

SPAIN IS HARD UP

Economical and Financial Condition of the Country is Very Critical.

ALL BUSINESS IS AT A STANDSTILL

Prices of Provisions and Commodities Are Steadily Trending Upward.

SCARCITY OF COAL CAUSES TROUBLE

Greatly Embarrasses All Manufacturers and Reduces Profits.

GOVERNMENT PAYS ANY PRICE TO GET IT

Cabinet Crisis Is Expected Daily, but Sagasta Holds Back Resignations Simply to Please the Queen Regent.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID (Via the Frontier), May 10.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.—The economical and financial condition of the country is very critical. All business is at a standstill. The price of all commodities and provisions is rising steadily. The scarcity and the increase in the price of coal is disturbing and reducing the profits on all industries. The government pays any price to get hold particularly of the coal. A crisis or modification of the cabinet is daily expected. Sagasta only postpones tendering the resignations of half the members of the cabinet to please the queen regent by getting the financial bills first voted.

LONDON, May 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Chronicle's Madrid special says that Sagasta, hoping to pass a special war budget. There is talk today of a military government, perhaps a conservative cabinet under Martinez Campos. Weyler's friends publish his advice to land a devastating force in the United States and form a strong ministry out of all the elements of the present government. Reinforcements for the Philippines are preparing, but censorship rights forbid details.

Fresh bread riots have occurred at Cordova and Elche. Near Alicante women are the leaders, but the rioters now cry out for a republic. There are 200 prisoners at Linares.

The minister of the interior advises a state of war for all Spain. Wheat in Madrid has risen 40 per cent, but there is no change in bread. The mayor commands the bakers to make large special loaves of fixed price and weight. No middlemen are allowed to sell.

BUSY FORTIFYING THE COAST.

Spanish Throwing Up Sand Earthworks Along the Cuban Shore.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) OFF CARDENAS, May 9.—(Via Key West, Fla., May 10.)—(On Board the Associated Press Dispatch.)—The Spanish soldiers are displaying much activity along the line of coast from Bahia Honda, forty-five miles west of Havana, to Cardenas, sixty-five miles to eastward. As the ships of the blockading fleet have instructions to prevent the erection of new fortifications and have at various points shelled working parties, the task of strengthening the existing defenses and throwing up earthworks is carried on principally at night, save in the immediate vicinity of Havana.

The narrow escape of the Hecksturg and Morrill, on Saturday, has been discovered within easy range of the Santa Clara batteries, just west of Morro castle, has taught some of the unarmored ships a lesson, and it is not likely that that class of boats will venture within close range of the high-power guns again. Along the coast fresh and batteries are being thrown up almost every night, but these works are of a flimsy character, and would be reduced by the fire of the big guns in a few minutes. The officers of the blockading fleet believe Captain General Blanco is wasting a good deal of energy in the erection of insignificant shore batteries. The strengthening of the more formidable works about Havana is a very different thing. It may be, however, by the erection of these light batteries, which must be abandoned as soon as the serious work of the fleet begins, Blanco puts heart into his starving soldiers, and imbues them with the idea that a Yankee invasion can be repelled at any point.

The Hornet and Winslow, now blockading Matanzas, have had a lively time for several days shelling Spanish details at work on batteries and telegraph lines outside of the entrance of the harbor. There, as at other points, most of the work is done at night, and each morning sees fresh earthworks thrown up like fresh ant-hills against the rusty grates of the coast.

On Sunday morning the Hornet found a party putting a telegraph line from the lighthouse and signal station a mile east of Matanzas harbor to the battery west of Point Sabanillo, on the other side of the bay. The batteries here are said to be of some magnitude, mounting a few high power guns. To stop this telegraphic activity the Hornet steamed quietly in and dropped a shell in the midst of the workmen. They scattered like rabbits and the line grounded there and there. Several other telegraph parties have been discovered in the same way at other points. It is evidently the intention of the Spanish to establish communication by wire with all their coast blockhouses and batteries, with a view, possibly, of massing troops and guns to oppose a landing whenever threatened. However, they will probably carry their wires behind the first range of hills, where they will be less subject to sudden interruption. It is not possible that there are enough guns at the command of the Spanish to mount them in all the sand batteries springing up, but as there is a railway from Havana to Matanzas, quite close to the coast, the authorities may be deluding themselves with the idea that they can transport heavy guns to the batteries nearest the threatened landing point whenever their watches telegraph the appearance of the American troops off the coast.

ARMOR FOR THE BATTLESIPS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The navy department today advertised for bids for armor for the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin. Seven thousand seven hundred tons at a price not exceeding \$100 per ton are called for. The bids are to be opened May 23. The \$400 limit is according to the figure fixed by the recent naval appropriation act.

