Fired by Company E of the First United States Infantry.

SEVERAL SPANIARDS BITE THE DUST

First Skirmish Between Uncle Sam's Regulars and Blanco's Men.

LATTER WORSTED AND MADE TO RETREAT

Leave Three of Their Dead Behind, a Lieutenant and Two Privates.

EXCITING BRUSH ON THE NORTH COAST

Transport Gussle Tries to Land Arms and Ammunition, but the Effort Seaults in an Exceedingly Lively Encounter.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT TRI-TON, Bound for Key West, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -The American troops have fought their first fight on Cuban soil and they have won. There were not many of them landed from the transport Gussie for fie initial conflict, but they went into the fight with a will and there was no question as to the result. This is the first encounter of American ground in many a year and it proves con- where. clusively their bravery.

The landing party that stood on Cuban soil this morning shot to kill, and it shot firing from the shore. From the eastern well. The Spaniards left three of their dead behind them, which is unusual, and shows yards away, there came a heavy rifle fire. spondent found Lieutenant Rowan on the the haste with which they were compelled to abandon the position they had occupied. The Americans lost not a man and not one the Gussie. Occasionally there were heavier of the landing force was seriously wounded. discharges, as if from the old style guns, but

time in their lives.

The fight occurred on the shore of the convey plans proposed by the American generals. It was most important that the dispatches should reach their destination and a special force was selected to protect the and with him is his secretary, Antonio couriers until they were placed in safety Maria Canas. Their guide is Padron. They on Cuban soil. It was known before starting from Key West that the whole north coast of Cuba was dotted with the Spanish forces. In small companies they could be found anywhere and it was possible for them to concentrate a large force at short notice. From the city of Havana to Cabanas, in the province of Pinar del Rio. there is not a stone ruin or cave that is not the rendezvous of from 200 to 300 of the Spanish infantry. The shore line is guarded from end to end and it is almost an impossibility for a vessel to approach the coast without being discovered. The landing of couriers or small forces, or even considerable amounts of ammunition, can therefore best be done at night.

Leaves Key West. Such was the plan of Captain Dorst, who was in command of the present expedition. He is commander of company E of the First United States infantry, and he had his own men with him. The couriers and troops were carried by the transport Gussie. This is a venerable side-wheeler of Mississippl river glory. It did not reach Key West until 5 p. m. yesterday, although it was expected it would get there much sooner, and Captain Dorst had arranged to leave Key West not later than 6 p. m. There were other mistakes in the arrangements, and it was 9 p. m. before a start was finally made. The fine armed revenue cutter Manning led the expedition. It went ahead with only its stern light showing, for the guidance of the Gussie, which was towed out of the harbor by the dispatch boat Triton. Not another vessel was near and not another was permitted by the regulations to leave the har-

ness of night. The troops of the Gussie were exceedingly happy. They were thoroughly tired of rail- scout could not be seen. In five minutes ful camping at Tampa. To their minds any change was acceptable. Those bluecoats are tried to signal for the Manning and the all westerners and they chafe under the restraint of camp life. They were glad they had been given the honor of engaging in the dangerous expedition. But it was not though it looked as if they were opposed by happy weather. In less than an hour after start had been made the rain began to possible to see more than a cable's length ahead. The Manning disappeared in the darkness and Captain Dorst hailed the Triton to carry to the Manning the announcement of a change in the plans that had been

made necessary by the delay at Key West. The Manning's stern light could not be seen and it was impossible to do anything but steam back to the Gussie with its. The men on the shore, under command of anxious commander. He heard the word, and the answer came ringing back: "All right. Take your course. We'll go ahead on ours." It was 9:20 a. m., when the north coast of Cuba was reached. The Manning was now again sighted, having laid to in wait for its convoy. It steamed to a position abeam the Gussie and then they turned westward toward the port of Cabanas, with

the Triton in close company. Spanish Troops Sighted.

