Chamberlain Wants John Bull and Brother Jonathan to Join Hands.

PROPOSAL IS RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Populace Appears to Believe that it Would Be a Good Thing.

LIKELY TO PROVOKE HOSTILE CRITICISM

Continental Comment on Such a Move Will Be Unfriendly.

ENGLAND EAGER FOR NEWS FROM FLEETS

Admiral Cervera's Achievement in Getting His Ships Across the Atlantic Unobserved Provokes Some Admiration.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 14 .- (New York World Cablegram - Special Telegram.)-Secretary Chamberlain has declared point blank in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. Such a declaration from the minister of the government of a neutral power is a startling departure from diplomatic usage and is deemed certain to provoke hostile continental comment here. Its effect is somewhat discounted by the obvious fact that the whole speech was a calculated attempt to trump Lord Salisbury's foreign policy all around, but still it will have a valuable result, as it cannot fail to operate powerfully toward eliciting the true feelings of the ministerial party toward the United States. That was one of Chamberlain's ob-The liberals were monopo-manifestations of sympathy the United States. He has with taken the lead in this matter out of Lord Salisbury's hands and has boldly appealed to his party to work for an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Nothing could have exceeded the enthusiasm with which the pronouncement was received by Chamberlain's Birmingham supporters, to whom it was The press, however, is somewhat gingerly in its comment, though even unionist organs are on the whole sympathetic. It is useless to deny that Salisbury's and Chamberlain's utterances have occasioned a profound feeling of uneasiness in political financial circles here. A prominent unionist banker, who heard Salisbury's private speech

at the bankers' dinner and spoke with him afterward, said today: "Salisbury was not pointing to the imminence of war with any European power. What was in his mind was the delays and obstacles experienced by the United States government in mobilizing its forces to cope even with an effete power like Spain, and he wished to warn financiers that England with its much more formidable foes at its doors should be prepared to make still greater sacrifices than any already made to put herself in a position of readiness

to defend her interests." This may have been Salisbury's intentions, but Chamberlain has now accentuated the most alarmist interpretations of the

premier's alleged words. Russia and France are both displaying determined antagonism to British interests in China and West Africa. Chamberlain's nsel for vigorous act of French encroachments in West Africa was overruled; so was his advice in relation to the Chinese question. He is now Salisbury's diplomacy.

Eager for News.

The impending engagement between the American and Spanish fleets in West Indian waters is awaited here with keenest suspense. Spain's naval reputation has been newhat rehabilitated by the success with which its fleet has stolen across the Atlantic and the cleverness of its agents in circulating misleading dispatches concerning its whereabouts. But the fall of % per cent in Spanish bonds in the London Stock exchange today indicates that the view held here of the inevitable consequences of an engagement with Sampson's and Schley's squadrons. This successful voyage to Martinique has greatly impressed naval experts here with the enormous importance of a large and efficient service of scouts, although some believe that the lesson of Cervera's achievement is that a modern fleet once in

An extract from a letter from Melba at San Francisco is worth giving: "War fever runs high here," she writes. "I am obliged every night to sing 'Star Spangled Banner in the lesson scene in the costume of a Spanish senorita. It produces an amazing effect upon the audience, but sets me thinking, as they say sometimes, that the worst enemies become the fastest friends. And perhaps my Rosina of Spain singing the American national anthem is prophetic of a leasanter state of affairs for both countries

SPAIN FEELS A LITTLE BETTER

Report of the San Juan Incident Acts

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, May 14 .- (New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Telegrams Cuba about the alleged success of the Spanish land forces against the war vessels, repelling the American attempts to land at various places and that the American flee gave up the bombardment at San Juan, have infused into the Spaniards more spirit for prolonging the war and hoping for final success. They now ask that Cervera's fleet be sent in pursuit of Sampson. War news has come in the nick of time for Sagasta, as the press and public opinion were very plainly nstruction of the cabinet with creatures and relatives of his own. In inner circles it is now believed that Sagasta will have his own way to hurry the budgets through both houses and postpone the probable reconstruction of the cabinet.

