Vienna dispatch save:

Russia will send naval officers on board American and Spanish war ships as eye witnesses in the coming bat les, provided permission can be obtained, which is regarded as doubtful. The interest of Russia in the present war is evidenced by her leading statesman having started the idea, which was soon taken up by the colleagues in Berlin, Paris and Vienna, that the first real battle must be means European pressure on Spain to give

Cuba up, lest if the war lasts too long the United States should create a powerful navy. The question of the Prihpptnes is also brought into discussion from the same side as the original source. Today's Fremdenblatt says the final fate of the Philippines may depend on other things perhaps than the result of a naval battle between the Spaniards and Americans. The eastern Asiatic group of rich islands, commands such an important position that it is difficult to think it will be disposed of in so off-hand a manner by

two belligerents. Vaterland, a clerical paper, states that however strictly neutrality is observed at the moment by all sides incidents may arise which would put an end to it and give the war an unexpected extension.

The Standard's Berlin dispatch says: have heard at the American embassy that the recent rumors in the German papers of a considerable decrease in German-American passenger traffic are quite unfounded. The contrary rather is the case. The countermanding of many American orders for German goods, however, is unfortunately a fact. In the interest of smokers of Havana cigars I hear the celebrated firm of Bock & Henry Clay forwarded a whole store of cigars last week on board a French mail steamer. Gerthe Spanish fleet, and when the additional the spanish fleet, and the spanish fleet is spanish fleet. their stores will only last three months at the

longest. The statement that the vessels when leav-The Daily Telegraph special from Hong Aguinaldo, who was president of the council of the late insurgent government, is expected to arrive here Saturday. The report that he was on board the flagship of the pear about half way between Cape Verde and colleagues are elaborating a plan for making a descent near Manila and have secured a vessel for the purpose. They have a plentiful supply of arms and ammunition from the magazines of Commodore Dewey's souadron.

> The Daily Telegraph's Gibraltar dispatch says: The Spanish battleship Pelayo, the cruiser Alfonso XIII, with several torpedo boats, are still in the straits.

GERMAN PRESS TAKES A FLOP. Gives Little Credence to American

Reports of Bombardment. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) press, as long as fighting was carried on in Cuba between the Spaniards and the insurgents, habitually gave no credence to official Spanish reports of Spanish victories. Now and American reports an ostentatious attempt is made here to cast doubt on American accounts of events and accept as veraclous reports from Madrid. The National Zeitung today insolently says that neither the opinion nor the belief of American officers on the results of the bombardment of the earthworks of Matanzas can be accepted. It is amusing to watch the absurd efforts o the newspapers here to minimize the in portance of American operations.

Bismarck, in reply to an interview in Leipsic newspaper, maintained great reserve regarding the Spanish-American quarrel and refused to be drawn out. My opinion is that he is decidedly opposed to the Monroe issue a declaration of neutrality on the ground that something might happen which the island should be taken quickly. would call for the interference of Germany. The news about the raising of American tonnage dues creates the greatest dissutisfaction in shipping circles in Hamburg and Bremen. Pressure is being brought to bear on the government to persist in energetic

LORD WOLSELEY IS COMING AROUND. Thinks the American Army and Nav

Much Superior to Spain. LONDON, April 29.-A prominent English man who believes in the justice of America's cause and who is also of the opinion that the United States will certainly have walkover, is Lord Wolse'ey, the commander. in-chief of the British forces. During a dinner party conversation Lord Wolseley drew

a parallel between Cuba and Crete, saying:

"While England Interfered in Crete or moral grounds, the United States has both moral and material justification for intervention. I believe the quality of the American army and navy is so much superior to and mules can be gotten onto the Cuban Spain's that the Americans will have no coast. difficulty in defeating Spain's ships and land forces, which are their equals or superiors on paper only."

SPANISH SHIPS ARE AT MANILA

the Const. HONG KONG, April 30 .- It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila to meet the American squadron. On the contrary it is assected that the Spanish war ships will remain in Manila bay to assist the forts. It is reported from Manily that the Ameri-

can war ships have been sighted off Boolinao, but the weather has been too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the rebels. All Manila te egrams are censorized and communication with Hong Kong has been auspended.