The lookouts on the Triton were the first to sight Spanish troops on the shore, and the information was promply conveyed to the Manning. Its crew went to quarters with the agility of acrobats. The captain of the Manning was patient. The guns were shotted, but there were no orders to fire, although there could be plainly seen the head of a Spanish column emerging upon a yellow road leading from the brush down to the beach. The gunners waited, ant and two privates. Captain Dorst or-The captain could not be sure whether the oldiers were hostile Spanish or friendly Cubans. The vessels drew nearer the shore couriers mounted, shook hands and galand then it was easy to distinguish the light loped down the beach on their perilous blue uniforms and straw hats that mark the journey to the Gobernado Hills. They had Spaniards from the Cubans in their mudcolored dress. Still it was not time for shooting and the Manning forged ahead. and scrambled through the jungle and all The captain remarked that he would shell were wet by landing in the surf. They that force on the return trip, and it is prob-

ler's famous trochs. Just west of this har- O'Connell speaks most highly of his bravery hor the coast hills rise high, and it was for, although hit, Archibald worked righ easy with glasses to distinguish bodies of through the fight as messenger or soldier cavalry moving along their edges. Twenty as was needed. He wears the regulation minutes later the Gussie slowed up off a uniform and carries a rifle. The members strip of sand that seemed a likely place to of company E are fond of him, and Captain put the couriers ashore and send their Dorst mentioned his wound in his official corses swimming after them. The Gussie report. and Manning steamed in toward the shore. In plain sight were four Spanish cavalry ts and the guns were trained on them. There was a discharge and the scouts hurried bact into the bushes. They were Lieutenant Nolan, Sergeant Rush, Sergean armed with Mauser rifles and the ships were well within their range, but the Spanish

FIRST SHOT IN CUBA aim was bad and no bloodshed followed their fire. It was the first small arm episode of the present war and it formed a tiny prelude to the heavier skirmish that was soon to follow.

Those on the Gussie had made preparations for disembarking, but these were stopped as soon as the firing began. The Cuban couriers had no desire to land in a nest of their enemies, and Captain Dorst agreed that they were right. He gave orders for further steaming westward and no stop was then made until Punta Fria, the harbor entrance of Cabanas, was reached. This was the landing place that had been first selected. It was about 1 p. m. when the lookouts sighted a large stone-walled. roofless sugar mill that was seen to be ammed and fringed with the inevitable men in the blue coats and straw hats. The captain of the Manning signaled: "Shall I Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Bayamo shell them?" Captain Dorst replied with

Manning Opens Fire.

The gun crews on the Manning had been at quarters for nearly three hours and they was brought to Key West by Lieutenant were restless. In fact, they have not had Andrews Rowan of the Nineteenth United their guns very long and they wanted a chance to use them. Their first shots were unsteady and apparently did no damage. There were no dust jets from the stone had been recognized by congress three of masonry, but it was seen that the Spanish ficers of the army were detailed by the troops deemed it best to evacuate. When Punta Fria was reached the veteran Cuban Cuba, hold conferences with the insurgent coast pilot Blanco cautiously dropped the leaders in different parts of the island and unwieldly Gussie in shore until it lay 300 report to the War department the number of yards from the beach. The brush back of men or the amount of ammunition that each the sand was so dense that it was impossible wanted. Colonel Dorst has already turned to find an opening in it with glasses. In a large amount of rifles and gunpowder over front of the brush there was a coral reef to Perico Delgado in western Cuba and with long rollers breaking over it. In the will land a great deal more before the Gusdistance to the south lay the misty Go- sie returns to Key West. bernado hills, to which the Cuban couriers were bound. To the southeast, two miles General Gomez in central Cuba. For some away, was the town of Cabanas, filled with troops with a foreign force on its own Spanish troops. There was danger every-The Gussie's anchor was dropped over-

board, which seemed to be the signal for side of the harbor entrance possibly 2,000 The weapons again were Mausers and the ships were in range, but not a bullet struck The best proof of the good showing made it was impossible to make out any forces. through miles of Cuban underbrush. by the bluecoats is the fact that they were One of the Gussie's long boats was launched, taken utterly by surprise, but stood their no one paying any attention to the firing. ground like veterans, although many of Six soldier carsmen and a soldier coxswain were two of them with a guide.

with Maceo, is in charge of the expedition hunt for Garcia.

Soldiers Go Ashore. nen to land on the first fighting day between American and Spanish soldiers. About 100 yards down the beach there was a small clump of trees, back of which the brush was very dense. It looked like a good lurking place for expectant Spanish soldiers, and it was. They were in safe ambush and

watched the Americans land. A second boatload started from the Gussie and quickly made the beach. In all there were twenty American sailors on Cuban ground. Some of the men started forward to beat the bush in true Indian fash. ion. They had scarcely reached the jungle when there came the sharp crack of Mausers, followed by the quick whistling of bullets. It was just 2:50 p. m. and the fight was on.