Conservatives and their generals are now less eager to take the reins of government and will be more disposed to let the liberals face the grim consequences of the coming naval action in the West Indies. is no secret that it is now the intention to take advantage of serious setback to Spanish success to ap peal again to the powers. The reported rep-resentations made by Germany against American occupation of the Philippines or any Spanish possession in Oceanica or against the occupation by any other European power friendly to the United States have caused immense pleasure in Madrid. The minis-ters have authorized the local press to say they have received unofficial confirmation of York, is at this port. the attitude of Germany. This rumor has been some compensation for the very unfavorable intelligence received by leading Madrid papers and the government about the situation of affairs in the Philippines where a lack of provisions and ammunition and the disposition of the natives are increasing the perils for the Spanish army and governor. There is a serious dilemma municated with the or Spain. If she sends a few vessels, compes-

PREPARING FOR AN INVASION War Department in Rushing Supplies

and Men to Embarking Points

with Increasing Vigor.

WASHINGTON, May 14.- The War deartment today was one of extreme activity. Arrangements for expeditions to Cuba and the Philippines continued with unabated vigor. Considering the former, however, the date of departure is still uncertain, and will depend upon the developments of the next

few days.
This undoubtedly in nowise interferes with the operations for hurrying to Tampa the large amount of quartermaster and commissary supplies which will be taken to Cuba by the army of occupation.

Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn today chartered the Miami as a transport for the army. The vessel is now at Norfolk, where t will coal and will then start for Tampa. General Merritt, who is now at Governor's island in command of the Department of the East, and who has been selected for the military governorship of the Philippine islands, is expected in Washington to receive his instructions before leaving for his post

of duty. Some of the troops which are to go on this expedition to the island are already on is being made to have the others who have been ordered there to proceed as rapidly as here that the expedition can start inside of a week. Many of the troops will have to be re-equipped and furnished with ammunition

at San Francisco. It is believed here that the City of Pekin. which can carry more than 1,000 men, will be the first of the transports prepared for

the trip to the Philippines. A successor to General Merritt in command of the Department of the East is being discussed, but it is not believed anyone has been chosen. Brigadier John L. Rodgers, who has been appointed chief of artillery, and who has been designated to accompany General Miles to Tampa, is said to be anxious for the command, as it is said in his long experience he is familiar with every detail of the service and knows the location of every gun on the Atlantic coast.

Proposals for furnishing the government with nearly 6,000 projectiles for seacoast annon were opened at the ordnance bureau of the War department today. This probably is the largest amount of material for which government advertisements were issued at one time in the history of the government.

The advertisements provided for projectiles as follows: 1,019 8-inch armor piercing shot, capped; 1,084 8-inch armor piercing shells; 986 10-inch armor piercing shot, capped; 786 10-inch armor piercing shells; 477 12-inch armor piercing shot, capped: 480 12-inch armor piercing shells; 385 12-inch torpedo shells, weighing 800 pounds each; 396 12-inch torpedo shells, weighing 1,000 pounds each.

COAL FOR THE SPANISH PLEET.

Opinions on Martinique Incident by Prominent European Jurists. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 14 .- (New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., who holds the judicial office of recorder of Bideford and Barnstaple, an eminent authority on international law, gave to me today a signed statement of his opinion on the legality of the action of the the Spanish fleet to coal in Port de France:

to the nearest Spanish port, but any coal furnished over and above that quantity conhaving his revenge in the humiliation of stitutes a breach of neutrality on the part of France. Whatever the wording in the French neutrality proclamation to delay in forwarding a cable dispatch to the Washington authorities announcing the arrival of Spanish fleet, under the circumstances, it is justifiable on the ground of preventing a possible meeting in French waters and of not assisting the American navy to meet the Spanish navy, which would be an un neutral service against Spain. Assuming that the Spanish fleet coaled from ships sent from Spain to Martinique there was n obligation on France to prevent sufficient

coal from being transhipped from Spanish colliers to Spanish war ships to enable the latter to steam to the nearest Spanish port but it was a breach of neutrality on the part of France if with the knowledge of its authorities larger quantities were transshipped in a French harbor from Spanish olliers sent there to act as a coaling station for Spain."