Woodford Sails Today. Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Cor PARIS, April 29 .- (New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-General Wood ford, accompanied by Mr. Sickle, his secretary of legation, and the naval and military attaches, will eail by La Touraine tomorro from Havre for New York. They will go thence to Wa Lington. Mrs. and Miss Woodford will remain in Paris for the present, The recall of General Woodford was highly unexpected and orders were only cabled to him last night.

Saco Arrives. (Copyright, 1858, by Press Publishing Company. KEY WEST, Fla., April 29 .- (New York for a sentimental ture, but utters never a World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Saco, with Paymoster Simpson, has arrived,

Want to Go on Board American and FOOD, CLOTHING AND MULES IN DEMAND

Gomes and Garcia, Properly Equipped Can Do a Good Job in Cleaning Out the Proud Spaniards.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, KEY WEST, Fla., April 29 .- (New York World 'Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-No volunteer troops are needed in Cuba and very few regulars will be sufficient. It would be criminal to send 50,000 American soldiers used for ending the war which practically over the gulf stream, not because of epidemic disease; there is no such a thing in the country in Cuba. Not because of loss of life great engagements; there is no necessity in having them. But to send many men to Cuba would be criminal because useless. They are not needed. Rifles and cartridges food, clothing and mules are needed.

There are 30,000 there to use them. They are native-born. They have learned Spanish military methods, until they seemingly only have to hear of a column of troops six miles away to know just what it will do, just when and just how. They have learned it by thirteen years of practical experience. They are brave.

"Thirty thousand against 250,000" proves that, without going into relative armament, food supplies, transportation and communication, all immensely to favor of the greater number. Enable Gomez and Garcia to equip the Cubans for war and they will make it hard and strong. Give them rifles. They known how to use them. Men who for three years have each had an average of ten car tridges in their boxes, and none to follow, have learned not to waste them.

Our commission has not yet returned from Gomez. It is certain he will say: "Give me artillery, munitions and mule trains and I can do the rest."

He can. He could not were Cuba's to pography and climate European or American. He could not, had Blanco intelligent officers and good supply bases. But the exact military situation in Cuba today is jus the condition for Gomez to utilize if armed and supplied. He has at the lowest estimate 30,000 men who have handled arms and are accustomed to Spanish fire. The enthusiastic Cuban junta probably claims 100,000. The truthful Gomez put it last January at 35,000. There are undoubtedly 50,000 in Cuba available for armament. But the estimate of 30,000 men now ready for business only includes Cuban soldiers, neither employes of the civil government organizations nor rancheros. The fathers and the supporters of families living in the woods having failed to obey Weyler's reconcentration are included. They, however, would be most useful, as they now are, as scouts, and many would undoubtedly join the regular forces.

NEED LITTLE ASSISTANCE. Fully armed, equipped and supplied, Gomes and Gercia can with a little physical assistance clear the Island of Spanish bases for Spdnish food, and of themselves compel the quick surrender of all the Spanish forces BERLIN, April 29.- (New York World Ca- outside of Havana, Matanzas and Clenfuecan be starved or taken at Sampson's will This statement that 30,000 Cubans car easily destroy all but three Spanish bases and capture three-fourths of the Spanish in the choice between acceptance of Spanish troops may appear absurd to our military authorities. It would be absurd if not based upon what may be called absurd milltary conditions, and that is the term for Spanish strength outside of the citles men-

Take a map of Cuba and note the fact that all Spanish supplies come first to Havana That is Cuba's military heart. The further away from that the weaker each Spanish post in food and munitions. And they are absurdly weak at their best. Ex-Spanish Minister Canalejas admitted last November that the Spanish troops were starving. There never was a surplus in any base except the three mentioned. There is less now. There will be nothing soon. This means death to doctrine and approves Germany's refusal to Cuban concombatants - our proteges - as well as to Spanish military movements, and

> This is what Gomez can do. Ask him what he wants, then send Gomez what he wants and where he wants it, and at once. The coast is ours. The island is like a ribbon and with easy, deep approaches to al necessary parts of its coast line. Our trans ports could start simultaneously for all insurgent bodies. Before the ships can be started each leader to be supplied can be given by Gomez official instructions and brought to the point of disembarkation and

unloading. Knowing that cartridges in plenty are soon and surely to come, Gomez can use what ammunition he has in the total disablement of every railroad in Cuba. They have only een allowed to run heretofore because they have paid heavy insurgent taxes. There is now no Spaniard water transportation, and with the railroads gone the poorly supplied Spanish bases would be absolutely isolated This can be accomplished by the time breechloading Springfield rifles, cartrilges, supplies

SPAIN WEAK IN THE BAST.