The men on the Gussie poured a steady fire into the trees and shrubbery. The Spanish fire became hotter, but none the less wild; bullets whizzed everywhere. To the men bor. It was all done in the quiet and dark- on the Gussie it seemed there must be a whole column of Spaniards in the ambush. The Americans who had gone forward to roading across the continent and the dole- they came tumbling back upon the beach. The firing was incessant. Captain Dorst auxiliary yacht Wasp to come and shell the Spanish position, but there was a delay. The men on the beach kept up their fire, al-

Finally the Manning got into range and fall. It came down in sheets and it was im- opened fire. At first its shells burst half a two guides, I explored the north coast. There mile beyond the Spanish position, but this are several harbors that are remarkably was soon corrected and the deadly projectiles struck where they were directed. Captain Pfister's marksmen on the deck of all the land we want for permanent coaling the Gussie shot magnificently, and in less stations. They look upon the presence of than ten minutes the Spanish fire ceased. They had been driven from their strong-

> Captain O'Donnell, had meantime been hav- Garcia's staff. Collazo was insurgent miliing a hot time, notwithstanding the pro- tary governor of Bayamo when the Cubans ships. The captain had placed his men order he issued at the time. "Any persons well. About fifty yards inland from the caught robbing or plundering the town. point where the second boatload landed the order says, "will be tried by verbal lived a fisherman. He was also a charcoal court-martial, and if found guilty will be burner and in a small clearing in front of put to death, 'that it will serve as a good his cabin had completed an excavation for example." a new kiln. It made a splendid rifle pit | Collazo and Hernandez will accompany and Captain T. O'Donnell posted most of his Rowan to Tampa, where they will make a men there. Their steady fire did much detailed report to General Miles. towards driving the Spanlards from their position.

sent forward to make sure that the tenant James Pennie of Washington, Major Spaniards had retired. It was discovered Arthur Joyce of New Haven, Conn., Lieuten that they had moved further inland toward

their block house.

Leave Their Dead Behind The dead they left behind were a lieutendered a recall and went ashore in person to superintend the re-embarkation. borne themselves well in the encounter. It was now 5 p. m. The men had fought able that it has before this time felt the only man wounded was James F. Archi-weight of American projectiles. It was 11 a. m. when the Manning and the Gussle passed Mariel , the head of Weybut the wound was not serious. Captain

> The men under fire were all from Con pany E. They were in two squads while entering the jungle. Captain O'Donnell led one squad of fourteen men. With him were

> > (Continued on Second Page.)

Insurgent Leader Makes His Headquarters in that Locality.

CUBA'S FLAG NOW WAVES OVER THE CITY

Spanish Force Evacuates the Town and Some of the Soldiers Are Plown to Bits by Cuban Dynamite.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) has fallen at last. The flag of Cuba is float ing over it. It is now the headquarters of Garcia's army of eastern Cuba. The story of its occupation by the victorious Cubans States infantry, who arrived from Nassau today off the schooner Fearless. Immediately after the independence of the Cubans bureau of military investigation to visit

Lieutenant Whitney was detailed to visit reason he has not yet started on his mission and at last accounts was still aboard the Indiana awaiting dispatches from Washington. Lieutenant Rowan was the third man. The lieutenant is an excellent type of the American army officer, broad shouldered, sun burned and good natured. A corredeck of the Fearless just as it was entering Key West harbor. He wore the peaked Panama hat of the Cuban army and the high laced leggings in which he had tramped

In a little sailboat, accompanied by two Cuban guides and a crew of five men, Lieutenant Rowan slipped out of a bay on the them were smelling powder for the first made the crew. No one knows where these north shore of Jamaica at 1:30 on the morn-California fighters learned to row, but they ing of April 26. He landed on the south The fight occurred on the shore of the do it well. Captain Dorst was short of coast of Cuba at a point between Santiago harbor of Cabanas. It had been arranged boats and he requested the Triton to heip and Ojo del Toro. After a long and weary to send couriers to the Cuban leaders to in putting the couriers on shore. There march across a mountain Lieutenant Rowan's guides succeeded in capturing Captain Donator Soto, who was formerly three horses, and the party continued on its

Bayamo Evacuated.