PARIS, May 14 .- (New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-O. E. Boddington, chief American jurist of the Paris counsel of the American embassy, seen today and asked his opinion concerning the legality of Spanish ships coaling at Martinique, said: "Having read the French declaration of neutrality I don't consider the Martinique incident, if an isolated act, a violation of the declaration either in respect to French law or the law of nations. Coaling does not come within the terms of equipment or armament in the declarations which refer to an increase of the potential fighting capacity. A habitual or repeated supply at Martinique would constitute breach of neutrality, besides France would reply on us. Proof of supply lies on the

United States." BERLIN, May 14 .- (New York World Ca legram-Special Telegram.)-"In the French declaration coal is not contraband of war, but even if it were I am satisfied," said the American consul at the embassy, "that it would be quite legal for French authorities at Martinique to give sufficient coal to carry the ships to the nearest port under

ROME, May 14 .- (New York World Ca legram-Special Telegram.)-Senator Bonafidni, a celebrated jurist, says: "If the French at Martinique furnished the Spanish fleet coal, enabling it to manouver with war pronouncing against the contemplated re- like intent, then according to the best authorities they furnished contraband of war, but the matter being controverted it behooves America alone to protest or take due action. McKinley, however, as is evidenced regarding the Lafayette, adopts a states nanlike and conciliative attitude toward France. Americans themselves have found humorous and probably sufficient retaliation

by boycotting French wares."

Smanish Boat at Fort of France but the Others Not in Sight. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. ST. PIERRE, Island of Martinique, May 14.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror of the Cape Verde fleet is still at Fort de France, capital of the island, but nothing can be seen of the other vessels from here. The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American line steamer New

SAMPSON IS OFF SAN DOMINGO.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) CAPE HATTIEN, May 14.-Rear Admiral Sampson's flect is at Puerto Plata. He com-municated with the American consul at

ing her reserve fleet, to Manila, nothing remains at home in the shape of modern ves-

American Commander's Bombardment Livens Up San Juan.

HIS BIG GUNS SILENCE ALL THE FORTS

Shelling the Fortifications a Part of the Work Amigned.

HOT TIME IN HARBOR DURING ATTACK

Captain of French Cruiser Anchored There Tells All About It.

PUT IN MUCH OF HIS TIME DODGING SHELLS

Work of American Gunners Highly Complimented by the Officer, Who Says Their Aim Was Terribly Accurate.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) ST. THOMAS, May 14.-(New York their way to San Francisco, and every effort World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, silenced the forts, but did not entirely deplished all that he desired. He could not have taken possession of the city, even if it had surrendered, as he had no marines to the job this week.

His attack was preliminary and was intended to discover the position of all the enemy's batteries and the power of the enemy's guns. The batteries were all lo- the Spanish fleet couled. Admiral Cercated. not so formidable as to leave in doubt the land, Boston and Newport, and, if Rear Adresult of a final attack of Admiral Samp- miral Sampson bombarded Havana, to draw Thursday the admiral was under imperative have changed the plans. The next proorders not to expose his ships to possible danger from the fortifications and to rebattle with Spain's principal fleet.

Sampson's fleet hovered today off the coast of Porto Rico west of San Juan. The swift auxiliary cruisers Yale and St. Louis were sent to scout among the Windward Islands to watch for the approach of the Spanish fleet from Martinique. Admiral Sampson kept other scouts in the Mona passage between Hayti and Porto Rico, the only other course which the Spanish fleet could take, if it had come northward. The cruiser Montgomery arrived here this morning with dispatches and took coal. The St. Louis, while brought orders to the St. Louis to rejoin Admiral Sampson's fleet.