PROVISIONS REACH PORTO RICO.

MADRID, May 10.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Bolinas has arrived there, protected by Spanish war ships. It was chased by an American war ship. The dispatch says also that provisions ships have arrived assuring Porto Ricans a supply for several months.

VOLUNTEERS READY TO MOVE

Large Proportion of the Original Call Can Be Put Under Way During This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Reports received by Adjutant General Corbin's office up to this morning show that 23,300 men had been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States. It is probable, however, by this time that the actual number mustered in is about 40,000 in round numbers.

In response to the telegraphic inquiries sent out by the War department as to whether the first regiment or lesser organization of the state appointment will be ready for service, the following replies have been received:

Colorado—Regiment equipped for field service. New York—A complement of officers and 842 noncommissioned officers and men.

Iowa—One regiment ready on May 16 and sooner if another surgeon is assigned.

Maryland—Mustering in did not begin until yesterday.

Massachusetts—One infantry regiment ready to start for Chickamauga Tuesday with 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

Minnesota—One regiment ready.

Missouri—Ready to send two regiments and one battery to their concentrating points.

Montana—One regiment mustered in. Clothing, tents, rifles and ammunition received.

Nebraska—Regiments will be ready to move Tuesday night provided certain equipment arrives.

New York—One regiment of infantry will be ready to move fully equipped by the second of next week, the third, except as to tentage, by May 13; the third is practically without equipment.

New York—Four regiments of infantry for Chickamauga will be fully equipped for the field to move as directed when mustered plus additional regiments for Washington.

Ohio—One regiment is mustered in and awaiting completion of equipment by the second of next week. Another will be mustered by May 10 and another by May 12.

CARLOS FORMS HIS MINISTRY

Spanish Pretender States General Weyler for His Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Senator De La Costa, American representative of Don Carlos, American representative of Don Carlos, last night to join his leader in Europe. Before going Senator Costa said that his departure was due to summons from Don Carlos, and that all the other American Carlists had already left, or were about to leave, to assist Don Carlos in his next effort to regain his throne.

Don Carlos, according to the Commercial Advertiser, said that he is departing from the events of the last few days. Don Carlos would probably be established before he (Senator Costa) arrived in Europe, but that in any event the presence of the American Carlists was desired at this moment. With the knowledge of the United States and the American Carlists they ought to be able to advise Don Carlos as to the expediency and the best method of carrying on the present war.

"It is possible, certainly," said Senator Costa, "that some way may be found to settle the difficult question of Don Carlos. The American Carlists will endeavor to bring this about. Should Don Carlos, however, consider that the honor of Spain, or the interests of the Spanish people, would be compromised by a peace, he will certainly carry the war on to the end.

Don Carlos is in a better position to wage war than the present government is. Besides his own immense fortune, he has inherited a large fortune from his first wife, and his present wife, too, is very rich. Besides this he can command the entire fortune of every Carlist in Spain, and wherever he goes.

"Don Carlos is already forming his ministry, and although the list is not yet completed, I can safely say that at least three of the ministers have been decided upon. The marquis of Cerralba is to be president of the council; General Weyler commander-in-chief of the army; and Don Juan Vasquez de Melia, who will conduct the expedition from the Cortes, will occupy a high position, probably that of secretary of state."

PRINCESS LOUISE UNDER GUARD

Issues a Large Amount of Forged Paper to Raise Money.

LONDON, May 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle writes: "Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was conveyed to a private asylum last night (Monday). The princess had clandestinely passed the last few weeks with Lieutenant Von Mattich-Keglich, her lover, at his castle near the city of Vienna. In the meantime her debts are running into millions of florins, and bills bearing the alleged forged signature of the archduchess Stephanie came into circulation.

"Princess Philipp of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the lieutenant arrested, the suspicion prevailing that he forged the bills without the knowledge of the princess. She has been placed under guard and King Leopold, her father, is prepared to pay her debts and arrange the matters of the forged bills."

MARYVILLE'S COMPANY MOVES.