"We had expected to find Garcia encarry the latest official news of the war and camped somewhere in the fields or mouninstructions for the future to General Pedro tains," said the lieutenant. "Imagine our Diaz, who commands the insurgent forces surprise to learn that his headquarters were tions of France and the United States. in the province of Pinar del Rio. There in Bayamo. That I had always regarded as were hushed moments while the boats were one of the strongest Spanish fortified towns. going through the surf to the shore. On But such was the case. Bayamo has been in the deck of the Gussie were men with ready a state of partial siege for months. Garcia rifles pointed to the brush back of the simply worried the Spanish out. On the 24th thoroughly enlightened on this subject." Captain Pfister stood ready to com- of April, while flags were hoisted over every mand them to fire. Lieutenant Tracy was Spanish fort around Bayamo General Garcia half way up the shrouds peering down upon was correct in his supposition that the the tangled undergrowth. But not a Span- Spanish did not intend an armistice, but lard was to be seen. The long boats reached simply hoisted a flag of truce to cover the shore and the couriers jumped out upon treacherously some military maneuver. That maneuver was the evacuation of Bayamo. The Cubans answered the flags of truce The bluecoats followed them, the first Spanish retreated in two columns to a little town called Embarcadero on the Cauto river. For a distance of 200 yards on the San Augustin road the Cubans planted dynamite torpedoes that were exploded by an electric wire from the underbrush.

"From what I have learned of the affair believe that three entire companies of Spaniards and three pieces of artillery were literally blown to pieces. General Garcia's headquarters are in one of the finest houses in Bayamo. He received me most kindly and gave all the information that was in his power. The obtaining of that informs tion was my official errand, so that I am not at liberty to tell you what it was, but I believe that I shall be able to tell the State department all that they desired to know about the eastern end of Cuba. Garcia wants American soldiers as well as rifles and ammunition. He is very kindly disposed toward Americans personally and his whole army is at the disposal of the United States

government in Washington.

"Cuban soldiers are not much to look at, but they are the best guides I have ever seen. Their endurance and resourcefulness are something wonderful. I don't believe in sending them Kragg-Jorgensen rifles. The Remington is better adapted to their use than any other. It is simpler and is more easily repaired.

"After leaving Garcia I kept on to th northward and crossed the island. With well fitted for the purpose. The Cubans are not only willing but are anxious to give us the fleet in their waters as a continual protection.'

With Lieutenant Rowan were General Collazo and Colonel Carlos Hernandez of tection they received from the fire from the entered it. He had with him a copy of the

Among the other passengers on the Fear

less were: Captain Osmun Latrobe and When the enemy's fire ceased scouts were | Captain Stewart Janney of Baltimore, Lieuant Alfred Pooy of New York and Major Ed R. Pooy of Washington. They had all been members of Garcia's staff for more than two years. They leave tonight for Tampa, where they will request General Miles to send them into Cuba again as scouts for the United States army.

> Winslow Returns to Key West. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, Fla., May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Winslow tied up alongside of the wharf here this morning, the center of interest in the city. It does not look so badly injured as was reported. Two parrots and a dozen chickens were on deck during the attack on Cardenas and the parrots are still grumbling and swearing at the discomfort and excitement to which they were subjected. The chicken coop is a few feet away from the snot where the fatal shell struck and not a bird was injured. The parrots are tame and fly about the deck, talking to the crowd lined up at the wharf.

Seen Through Spanish Eyes.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co. MADRID, May 13.-5:16 p. m.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -An official telegram from Macias at Porto Rico says the American fleet was compelled by the ports to retire. Seven ships were badly injured and one was tugged away.

# CARCIA'S ARMY IN BAYAMO SPAIN IN A TIGHT PLACE THE FLYING SQUADRON SAILS

Another Week Likely to See the High Strang Done Suing Humbly

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, May 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The fall of San Juan caused considerable excitement here. The Spaniards are roundly condemned for the inaction of their fleet, which, ac-cording to naval authorities, had full time to reach Porto Rico. In military circles it is believed that events will now follow one another so fast that probably the end of next week will see Spain petitioning for peace. It is regarded here as tolerably certain that Spain will negotiate direct with KEY WEST, May 13.-{New York World | Washington rather than through interme-

LONDON, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Stand- Virginia capes took a southern course. ard's Paris dispatch says there is strong feeling in diplomatic quarters, which the bombardment of San Juan cannot but strengthen, that it would be wise policy on the part of the Spanish to realize the fact ship. In a jiffy the men were summoned that its powers of resistance are well-nigh to the decks, and the work of making the country has been fully vindicated, its utter inability to cope with a powerful enemy has anchor. been so fully established that a continuance of the hopeless struggle can have no other result than to increase the material suffering which the war in the short space of three weeks has entailed upon the Spanish

## OFFICIAL DENIAL IS MADE

State Department Refutes the Story that the Lafayette Landed French Gunners at Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The State department today gave out the following: was recently permitted to enter Havana and of people, mostly guests at the hotels, in States, it is authoritatively stated that the battle for their country. Department of State has been satisfactorily convinced that nothing of the kind was done, that no merchandise whatever, no contraband of war and no French gunners were recently landed at Havana by the Lafavette.'