The Montgomery sails back to the rendezyous of the American fleet north of Porto Rico at 6 o'clock tonight. The auxiliary cruiser Yale arrived here after a long scout to the southward. It could find no trace of the Spanish fleet.

Enger for Battle. All of the naval officers, from Admiral Sampson down, are eager for a decisive battle. They are keenly disappointed that the Spanish fleet did not come directly north from Martinique to give battle. Their only fear is that the fleet will elude them. As the Spanish cruisers are at least four knots French authorities at Martinique in allowing at hour faster than our battleships Indiana and Iowa, the Spanish are able to choose always run away from Admiral Sampson's fighting ships, except the flagship New York,

which would not alone pursue them. The French cruiser Amerial Rigault de Genouilly arrived here this morning from Porto Rico. It was in the harbor of San Juan when Admiral Sampson attacked it. It chose the best anchorage it could find under the protection of the land in the inner harbor, but notwithstanding its captain's efforts to keep out of trouble, Sampson's sheels fell thick around him. They carried away the upper part of the French was ship's smokestack and destroyed its upper yards. Captain Nene, commander of the French cruiser, told me that shells passe within three feet of his head as he stood

on the poop deck. French officers say the inhabitants of the own deserted their houses and shopkeeper fled from their shops, leaving doors open children were trampled under foot in the narrow streets in the mad rush of the people to get out into the country beyond the range of the American guns. A number of seople were killed in the streets, how many it is not known. Captain Nene thinks that hundreds must have been injured by fragments of falling houses, but he does not believe that many were killed outright.

Admiral Sampson did not intend to shell the town, but several of his ships got within close range, well under the forts, and when the projectiles missed the battlements, they soared like mortar shots and exploded over the town. Captain Nene did not concea from me his disapprobation of Admira Sampson and his di proval of the plan of attack. He tells me that the bombardmen left several visible breaches in the wall of Morro and the San Cristobal batteries.

Batteries Silenced. The battery at San Gereno was completely silenced and rendered hors de combat, the guns either dismounted or destroyed. The French officer, judging from the return fire from Morro, thinks three of the big guns there were also knocked out. The presented a bad target for the fleet, owing to the high elevation above the sea, but Captain Nene says the American gunners aim was terribly effective.

When asked what the general condition of the city was after the bombardment the French officers said that they did not land after the battle to find out. The moment the bombardment ceased and Admiral Sampson's fleet withdrew the French cruiser made haste to get out of the harbor, fearing

a repetition of the bombardment. It is reported here, but happily the report is not confirmed, that one of the shells burst over a school house in San Juan, killing several children. Officers of the Montgomer; tell me that they do not credit the report. The cannonading was so terrific and the forts at such an elevation, the gunners of the Montgomery tell me, that it was not possible to see their targets; dense volumes of smoke obscured everything. The forts seemed to be in the clouds as seen from the

The most daring exploit of the whole battle was accomplished by the little unarmored cruiser Detroit, whose captain sen it, late in the engagement, right up under the guns of Morro, so close to shore that the enemy's batteries could not hit it. He thus repeated Lord Beresford's celebrated during the bombardment of Alexandria by

the English seventeen years ago. The Spanish cruiser Isabell is still at San Juan. It makes no sign of fight. I hear tonight on good authority that Admiral Sampson's fleet has been ordered back to Cuba, as it is believed the Spanish fleet is going there. The Americans ask for nothing but a battle now. GEORGE BRONSON REA.

Oregon Reported at Bahin BUENOS AYRES (via Galveston, Tex.).

the reports of the arrived at Bahia, Brasil, of the United States was comps Oregon, Marietta and Nictheroy.