Eastern Cuba need not be considered. Spain is weekest there. Garcia has perhaps 12,000 men. Spain's best fighting general, Segura, told me last December that Carcle Admiral Dewey's Fleet is Sighted Off had 16,000 armed soldiers. As soon as supplied Garcia could desect eastern Cuba and march, as only Cubans can march, due west. He has the best disciplined considerable force in Cuba. Garcia would need four companies of United States cavalry. Our in fantry could not wisely attempt to keep up with hardened Cuban foot soldiers. I have seen these men march forty miles a day for seven days, and on almost nothing but sugar cane for food.

> No artillery would seem necessary to this eastern chief. There is no important town in that department but Santlago and that s isolated and can least be considered. Our transport landing at a point on the south coast near Garcia would equip him. Our government tug or torpedo boat could keep abreast of his position and maintain communication between Garcia and Gomez and the United States government. The island is a ribbon, and the quickest way, other than by rail, to communicate between the contern and western or central portions, is by

Gomez could march at once. He might have twenty-five field pieces, one troop of cavalry and one regiment of regular infantry from the states. What are called forts in Cuba are square holes in the ground with wooden covers. None have artillery. A few are small masonry guard houses. The average garrison is about thirty men. There are

Porker appeared, devoted to ridicule of a bloated enemy of higher civilization. "Ah," aligns Jonathan, "war and sausages are not the same things. What a pity."

England, of course, is abused to all the papers as much as ever.

Arms and Ammunition Needed Worse Than Anything Else.

Than Anything Else.

The COBANS none of these which cannot be quickly reduced by a thirty-two inch find piece, and no town has over a dosen of them. Our cavelry and infantry would serve as stiffening examples to the native troops. The only reason these two are necessary is just that they are needed in Cuba for nothing else, and their moral effect is all Gomes requires. and their moral effect is all Gomez requires to make good soldiers of this men if once

> NEEDS LITTLE FORAGE. If munitions are early landed within forty miles of Gomez's present position he will need little while in Santa Clara. There is

> excellent grazing there. Matanzao has much sugar cane also. Gomez could take Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara and the smaller towns on his time of march without interfering with his progress and Garcia marching light could catch him in two weeks near Matanzas. If quicker junction were desired, Garcia's men could be put aboard transports and landed near Gomez in a few days. Gomez can pick up all local Cuban forces on his march and with Garcia from the east, meeting Mayla Rodriguez from Pinar del Ro, arrive behind Havana in three weeks with 20,000 men.

From the moment the railroads are broken the smaller cities of Cuba will hold, practically useless, fully two-thirde of the Spanish army of about 60,000 able bodied men. There is nothing to eat in the country that the Spanish troops could find or that would support their number ten days if they did not discover hidden plantations. Three years' observation of Spanish military characteristics shows that once cut off from communication with the interior the Spanish forces will simply stay in the towns or if they march at all it will have to be toward Havana, and they could easily and separately be intercepted and detained. Once at Havana if 20,000 Cubans and United States cavalry is not enough coupled with the marine forces then more can be sent. They need not go before.

There was never a struggle so little understood as the Cuban-Spanish one. Spain's troops are not generally known to be now practically useless from a military point of view, through the gross stupidity of Spanish officers. They are brave, but they do not know how to conduct troops. The men themselves are magnificently steady and calm, but they have never been drilled. They don't know how to shoot. Add to these radical and blighting defects the starved condition of the troops and clearly the United States is overestimating the Spanish army in Cuba and greatly underestimating the Cubans if it does not immediately enable them to fight vigorously. SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

HAVANA IS FENCED IN BY STEEL. Relief Supplies for Suffering Cubans

Are Shut Out. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) ON BOARD THE TRITON, April 27 (via Key West, April 29)-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The blockade is a fact. Havana is fenced in by steel. But the misery of it all is that the Cubans will starve before the Spaniards feel one hungry pang. Big transafiantle liners have for two weeks been crawding into Havana army, viz.: See paragraph 245, Army Reguharbor, laden and deck-loaded with food. It lations, 1895. Very respectfully, has been only for Spaniar's, who are those who have the money, and for Spanish soldiers, who at least must be fed by their government. The Cubans must starve. They cannot buy; they have do money and wives and little ones will now be to shoulder