France Enters a Denial. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which is still LONDON, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily Telegraph's Paris dispatch this evening was on official contradiction of the stories that have found their way to Havana in the Lafayette. The note says: "The strangeness what efforts are being made to create an erroneous impression respecting the rela-France has not swerved and will not depart in any part from the rules of strictest neutrality. The government and public opinion in the United States are, moreover,

# ORDERS FOR SPANISH FLEET

Sent Immediately or Beceipt of News of San Juan Bombard-

ment. from Madrid says that immediately upon being informed of the bombardment by the United States fleet of San Juan de Porto Rico, Senor Sagasta conferred with Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, who forthwith wired urgent instructions to the com mander of the Cape Verde squadron. It is said the Spanish fleet is to leave Martinique immediately for an unknown

destination. VOLUNTEERS WILL NOT GO TO GULF They Will Be Sent to Chickamaug

for Instruction. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Owing to th change in the plans of the War department many of the volunteers will not be sent to the gulf points as proposed, but will proceed to the Chickamauga battlefield, where it was intended they should be sent before the issuance of the hurry orders of the early part of the week for a change of destina-

At Chickamauga the soldiers will have

Troopers Coming to Cheyenne. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 13 .- (Special Telegram.)-Colonel Torrey today arranged a schedule for the arrival here of the men who will form his regiment of cavalry as follows: Monday one troop from Carson Thursday two troops from Denver and detachments from twelve points in Wyoming. Election of officers will be held of the unorganized troops after they reach here. Permission was given today by the War department to complete the equipment of the Wyoming battalion of infantry from the regequipped tomorrow.

South Dakets Troops YANKTON, S. D., May 13 .- (Special Telegram.)-Captain Hamiester of this city was a few days ago notified by Governor Lee from Sioux Falls to recruit at once as many as possible to be used in filling out incomplete militia companies. He has forty men who have successfully passed the ex-amination of three physicians here. They leave tomorrow morning over the Great Northern for the military rendezvous. Some of these men will make application to join Colonel Grigsby's cavalry.

General Wheeler is at Tampa TAMPA, Fla., May 13.-General Joseph Wheeler, the old confederate cavalry leader, recently commissioned major general of volunteers, will command the United States cavalry in the Cuban army of invasion. General Wheeler reached here tonight from Chickamauga under orders from General Miles and reported to General Wade. He will at once take command of the cavalry. which it is expected will be organized into

Horses for Torrey's Cavalry. LARAMIE, Wyo., May 13,-(Special Tele gram.)-Captain Varnum, Seventh cavalry, U. S. A.; Dr. A. A. Holcomb, veterinary Percy Hoyt, quartermaster, were in Laramie today inspecting and purchasing horses for Torrey's cavalry. Only five out of fifty were accepted. The board will remain another day and then go to Rawlins.

Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Paris dispatch says: The Banque de Paris has concluded a loan of 10,000,000 francs to Spain. In consequence Spanish ex-teriors are firmer. The impression, however, is general on the bourse that the next coupons, due in July, will not be paid, or rather pesetas will be offered instead of france.

Commodore Schley Puts to Sea with Part of His Formidable Fleet.

HE HAS SEALED ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

His Ships Take a Southerly Course and it is Pelieved They Go to Join Admiral Sampson's Fleet.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 13.-Five vessels of the flying squadron, led by the flagship Brooklyn, steamed out of Hampton Roads this afternoon, and after passing the

The order directing the squadron to put to sea came at midnight last night. A few minutes later the signal "be ready to put to sea at daybreak" flashed from the flag ships ready to sail commenced. Then the men waited for the signal to "weigh

Day broke, but the signal was not hoisted. The day wore on toward noon, and until the sailing flag was seen small craft ran to and fro carrying dispatches. Excitement gave way to despair, for the men had been lying off Old Point Comfort for the last six weeks waiting for orders to go to sea, and they were afraid they were to be disappointed, but not so.

At 4 o'clock a signal ordering the battle ship Massachusetts, the Texas, dispatch boat Scorpion and collier Sterling to weigh anchor and run was run up to the top of the Brooklyn's military mast.