WHERE IS SPANN'S FLEET? Brave Seaman Gives Up His Life that Cuba Reports Are at Variance, the Latest Locating Part of It at

Martinlaue.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)
ST. PIERRE, Martinque, May 14.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)
—Part of the Spanish Seet was seen off the southwest coast of this laland up to 3 o'clock today. The war ships were cruising. Signal lights were seen along the Martinique hills. United States Consul Darte immediately in-terviewed the governor at Fort de France and made a vigorous protest. He was told that an investigation would be made at once. The signals to the Spanish war ships

then stopped to a certain extent.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Har vard is still at anchor at St. Pierre. The Spanish torpedo destroyer Terror and the Spanish ambulance ship Alcante are both a Fort de France.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Spanish fleet has been sighted again, this time about 100 miles off the coast of Venezuela, going west. This movement is a surprise to Navy department officials here, who can only surmise that the Spanish admiral desires to avoid an engagement, and is waiting an opportunity to make a dash for Cienfuegos or Havana. The fleet, when sighted, was going at full speed and had steamed about 650 miles since last heard from off the west coast of Martinique two days ago.

LONDON, May 14.-The Star says a Madrid dispatch by way of Paris throws interesting light, gathered from an official sourse, on Admiral Cervera's' movements spare. He did not, therefore, wish to finish since he left the Cape Verde islands. It the job this week. Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland, where sealed instructions awaited him. There colliers from Sydney were met and The Spanish guns and gunners are veras' instructions then were to raid Portson's fleet when the time comes. But on him off. The news from Manila seems to posed move was to decoy Rear Admiral Sampson to Porto Rico and then sail rapserve his ammunition for the expected idly for Havana and destroy the few ships left there. Finally, should Admiral Cerveres, on reaching Santiago de Cuba, learn that two American squadrons were coming to meet him, thus leaving the sea free, his plan would be to avoid them, sail straight for Charleston and bombard that city. PARIS, May 14.-The Temps this evening

"The successes achieved by the Spanish troops against the American landing parties in Cuba and the insignificant result of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico doing scouting duty, started to capture a have strengthened the feeling here in favor small outlying Spanish island, but the of prolonging the war in the Antilles and Montgomery, which arrived just in time, Philippines. It is believed Admiral Cervera's squadron will, so soon as it has picked up its dispatch boats and torpedo boats off Martinique, pursue a cruise into

published the following dispatch from Mad-

Cuban waters and perhaps even farther." POPULACE FLEES PROM SAN JUAN. Officers of French Craiser Tell of

Scenes During the 'ombardment.
ST. THOMAS, May Is.—The third-class French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, which was at San Juan de Porto Rico during the bombardment of the forts at that place by the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson Thursday morning, left there about noon yesterday and arrived here this morning. It reports the inhabitants of San Juan fled to the country immediately after the neutrality to furtheir own battlegrounds—that is, they can fring begon. Women and children, the in the mad scramble for safety. As the crew of the French cruiser remained on board their ship they cannot say anything in regard to the exact condition of affairs ashore. But, they assert, one shell exploded in a school house, killing a number of children, while another had demolished the house of the commandant of marines of San Juan de Porto Rico. The parts of the city within range of the forts suf-

fered the most. The officers of the French ship say they do not know how many persons were killed during the bombardment, but they express the opinion that the number was small. On the other hand, they say the number of persons wounded was very large. The oficers of the French cruiser also criticise

he wisdom of the bombardment. The Admiral Rigault de Genouilly was injured by pieces of shell exploding during the bombardment, and its rigging was cut When the French cruiser left San Juan its inhabitants were beginning to return to the city. The most strict censorship over telegraphic messages is observed at the capital of Porto Rico.

The United States cruiser Montgomery is expected to leave here tonight to join the fleet. Its destination is said to be Key

West. The auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American line steamer Paris, has also called here, and it is understood will clear with the Montgomery for Key West.

ADVICES FROM THE PRILIPPINES.

and Completely Bentroyed.
(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)
SINGAPORE, May 14.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The steamer Gulf of Martaban arrived today from Manila, via Cebu, bringing Miss Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Milson, Mr. Vincent, all American subjects, from Cebu. The ship left Manila the day before the battle, when the American squadron was expected. Preparations were made, the Spanish vessels being painted lead color and artillery prac-

tice from the Cavite forts indulged in. Cebu is in ruins, the result of a recen bombardment, when several thousand natives and Chinese were killed. Only a part of the business portion of the town was left standing, including the foreign consulates and foreign mercantile houses.