Spanish rifles. The latest Havang dispatches now sho the earnestness of the Spaniards. Naturally and doggedly tenacious, they will reican ships will be starving the people whom America sent them there to save. To live, Havana Cubans must turn traitors to their own country and be armed enemies to their

Admiral Sampson obeys his blockading orders with energy and with sorrow. He fee's a maximum of fifty-nine privates, making s however, that the administration will soon see the futility of a plan which starves our allies before it touches our enemies and will allow him to act. The admiral's real wish and the plan most vigorously held by his chief of staff, Captain Chadwick, was to make quick, hot work at short range-800 yards and thirteen-inch guns. These, the officers hold, would make short work of Havana's only defenses against approach from the northwest, the Santa Clara and Vedado Strategic objectors in Washington in-

batteries. It must be all over in two hours. fluenced Secretary Long and President Mo-Kinley and a week ago they absolutely forbade any direct attack. Their idea was that chould we lose one or two battleships and were Spain's combined navy to cross the seas and attack, we would be putweighted. Secretary Long also stated the impossibility of buying battleships already made. "Tin chips" are all that can be bought, he thinks.

Admiral Sampson readily gave up carefully studied, minutely-detailed and cherished plans for attacking Havana's new batteries and formulated the Muriano bay scheme of a demonstration and an ultimatum and the consequent speedy Spanish evacuation of Havana or its safe bombardment. This plan seems pertect. It may now be fully de-

Captain General Blanco has neither the guns, the torpedoes or the time to prepare further against it. Mariano pay's position would enable Admiral Sampson to capture Havana infinitely sooner than by blockade and with a thousand times more humanity.

The Vedado battery possesses only four guns which would bear upon any battleship or monitor inside Mariano bay or at its lay off Matanzas. mouth. They are not over eight inch. Holmes puts them at six, and so do I. Government drawings show that nothing else in Havana bears far enough westward, except the second Vedado battery of rifled mortars. Even these would have to be remounted to imperit property, and all the complicated calculations for their fire would require careful revision. Before this could be done General Blanco would have had to surrender or sustain hopeless, useless bombardment from ficet at short range for the ships, but at an impossible angle for the good guns of Havana's only formidable (Santa Clara) bat-

No gun, morter or otherwise east of Morro could be used at all. Even with his Vedado mortar battery General Blanco would be pitifully powerless. "He would have six eightinch mortars bunglingly handled, as is proved by the recent projectile practice, and four modern guns, not ove eight-inch. The main batteries of the Iowa and Indiana and three monifors alone count twenty guns, all ten-inch or over in callber.

With his five big-gunned ships in Mariane tay Admiral Sampson would indeed have Havana at his mercy. Lying to in smooth water, well sheltered from prevailing easterly winds and undisturbed by any but com-parative pellets fom the enemy, well trained American guoners could demolish Havana's

(Continued on Second Page.)

LETTER FRCM WAR DEPARTMENT ARRIVES

Orders Mobilisation at Omaha_Nine teen More Men Wanted in Each Company to Fill the Bill.

LINCOLN, April 29 .- (Special Telegram.) -The governor has just received the longexpected letter of instructions from the War department. It directs that the two regiments be made up of twelve companies each of a maximum strength of eighty-four and a minimum of eighty, each regiment to have eighteen regimental officers, the total number of men and officers to be 2,054. The letter also directs that the troops be mobilized at Omaha. The governor will issue an order immediately looking to the recruiting of the companies to the full strength reguired by the War department. It is probable that he will also communicate with the War department and recommend that the mobilization occur at Lincoln instead of Omaha.

The lefter received by the governor was as

follows: WASHINGTON, April 25 .- To the Governor of Nebraska: Sir-Under the act of congress to "provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, and call for 125,000 volunteers, by direction of the president. I have the honor to request you to provide from your state the quota of volunteers as follows: Two regiments of infantry, to serve in

the arms of service designated, for the period of two years, unless sooner discharged. Attached will be found a statement showing the organization for artillery,

cavairy and infantry.

Please cause the adjutant general of the army to be informed of the time your quota will be at the rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable thereafter by an officer to muster into the service and pay of the United States. The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under in years over 45 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. As soon as mustered into the United States service, it is the intention that troops from your state shall be assembled with others for instruction and service under the direction of the major general commanding the army, at some point or points to be designated hereafter. It is desired for reasons stated in telegram of this date that, as far as practicable, the National Guard be given the preference.
OMAHA THE POINT.