MARYVILLE, Mo., May 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Company E, Fourth regiment, National Guard of Missouri, of this city, left this evening for the state rendezvous, Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. A great demonstration was given in honor of the company this evening by the people of Maryville and Nodaway county. It being estimated that 10,000 people were along the line of march. The procession that accompanied the boys to the station was about a mile long, headed by the Maryville band and followed by the Women's Relief Corps and following immediately after them Sedgwick post, Grand Army of the Republic, over 200 strong. Tanager lodge, Knights of Pythias, all carrying guns and firing a heavy salute every few minutes was the next in line. Then came the boys of Maryville. High school, several of whose number were in the company. The Maryville fire company, whose chief, W. H. Critchfield, says Company E's second lieutenant, came next, carrying a banner bearing the words "Farewell to Our Chief." At the station the boys covered the ground adjoining the depot hundreds of feet around had gathered and the boys were wildly cheered as the train pulled out. The officers of company E are: Captain, I. V. McMillan; first lieutenant, Paul Slisdon; second lieutenant, W. H. Critchfield; orderly sergeant, Harry Snyder.

Easy to Repair the Cable.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Traffic Manager H. Hibberding of the Eastern Telegraph company said today respecting repairing the Manila cable: "Our electricians at Manila could repair the cable if they could get access to it, but seemingly the Spanish authorities will not allow them. The cable is out nine miles from Manila, in comparatively shallow water, and would not need a cable ship to raise and repair it. Cable communication could be restored today if our electricians were free to set to work upon it. Our intention is that the cable ends have not been broken at sea, but that it is a matter of minor importance."

SIMPLY A BLUFF BY SPAIN

So England Regards the Proposed Philippine Relief Expedition.

DONS NEED ALL THEIR FORCES AT HOME

Much Speculation Concerning the Whereabouts of the Cape Verde Squadron, but Nothing Definite Can Be Learned.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Spain cannot possibly be ready for a month; thirdly, there would be an insuperable cooling difficulty for ships for a voyage of 5,000 miles. Some doubt is expressed whether Spain could send a relief expedition through the Cape canal, but the convention between the great powers concerning the canal provides that the canal shall be open to ships of all nations in time of peace or war on condition that "no right of war, no act of hostility or any act having for its object the preparation or operation of war shall be committed in the canal, any of its approaches or ports or any of the belligerents shall not revictual or take stores in the canal, its approaches or ports of access except so far as may be strictly necessary."

The question whether the Spanish fleet could sail at neutral ports on the way to the Philippines raises a novel question of international law, and if the fleet sails at all it is considered probable that it will have a rendezvous with coalers sent in advance at different points along the route.

The latest news received here concerning the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron through private channels is that it has put in at the Canaries, but nothing authentic is obtainable from the Canaries as the Spanish government puts an absolute embargo on all cipher code telegrams. It is not believed the fleet has returned to Spain, as information of the capture of the fleet would be concealed more than two days at the utmost.

Flying Squadron.

CADIZ, May 9 (Via Gibraltar, May 10).—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In well informed circles it is reported that the flying squadron has gone across the Atlantic, steaming slowly to reserve its coal supply, with fast destroyers as scouts so as to be able to ascertain the relative strength of the adversaries sent to meet it, and only to accept fight in tolerable conditions. Both Admiral Cervera, the four captains of the cruisers and the four lieutenants in charge of the destroyers are able officers with picked and trained crews. They have ample reserves of ammunition and torpedoes. In Spain their doings are looked forward to with even more eagerness than was news from Manila ten days ago.

War and naval departments are advancing preparations for a Philippine relief expedition which will be composed of 8,000 regular soldiers and two battalions of marines. Instructions have been sent General Augustin to hold out as long as possible, forty days being required for the arrival of an expedition going by the Suez canal and the Red sea. The commander of the squadron conveying relief will be Admiral Butler if Admiral Camara elects to remain in charge of the remaining vessels of the reserve fleet.

Excitement at San Juan.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A private dispatch from Porto Rico by way of St. Thomas says that no Spanish war ships other than those hitherto in these waters have arrived, but the Cape Verde fleet is expected to be in the island against Sampson's fleet, which is known to be moving to deliver an attack. The Spanish fleet, it is said, is endeavoring to reach San Juan before encountering Sampson's fleet, thus obliging him to attack them there where they will have the assistance of shore batteries.

The wildest excitement prevails at San Juan, as it is believed that the national excitement depends upon the issue of the approaching combat. All business is suspended and practically the whole population is flying to the interior. All military barracks on the north side of the island, which have long been in disuse, are being prepared to receive garrisons. It is also reported that old fortifications from Fort Antonio to the west end will be reconstructed and armed.

RIOTERS BURN WAREHOUSES

Mobs Destroy Buildings in Which the Spanish Government Held Goods in Bond.

MADRID, May 10.—All the bonded warehouses at Alicante have been burned by rioters.