After the bombardment the place was pillaged by Spanish soldiers, also by rebels, the natives being literally massacred. During the stay of the ship at Cebu it was rommon sight to see gangs of real or suposed rebels led into the fort for summa trial, then brought out and shot. The rebel are reported in great strength outside

Manila, estimated at 20,000 strong. HAS ONE DAY WETHOUT RIOTS

Government Still Has a Cabinet Crisis to Contend With MADRID, May 14 .- An official statemen was issued this morning saying there were no disturbances in Spain yesterday.

The cabinet crisis continues. The list ministerial changes is still undecided upon A private dispatch from San Juan de Porte Rico says the damage done to the town by the bombardment of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet is "unimportant." The dispatch adds that the American shells were aimed at the higher portion of the city and that, passing over it, they fell into the bay. dispatch further says: "The enemy's bardment was very ferce."

Lights Removed from Harbor. HUELVA, Spain, May 14.—All the buoys have been removed and the lights have been extinguished. It is impo May 14.-Advices from Rio Janeiro confirm port without a pilet.

May Be Free.

SIX OTHERS WOUNDED WHO MAY YET DIE

Men on Board of Uncle Sam's Cruisers Made of Good Stuff.

CUT CABLES RIGHT UNDER ENEMY'S GUNS

from Maxim Guns. GALLANT FIGHT BEFORE CIENFUEGOS

Cruisers Shell Out Spaniards, Demolish Fortifications and Cause Several Hundred of the Enemy

to Bite the Dust.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, May 14 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-News of a small and as gallant a fight as has taken place during the war came into port this morning on the revenue cutter Windom, which brought ashore six men wounded in the bombardment of Cienfuegos on Wednesday morning. One man was killed instantly by a Spanish bullet.

Captain Maynard of the Nashville was another who was wounded in the fight; but be remains with his ship. He ran his vessel right under the Cienfuegos batteries, which were hurling shells through the air in an effort to destroy the American attacking vessels, which consisted, besides the Nashville, of the cruiser Marblehead and the Windom, with not much aboard in the way of fighting machinery, but which had done very good service in the campaign. Maynard stood in an exposed position on the bridge of his cruiser, fighting for all he and it were worth, now directing its port battery to "let the Spaniards have it," and now wheeling his vessel round so that its starboard guns would bear on the Spanish fortifications, but paying no heed to his own personal safety, although bullets

hold, cutting ropes and splintering up the woodwork. A Mauser bullet struck one of Maynard's ensigns, who was standing near him, and whose name I cannot learn. The ball went right through the officer's shoulder and on emerging had still force enough left to graze Maynard's chest and go over the rail into the sea. Neither were seriously hurt, one of the points of the Mauser bullet being that it does little harm unless it strikes

were whistling amidst his metal strong-

a vital spot. In pluckily leading a boat attack upon Cienfuegos, Lieutenant Winslow was shot in the hand. He lost some blood, but was not badly hurt, and he went on with his work as if nothing had happened, keeping his men calmly rowing and working while nerve-racking bullets cried and shricked around them. The list of dead and injured

Killed PATRICK REGAN, marine on the Marble-

Badly wounded: John Davis of New York. John J. Doran of Fall River, Mass. Ernest Suntzenich, Brooklyn, N. Y. William Lovery of Philadelphia. Harry Hendrickson, all of the Robert Volz, Wildwood, Cal. Ordered to Cut the Cable.