The rendezvous of your state will be Omaha. If, from any cause, it is found necessary to change point of concentration your recommendation is requested. Bands may be organized from the strength of the regiments as in the regular

Secretary of War. The section of the law defining the strength of the regiment which is referred to in the secretary's letter provides that the their only means of obtaining food for their regimental officers shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant quartermaster, surgeon, two assistant surgeons, one chaplain, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, three hospital stewsist a mere blockade indefinitely. The Amer- ards, making a total of eighteen regimental officers. The company officers are to be: One captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one second ser-

geant, four sergeants, twelve corporals, two

musicians and one artificer, one wagoner for

total maximum for the company of eightyfour. ORDER TO MUSTER IN. Lieutenant Stotsenberg of the United States oavalry received a telegraphic notice today that he had been designated as the officer to muster the Nebraska National Guard into the service, and that instructions had been malled. The Heutenant left on the first train to Omaha to prepare for the mus tering in. It is now conceded by the officials that the Guard is to be taken to Omah to be mustered, and it is believed that the move will be made Monday, if not sooner. The rumor has been prevalent throughou the camp that the boys were to be marche

to Omaha, taking four days for the trip, and that they were to start tomorrow afternoon This is not borne out by official information and the move that was made this afternoo discredits such an idea. Telegrams were sent since noon to the various railroads con secting Omaha and Lincoln asking that bids be sent before 6 o'clock tomorrow morning for the transportation of the troops to Omaha. The estimate is for 2,000 men, each to carry not to exceed 200 pounds baggage, also for the transportation of eight horses The early hour for the receipt of the bids would indicate that a move for tomorrow contemplated.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP PURITAN. Act.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. KEY WEST, Fla., April 29 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The monitor Puritan was saved from the Maine's fate by a turret boy Tuesday evening as it

The Spaniard who tried to blow up the double turreted monitor and hundreds of men is Carlos Inglasias, a Spanish second class fireman. He was found boring holes in the door of the twelve-inch magazine. In his hand was a quantity of waste cotton soaked in turpentine. In his clothes were a number of cartridges. Had he got the cotton ablaze into the magazine and had the suc ceeded in firing off the cartridges a hundred men would have been sent into eternity without warning. A thin wall of steel wa all that stood between them and death and this Inglasias was quickly wearing down when a turret boy crept upon him unawares He was in his bare feet. He crept stealthily to the deck and whispered what he saw to Master-at-Arms Finnbolt, who hurried down stairs and caught the Spaniard. He was seized and made no resistance.

First he said: "I meant no harm." he tried to explain. He was hurrled to deck. A search revealed seventy-five keys, many skeleton and a number of rifle cartridges His comrades crowded around him and looked ugly. He turned to one and said doggedly: "If I had reached them I would have blown you and the rest to hell. I am not afraid to die for my country." Some of the men tried to get at him

Great excitement prevailed. He was hurried below decks and put in double chains. Four sentries were placed over him night and day. A court of inquiry of three of his superiors

THE BEE BULL

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Threatening; Variable Winds

1 Spain's Fleet Leaves St. Vincent. Best Way to Help the Cubans. Recruiting the Militia Companies. Spain Fighting Against Fate.

2 House Passes the Revenue Bill. More Men Ordered to Tampa. Entering the Regular Army.

3 Nebraska News, Dust Storm Prevents Drill, Wire Pulling for Commissions. 4 Editorial and Comment. 5 Sampson's Matanana Bombardment. Affairs at South Omaha.

6 Council Bluffs Local Matters. lown News and Comment Sporting Events of a Day,

Dun's Business Review. Rates for the Conventions. 8 County Helps Exposition Again. 9 Women's Work in the War. 10 Bits of Feminine Gossip.

11 Commercial and Financial News. 12 "The Sergeant of the Guard."

Temperature at Omahai Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 47 A. 11. 7 n. m..... 8 p. m..... 68 a. m..... 54 9 a. m..... 61 5 p. m..... 67 10 a. m 64 6 p. m..... 66 11 a. m..... 65 7 p. m p. m..... 64

examined the circumstances. The Spaniard made all sorts of explanations, but a courtmartial was ordered convened immediately. Iglasias has been in the navy five and onehalf years. He would have left the navy in has been under surveillance for several weeks, but no one expected he was reckless enough to blow himself up with the ship. Another Spaniard and close friend of the the fleets. There are a number of Spaniards on the various fleets and the Puritan's experience may lead to the dismissal of them

The various ships know of the dastardly attempt and the cry tonight is stronger than ever: "Remember the Maine!"