Thirty minutes later smoke was curling "In view of widely published reports that from the ships, and they were plowing the the French mail steamship Lafayette, which sea at the rate of fifteen knots. Hundreds discharge its official mail, had violated the cluding the wives and daughters of the ofneutrality under which the privilege was ficers, stood on the dock and waved godaccorded it by the government of the United speed to the men who were going to do

> Put on Full Steam. The ships passed the capes at 7:15 o'clock. After reaching the open sea it is said the

> vessels took the middle course, proceeding under full steam. The cruisers Minneapolis and New Orleans were left behind, as was also the anchored in the harbor here taking on a

supply of ammunition. At 8 o'clock tonight the Minneapolis hauled up its anchors and steamed out at some French artillery officers and gunners full speed to overtake the squadron. Late this evening Captain Sigsbee received orders to proceed at midnight. The St. Paul will and falseness of such intelligence show join the New Orleans at Old Point Comfort, and both vessels will then put to sea. They are expected to overtake Commodore Schley

some time tomorrow evening, or early Sun-

day morning. The fact that the Sterling, laden with 4.000 tons of coal, accompanied the fleet, indicates that a long sail is contemplated. Commodore Schley left under sealed orders. WASHINGTON, May 13.-Secretary of the Navy Long this morning received official advices from Martinique, Windward islands, that the Spanish squadron had been sighted to the westward of that island. Martinique is about 600 miles in a southerly direction from San Juan, Porto Rico, where the American squadron under Admiral Sampson was LONDON, May 13.—A special dispatch in action yesterday. The Spanish vessels off will have at is disposal by the time these recently collected at the Cape Verde islands. and which sailed from there in a westerly

direction two weeks ago today. Upon receipt of this information Secretary Long ordered Commodore Schley, at Hampton Roads, to put to sea at once with the flying squadron, and it will sail today. While its destination is not known, it is believed that the squadron has been sent in pursuit of the Spanish squadron.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES. Their Probable Destiny.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

BERLIN, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The new situation created by the American occupancy of the Philippines is the subject of the leading articles in this morning's news papers, which may be summarized as follows: America must either hold them herself or transfer them to a European power. ample opportunity to engage in tactics which Their recession to Spain is impossible. It is will be beneficial to them prior to their equally impossible that they should remain in the hands of the native insurgents. Signs are multiplying that the people in authority in the United States will decide to retain the islands as an American possession, notwithstanding the fact that this will eventually entail on the American people the necessity of maintaining a larger army and navy and will bring nearer the danger of imbroglios City, Nev., and one from Salt Lake City. With European powers having large inter-Utah, will reach here; Tuesday one troop from Salmon City, Idaho, and detachment sia are the only possible competitors for sia are the only possible competitors for from five Wyoming towns; Wednesday and their possession should America withdraw, and if England became the owner the United States would see that she gave up the West Indian possessions in exchange.

Japan would have a poor chance. competition with America in China is acute and the United States will do nothing to help them, besides they could give nothing ular army stores at Fort Russell and the in exchange. Russia and America have alentire battalion will be fully uniformed and ways been close friends, and it is just possible that America may purchase Russia's continued friendship by checkmating England. This, however, is certain. If the United States concede anything to Russia she incurs at once the hostility of England, a situation, say the German papers, beset with difficulties. A new power has sprung up full armed and is bringing to the nations of Europe consequences that cannot be foreseen but certain to be momentous."

> (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 13.—(New York World Caolegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily Mail's Kingston, Jamaica, special says there is great excitement over the arrival of the steamship Adirondack, of the Atlas line, without the usual mails. Its captain says the United States government refused to allo whim to brin gth mails. He touched at Navassa after the island was deserted. An American proclamation just posted here forbids the rtansmission of all private code and cipher messages from or to any point in the West Indies or South America. It also forbids telegraphing information inimical to the United States. The Direct Cable company and West India and Panama comany publish the proclamation.

No Intervention Yet.

ROME, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The foreign ofice organ Italia tonight officially denies that the powers have so far contemplated intervention, as the occasion has not yet arrived. The pope has been requested by the queen regent to do something to counteract the Carlist and anti-dynasty movements and has addressed private circulars to the Spanish bishops, exhorting them to labor to uphold popular courage and confidence and devotedcas toward the present regime.

Coast Lights No Longer Burn. MALAGA, Spain, May 13.-The coast and harbor lights in this vicinity have been ordered extinguished until further orders.

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: 1 Skirmish on Cuban Coast. Garcia's Army in Bayamo. Flying Squadron Puts to Sea. Sampson's Attack on San last

2 Change in Pian of Campa Sailing of Troops Delaye 3 Nebraska Regiment is Re-General Nebraska News. 4 Editorial and Comment. 5 Expo. Director General

Shrinera Have a Time. 6 Council Bluffs Local Mer-lows News and Commer 7 Dun's Business Review.

Special Service at St. P ena's. 9 Alabama's Mineral Ext Record of Would-Be Be 10 Much Excitement in Washington.