The cruisers Nashville and Marblehead which have been doing blockade duty off the southern coast, were ordered to Clenfuegos to cut the cable there, this being s part of the plan to isolate the Spanish forces from the rest of the world, Madrid more especially. Two cables run from Cienfuegos, connecting with the West Indies, and there is a third cable, looked upon as a local one but about which little is known here. The work of cutting these lines was recognized as a perilous undertaking, because it was necessary to go right in under the shore to

There is a fairly strong battery at Clenlegos, or rather there was one. edition was to have plenty of hard fighting and the men of the ships knew it. The defences of the harbor consisted of a battery east of the harbor mouth, reinforced by a large number of rifle pits which have been located on low ground on the shore front

since the war began. As the little squadron steamed into range at 5 this morning it was seen at once that the battery and pits were strongly manned. At least 1,000 Spaniards were seen standing to their posts in anticipation of an attack There they waited to see what the Americans meant to do. Cables from Cienfuegos say that the officers there mistook the affair for a landing expedition and subse quently sent to Madrid triumphant bulletins to the effect that the Americans, by reason of Spanish bravery, had been forced to remain on their ships and retire.

By way of opening the proceedings and diverting suspicion of the real purpose of the attack the Nashville attempted to go within a mile and a half of the guns and began a steady fire. As its shells and shrapnel fell upon the battery it edged in close and closer to the shore. Its gun practice was excellent and its officers say that hundreds of the Spaniards fell, dead or wounded. This they could plainly see through their

The Spanish soon got the Nashville' range and peppered it with bullets from their rifles and machine guns. The cruiser's men had to keep under cover to avoid the steady stream of lead and by way of reply to it they sent off shot and shell as fast as they could carry it from the magazines. The Windom was abreast of the Nashville, half a mile to the east. The Marblehead was to the westward a little more inshore, abreast of the lips of the harbor's mouth. All three were bombarding the battery as fast as they could keep it up.

Manning the Boats. After an hour's work of this kind prepara tions began for the real object of the at-

tack. Many of the guns had been silenced and the time looked ripe for the boats to lend a hand. Four boats were manned. Lieutenant Anderson of the Marblehead took one cuter and one launch, the cutter with twelve sailors and marines and the launch with six men. In the bows of the latter was fixed a one pound rapid fire gun and there was a pile of ammunition, as much under cover as was possible to locate t in an open boat. Lieutenant Winslow of the Nashville had a cutter and a launch simlarly manned and supplied. Each of the two larger boats had aboard a pipe, tongs and grappling irons for raising the cables. Before manning the boats the officers called for volunteers, declaring the duty was so perilous that they would order no man to perform it. There was a unanimous rush duty scrambled for a chance to go along. The fight to be first was like a scrimmagon a foot ball field. Once more the officers repeated their warnings, declaring that per-

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska:

Page.

1 England Favors an Alliance Sampson's Hot Work at San Lively Battle at Clenfuego Sampson Due at Havana M

S Cientuegos in a Bad Way. Germany Growing Grampy

3 Nebraska News. Holcomb's Mandamus Case. First Regiment Ordered to March. Last Week in Omaha Society. Spain Makes a Vala Protest.

5 Art at the Exposition.

Geraldine Forces a Strike. Affairs at South Omaha. 6 Council Bluffs Local Matters. 7 Iowa News and Comment. Kansas City Shuts Out Omaha. Do Their Work in Open Boats Under Fire

8 June 1 is Made a Hollday. Turks Beat a Railroad Company. 10 "Ashes of Empire." 11 Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial News.

12 Editorial and Comment. 13 War Ships in the Orient. Few Precedents for the War. Echoes of the Ante-Room.

14 In the Amusement World. Musical Review of the Week. 16 Railway in the Andes.

17 Success as a Salesman. War's Effect on Literature. 18 In the Domain of Woman. 19 Edison on High Explosives. Valor of Mounted Infantry. Queen Regent of Spain. 20 Our Fing and Its Progress. Snap Shots at Soldier Boys.

21 Afrien's Vast Free State. General Sickles on Spain. 22 Sporting Review of the Week. With Wheels and Wheelmen. 24 Dissertation on Shoulder Straps.