It is thought Iglasias had a double purpose in his mand. He would have made it plausible before the world Spain's claim that "I can't tell anything about the ship, but I am willing to tell what I did at Matanzas. Iglasias was in irons Wednesday listening to the guns that silenced the batteries. He years old, was born in Spain and is intelligent. He may be shot if found guilty." The facts in this dispatch were obtained

from men aboard the Puritan. BAD CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO. Starvation and Disease Are Devastat-

ing the Country.

Opyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)
ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 29.— (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Famine and smallpox are killing dren are perishing of starvation and the villages are peti loning the government for suc cor. Smallpox is epidemic. Draught animals are dying and the desperate, starving peasants are killing beeves in the highways, cutting them up and distributing the portions among the hungry.

The mayors of municipalities insist upon an extensive cultivation of vegetables in anticipation of a siege. The prohibition of the exportation of cattle is agitating the people. Their indignation has been excited by the rapacity of the merchants, who have the company of a minimum of fifty-five and decreased the pound weight by one-third and increased prices 50 per cent. Railroad rates upon provisional freight into the interior have aggravated the situation. The mad rush of frightened Porto Ricans from the coast to the interior upon learning of the declaration of war has raised to exorbitance the rents of houses. Temporary palm huts have been thrown up and freight cars have been converted into human habitations. The asylum near the castle was vacated by its inmates, who fied into the interior. Laborers throughout the island have struck for higher wages because of the advance of the prices of food. Disorder and

discontent are great. An attempt has been made to burn th small town of Yauco near the coast. Street fights are common. Three persons have already been killed at the capital and severa wounded. The government has made promises of relief. The election rioters of Cayes have been liberated and have received an enthusiastic reception. The Spanish authorities are making flattering promises to the people to hold them to their allegiance The financial situation is critical. Banks are suspending. Bankers refuse to sell drafts. Paper is discounted 90 per cent. The Colonial bank refuses Spanish paper Spanish exporters in New York exact prepayment on the shipment of provisions. It is reported that Canadian merchants offer supplies at current rates.

The opening of the insular parliament has been postponed indefinitely by order of Captain General Macias. The old ministry has been overthrown and a new ministry sworn. New tariff rates have been initiated.

Twenty-five thousand troops are expected from Spain. Bakers are hurrying orders for 160,000 pounds of biscuits for them. The militia is organizing in all the towns. Captain General Macias has accepted the offer of an escort composed of natives. A subscription to help defray the cost of the war and the augmenting of the navy is being raised. The tug Borquin has been detailed to lay new mines. The Manuella towed two schooners laden with coal to Maygles. American and British interests in Porto

Rico are in grave danger. The consul in charge of them is said to be incompetent. He is now away on an extended honeymoon The vice consul is said to be a Spanish sym rathizer. Affairs are conducted by a clerk formerly a valet named Crawford. Help has been refused to citizens in distress. It is reported that Consul Hanna here has cabled to Crawford, asking him to give his attention to Americans and to the State department, asking that the Texas Grays and Iowa Blues be sent at once to end the frightful situation. The Paulina tonight will try to run the blockade to San Juan.

GEORGE BRONSON REA. STEAMER PARIS SAFELY ARRIVES. It is Sighted Off Fire Island Early

This Morning. MEW YORK, April 30 .- 2:47 a. m .- The merican liner Paris has just been sighted east of Fire island.

Temarario Still at Anchor. BUENOS AYRES, April 29.- The Spanis' torpedo cruiser Temarario is still at anch today in front of the small bay.

FIGHT AGAINST FATE

Spain Endeavoring to Stave Off Evil Day Long' as Possible.

KNGW3 THAT DEFEAT IS INEVITABLE

Seeks to Prolong the Agony in Hope of Intervention.

LCOKS FOR POWERS TO STEP IN AGAIN

Thinks Heroic Resistance Will Excite Much European Sympathy.