11 Commercial and Financial News 12 "The Hour Glass," Temperature at Omaha: Hour. Deg. 5 s. m.... 55 Deg. 1 p. m..... 64 6 a. m..... 53 7 a. m.... 55 2 p. m..... 64 3 p. m..... 65 4 p. m..... 66 a. m..... 57 9 a. m..... 58 5 p. m ..... 10 a. m..... 60 6 p. m..... 64

## 7 p. m..... 62 8 p. m..... 59 9 p. m..... 57 12 m..... 62 RESERVE SQUADRON AT CADIZ

Spaniards Still Talk of Sending a Relief Expedition to Clean Out Admiral Dewey.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) GIBRALTAR, May 13 .- (New York World ablegram-Special Telegram.)-The second division of the Spanish fleet, consisting of the Pelayo, Carlos, Quinto, Alfonso, Teresa, Rapido, Patria and several torpedo boats, is Cadiz to Malaga are suspended. Torpedo boats are cruising in the vicinity. CADIZ, May 13 .- (New York World Ca-

blegram-Special Telegram.)-The reserve fleet is being slowly prepared here, Admiral Camara having assumed command, with Captain Hediger, his major general, as Spanlards style him, an active officer who has shaken up all the old arsenal San Ferdinando officials. The tough rear admiral Charracua, also lately appointed local commander, has told Hediger and Camara that it is useless to make them hurry up. The marines and sailors have assembled in greater numbers than wanted for the vessels. The government, for political motives and to show people that it is preparing to avenge the Manila defeat, has asked the naval authorities what vessels of war can be soon ready to protect transports carrying 6,000 men to Manila. The minister of war has got seven battalions and four batteries, ready, armed and equipped. Eight ships will be required. When the naval authorities reported it impossible to get war vessels ready so quickly, they declared that the battleship Pelayo was not fitted for an expedition to the far east and that it was wanted for a reserve squadron at home. For the same reason they object to part with the Carlos V, the battleship Cardinal Cisneros and Alphonso XIII, first class cruisers. They don't think second and third class cruisers available. Three in all would be enough to protect an expedition against the forces Admiral Dewey Their destroyers, three at Cadiz and two at Ferrol, they want to keep for defenses of the coasts, with torpedo vessels and the old ironclads Numancia and Vitoria, lately refitted at French arsenals at great cost. Unless a popular outcry overcomes professional competent objection the government will have to abandon the idea of sending a tardy relief expedition to the Philip-

pines. Naval authorities are devoutly hoping that Admiral Cervera's squadron will avoid a fight with a superior force the lowa and four on board the New York. under Sampson. They lament that the four cruisers and three destroyers were not ordered to join the reserve fleet at Cadiz, the entire fleet to make a dash for some North American port, then wheeling Back to Spain and seriously paralyzing American offensive operations in the West Indies.

SPAIN'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

Gives His Own Version (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 13.-(New York Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily Mail's Madrid dispatch says: The official dispatch to the government from Porto Rico describing the resistance to the bombardment of the capital has given satisfaction here as indicating the power of the defenses to withstand attack. Preceding teleof Porto Rico, were to the effect that he and Porter. had sufficient force to resist with success any landing, but that notwithstanding he had armed ten battalions of volunteers. The Spanish transatiantic steamer Alfonso XIII under the guns in column, delivering broadbrought there many days ago more troops and supplies and abundance of ammunition and, it is believed, artillery, but there has been no time yet for mounting guns.

The Paulina, which arrived on May 9, also brought provisions. It is therefore believed that the town can now defy a long the Spaniards were plucky. blockade, even if the Spanish squadron does is not forced to leave for other quarters.

BLOCKADE BEGINNING TO TELL. Provisions Are Very Scarce and High their guns being too small to do much dam-

in Havana Now. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) NASSAU, N. P., May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The British cruiser Talbot arrived here today. having left Havana last Tuesday noon. The Talbot's officers say that the blockade of haved with coolness and bravery. The shots Havana harbor by the American fleet is very effective and is beginning to tell. Fresh provisions are getting very scarce in the ing the action were hurt by splinters thrown city. Meat commands 75 to 80 cents per by an eight-inch shell, which came through pound. General Blanco has ordered the a boat into the superstructure, and scatmerchants to sell to customers not more than one day's supply each day.