The bread riots at Alicante, the seaport of Valencia, which began yesterday, were continued all night. A riotous mob paraded the streets, demanding cheaper bread and other necessities of life. The rioters marshaled to the factories, where they were joined by the people who went to the streets and sacked the cotton bureau and burned the furniture and archives. A strong force of gendarmes was sent to the scene and a charge was made upon the mob, which was temporarily dispersed. Rioters re-formed and attacked and burned the bonded warehouses after possessing themselves of the wheat in storage.

MAKE A SHORT STOP AT BAHIA.

War Ships Only Remain in Port a Few Hours.

LONDON, May 10.—Lloyd's agent at Bahia, Brazil, cables: "It is reported that two American war ships entered here, cause unknown, at 10 p. m. on the 9th and proceeded at midnight."

The war ships referred to are probably the battleships Oregon and gunboat Marietta. The former arrived at Bahia on Monday last, May 9. The Marietta was probably with it, but time to be reported. No direct news from Bahia has been received since.

Will Release Norwegian Steamer.

KEY WEST, May 10.—The Third regiment steamer Bralaberg, brought to here yesterday, will be released. United States District Attorney Stripping said tonight that it could not be held.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 10.

At New York—Sailed—Tussock, for Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen; Servia, for Liverpool; Peninsular, for Lisbon.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Canada, from Boston. Sailed—Nomadic, for New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Hestia, from Baltimore.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Westernland, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York, for Liverpool.

AUGUSTIN TRIES TO HOLD ON

Governor of the Philippines Endeavors to Arouse Sympathy in the Islands for Spain.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily News Madrid special says: General Augustin is reported to be bestirring himself to arouse public spirit in the Philippines in favor of the mother country. He intends to reconquer Cavite. A cabinet council of the ministers of war and marine submitted plans for the outfit of the expedition. The scheme was approved, but the details kept secret. The expedition, however, will be a strong one, consisting of military and naval forces, and will leave as soon as it is possible. The government will wire General Augustin this news, recommending him to defend the sovereignty of Spain at all costs.

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TROOPS ON THE WAY TO CUBA

First Assignment of Regulars Leaves on Steamer Guisla.

COMRADES CHEER AS THE BOAT LEAVES

Other Transports Will Be Ready for Loading by Thursday and the Army of Invasion Will Begin to Move.

TAMPA, May 10.—At 1 p. m. orders came for the departure of the Guisla and shortly after it cast loose from its moorings and started on its long journey south, carrying two companies of infantry. A large crowd of people gathered on the docks to see their comrades depart, and as the boat steamed slowly away hearty cheers were sent after the fortunate boys in blue on its decks.

By Thursday six of the big government transports at Fort Tampa will be in readiness for actual loading of the troops and their supplies. They have already been fully equipped with coal and water. The work of building the stalls for the horses and mules was practically completed today, and long lines of freight cars, filled with boxes of ammunition for the rifles of the soldiers and for the Gatlings and Hotchkiss guns were backed up on the tracks along the wharves, and the work of loading them on the ships was commenced.

General Shafter spent most of the afternoon at the port, presiding over the work which will continue night and day until completed. Tomorrow each transport will have mounted one or more of the Hotchkiss guns, while the Gatlings, which will be taken along, will be placed on the dock decks.

The Orizaba, now at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportuneness of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the fulfillment of her proposals for intervention of the powers. Semi-official statements regarding the matter have reached here from Berlin. According to these the German cabinet has already declared it will in no case depart from the attitude of strict neutrality which it has adopted, and that it will not take part whatever, for the present at least, in any negotiations which may result in intervention on the part of the powers. In diplomatic circles the opinion prevails that a feeling favorable to the United States is growing everywhere. Whatever may be the future distribution of power in the far east it is maintained that keener rivalry must ensue between Russia and Great Britain in that part of the globe. Any avoidance of a conflict between the interests of the two powers in consequence of the capture of the Philippine Islands is now considered impossible.

In this connection it is notable that a statement made yesterday by Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons is receiving a significant interpretation. Assurance is given by the under secretary of state that there that special arrangements are arrived at as to each individual island in the Pacific. This is taken to mean only one thing, namely, as a confirmation of a rumor which attributed to President McKinley the intention of securing the Philippines, to pass them over to England for a pecuniary consideration. This view is held in quarters which are certainly competent to form an opinion upon this point.

The Daily Chronicle's Berlin dispatch says that in reply to a request from German merchants in Manila a tug has been sent from Manila to England for a necessary that four ships from the German squadron in the far east have been sent there for protection. Two have doubtless already arrived while the other two ought to arrive by the middle of next week. Further the note says that the German government has decided to send a fleet to Manila for a necessary that four ships from the German squadron in the far east have been sent there for protection.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Fair; Northwesterly Winds.

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