WILL TRY TO HOLD CUT SOME TIME YET

Believes that Blanco in Cuba and Macias in Porto Rico Can Hang

on Through the Rainy Senson.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, April 29.-(Message forwarded from Madrid privately across the Spanish frontier to the most accessible telegraph station in neutral territory) New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Spain will bend its every energy to postpone less than half a year. He was formerly on as long as possible the defeat it knows is the cruiser Minneapolis and has been acting inevitable. Its only hope now is to prolong storekeeper on board the Puritan. Iglasias the struggle for the sake of inducing Europe's interference. She thinks that by a heroic resistance in the face of great odds she may excite such admiration and symprisoner is also watched and the Puritan's pathy as will impel the monarchies to save experience has awakened special vigilance in her from extinction by the great American republic, whose efforts already have affected European trade and money markets very seriously. She will provoke the continental governments to interpose on account of

their own jeopardized interests. The Spanish military men and other persons who are thoroughly acquainted with both the West Indies and the Philippine the Mable destruction was internal and Islands are of the opinion that from the mowould have decreased our naval superiority. ment that a lack of proper military organ-Captain Harrington of the Puritan said: ization renders it impossible for the United States to throw immediately into Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines an overwhelming invading army, Spain will be in now acts like a crazy man. He is about 34 a position to make the struggle last

longer than America thought probable. They base their arguments upon all their past wars, especially those with England. They expect to be able in the Philippines to keep the insurrection at bay and to repel naval attacks which are without means to land strong military forces. They believe that General Blanco in Cuba and General Macias in Porto Rico will hold out through the rainy season, which will begin in May. men, women and children in Porto Rico. The If their flects, blockade runners and new conditions in the interior are horrible. Chil- auxiliary cruisers succeed in landing am-

ome time longer. PROBABILITY OF NAVAL BATTLE. Commodore Dewey May Already Have

Met Spanish Fleet. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, April 29. -(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The naval battle between the United States and Spanish fleets in the Pacific may have been fought today off the Philippine Islands, it is thought here.

The deepest interest in the result is felt in this colony. Admiral Montijo, the Spanish commander, has only three effective fighting ships among the large number under his command. These are the single screw second class iron cruiser Reina Christina of 3,000 tons and the single screw third class unprotected cruise:s Don Antonio Deuelloa and Don Juan de Austria of 1,150 tons each. The rest of the fleet will be of little fighting value in combat with the modern vessels of the United States

The truth regarding the battle is not likely to be known until Commodore Dewey, the American commander, gets control of the cables at the Philippines. All telegraph messages from there now are vigilantly watched

and censored by the Spanish officials. Commodore Dewey has with him on the flagship Olympia, for consultation, a former Philippine rebel general, Jose Alexandius (or Olejandrint). This officer is the son of a wealthy and influential sugar planter of Arayat, Pampanga province. The father won taken from his estate by the Spanish and deported because he had been denounced by the priests as a rebel. He died from the exposure and privations to which he was subjected on the road, having been compelled to travel when he was critically ill. His efforts will tell in aiding the American commander's operations at sea and liberat-

ing the Philippines from Spanish misrule. It would be premature for me to tell at this time what his plans are for future movements and actions in the war. But I may cable that General Aguildado had a private, confidential interview a short time ago with the elitor of the Singapore Free Press in the office of that journal. I cannot give dates yet, as his movements might be traced. His disappearance from Hong Kong having been reported to the Spacish corsul here efforts amounting to political esplonage were made to discover the presence and the plans of the Philippine refugees if in Singapore. The local Malay police were employed secretly for this purpose, but the exposure of the consul's action in the Free Pree called the attention of Governor Sir Charles Mitchell to the improper influence brought to bear on the police. This will not occur again.

LONDON, April 29 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail Hong Kong special says: Scarce nothing has been heard of the American fleet or from Manila. Two days have elapsed and Admiral Dewey's fleet should be sighted at Manila tonight. Admiral Dewey considers that his duty is done when the Spanish fleet is captured and the safety of American trading vessels secured. Eleven of these vessels are overdue and Americans feel exceedingly anxious. The formation of a provisional government at Manila will be announced at the discretion of the American consul from Marcia, Mr. Williams. It is believed that not many Span'sh troops at Manila have gone

into the interior. Parhids Use of Cipher Dispatches. MANILA, Philippice Islands, April 29 .-The go e nment has forbidden the use of

O.p. .. u E. niches