The American ships frequently open on Morro castle apparently solely for the purpose of getting the correct range. The people were greatly discouraged by the from the Spanish disaster at Manila. Nevertheless, they declared that they would

Proposes a Latin Combination. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 13 .-- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Rochefort publishes today a suggestion that the Lati countries, Spain and Italy, should become republics, join the French republic, forming triple Latin republican alliance to counterweight the Anglo-Saxon and German al liance. Referring to the American proposa to boycott Paris fashions Yves Guyot's paper, Aurore, expresses indignation at the insults of French boulevard papers on American women and says they will cost Paris workmen and workwomen annually a quarter of a million francs.

Spanish Fleet is Sighted , 1898, by Press Publishing Co. ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)

-The Spanish Cape Verde fleet passed here yesterday going north.

# ATTACK ON SAN JUAN

Details of Sampson's Action Before the Porto Rican Capital-

ENGAGEMENT LASTS FOR THREE HOURS

Two Americans Are Killed and Seven Are Slightly Wounded.

SPANIARDS SUFFER SOME HEAVY LOSSES

All the Ships of the Fleet Escape Without Serious Injury.

BATTLESHIP IOWA IS HIT EIGHT TIMES

Sampson Finally Calls Of His Fleet and Says He Came After the Spanish Ships and Not San Juan.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-At 7:30 this morning the Navy department received the following dispatch from Commander Sampson. It is dated St. Thomas, May 12, and is as follows:

"A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at 5 o'clock. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack on batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire, but without material still at Cadiz. Harbor and coast lights from effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted. (Signed) SAMPSON." Admiral Sampson's statement that he attacked with only a portion of his fleet is taken to indicate that he did not find it expedient to take the entire squadron into the harbor, although it is not believed he has separated the fleet. The Navy department officials were at a loss to know how his dispatch reached St. Thomas until the Associated Press dispatch announced the

presence of the Yale at St. Thomas. NEW YORK, May 13 .- A special from St. Thomas today reports that Admiral Sampson has left San Juan to meet the Spanish fleet, said to be near the island of Martin-

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT. Sampson Pounds Away but Does Not Silence the Fort. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
ON BOARD FLAGSHIP IOWA (off San Juan de Porto Rico, May 12. via St. Thomas,

W. I.), May 13.-The forts of San Juan de Porto Rico were bombarded by part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet this morning. The enemy's loss is believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men killed and

seven men injured. After three hours' firing the admiral withdrew the fleet, and, heading for Key West, he said: "I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but I have no

ister punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet and not for San Juan." The men killed were: SEAMAN FRANK WIDEMARK of the

New York. GUNNER'S MATE - of the Amphitrite. The latter died from the effects of the extreme heat.

Of the injured men three were on board

The names of those slightly injured on the Iowa: Seaman Mitchell. Private Marine Merkle. Apprentice Hill. The injured on the New York:

Seaman Samuel Feltman, seriously,

Seaman M. Murphy. Two other enlisted men sligtly injured. All the above named were injured by the bursting of a shell on the New York. This is a complete list of the killed and wounded.

The American ships were uninjured The engagement began at 5:15, and ended at 8:15 a. m. The enemy's batteries were not silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered. The ships taking part in the action were

the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amgrams from General Macias, captain general phitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck, The enemy's firing was heavy but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit. They went right up sides, and then returned. The line passed

thrice in front of the forts, pouring tons of steel on shore. It is impossible to judge the amount of damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot, but

not go to the rescue or the American fleet of order temporarily during the engagement, but it banged away with its forward guns. After the first passage before the forts the Detroit and the Montgomery retired, The Porter and Wampatuck also age. stayed out of range.

The smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our shots struck. The officers and men of all the ships beflew thick and fast over all our ships. The men of the Iowa who were hurt dur-

tered fragments in all directions. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate Merkle was struck on the arm and may lose it. All were hurt by splinters, and a fire was started in the boat, but was quickly

extinguished. Morro battery on the eastward arm of the harbor was the principal point of attack. Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans were on the lower bridge of the Iowa, and had a narrow escape from flying splinters, which injured three men.

The lowa was hit eight times, but the shells made no impression on its armor. The weather was fine, but the heavy swells made accurate aim difficult. The broadsides from the Iowa and Indiana rumbled in the hills ashore for five minutes after they were delivered. Clouds of dust

smoke hung over everything. The shells screeching overhead and dropping around showed that the Spaniards still stuck to their guns. At 3 o'clock in the morning all hands were called on the Iowa. A few final actions in

showed where the shells struck, but the

"general quarters" sounded. The men were eager for the fight. The tug Wampatuck went ahead and

clearing ship were taken and at 5 o'clock

anchored its small boats to the westward, showing ten fathoms, but there was not a