Temperature at Omaha Deg. m..... 52 Hour. 6 a. m 8 a. m..... 9 a. m..... 53 11 a. m..... 56

haps not a single man would return, and that in any event probably half the company would die by Spanish bullets. But not a man flinched, and then from the large, eager crowd the officers had to select those they thought most valuable. With a cheer the boats set off, sailors

ward the fortifications. Yellow and bloody the Spanish flag hung over the battery and from under it came a storm of bullets. The understand fighting batteries that use smokeless powder. There is something un-canny about hearing bullets fly around you and see nothing. The Cientuegos batteries had the smokeless powder and at first it confused our men. They would rather have known where they were being shot at from. The cutters went in within a hundred

yards of the shore and began to grappie. They worked in about forty-two feet of water and under the same murderous fire. While some were grappling the oarsmen had to keep on rowing on account of the strong current and though bullets fell around them and men rolled over wounded they kept time with their oars, never seeming flurried. They might have been automatons.

Men Show Splendid Nerve. life was in dire peril. Fortunately Span-ish marksmanship is not the best or not a The be regular routine. Not a man murmured or gone south to intercept the Oregon. suggested a retreat or cried out at the pain he suffered.

One of the first to fall was Marine Regan of the Marblehead. He toppled over and died without a cry, struck in the head, his

rifle exploding as he fell. In the height of the fire the found one of the cables and cut it. Presently, to their great joy, they brought the other to the surface and severed that also. Then they continued the search for the

Crowning the land point nearest to the was a lighthouse. Before the bombardment began strict orders were given not to fire upon it, for under international usage lighthouses are treated with something of the respect shown to the red cross or flags of truce. Taking advantage of its immunity from attack the Spaniards had turned their Cienfuegos lighthouse into a perfect fort, placing their riflemen in it and hind it and in front of it, and their rifle pits all around it. The ships had silenced the main batteries and the fire from the shore was not very heavy. The lighthouse remained intact at a safe distance from the

flying American shot and shell. But from this vantage point of the lighthouse the Spaniards suddenly opened fire on the boats. A perfect fusillade was turned upon the cable cutters, compelling them to abandon their search for the third cable and to pull back to their ships. They were met by two launches, which took them alongside the cruisers. The boats had used up pretty nearly all their ammunition. * The six wounded men were taken aboard the vessels to which they belonged. Cap-

speech of thanks to his men, praising them warmly for their splendid courage and declaring that he would recommend for promotion every man who took part in the ex-Demolish the Lighthouse. The part played by the lighthouse in repelling the expedition now called for mo-tion. The Windom, by way of punishment went close in to the building and with its fourteen-pounder sent shot after shot into

dom's deck poured bullets into 'he infantry by the hundred. The attack on Cienfuegos was brilliantly successful. It is believed that several hundred Spaniards were killed, much of their artillery reduced to scrap iron or dismounted and smashed and two of their cables were rendered useless. Information is hourly expected to the effect that another attack has resulted in the destruction of

the midst of it, until it was reduced to a

heap of firewood. The men on the Win-

the third. The attack also showed the courage of ou sailors and marines. When the bembarded the Cardenas battery it was regarded as a brilliant exploit for a torped boat, but in this instance we have attacked a battery with open row boats.

The Windom brought the wounded mer to Key West this morning and they were transferred to the barracks hospital. I saw them landed from the cutter to the ambulance and not one of them had lost nerve. They laid hold of the side of the vehicle and helped the bearers to place the

stretchers in proper position. Sailor Hendrickson will die and so for the boats. Every man available for the Volz, the doctors say. Marine Regan was buried from the Marblehead, the captain reading the burial service before the body,

(Continued on Second Page.)

HEADING FOR HAVANA

Admiral Sampson Hurrying Back to the Cuban Capital.

HE IS DUE THERE ON MONDAY MORNING

Stope at Capa Haytien and Receives Dispatches from Washington.

SAMPSON IS HUNTING FOR SPAIN'S FLEET

Saves Ammunition for it Instead of Wasting it on San Juan.

SPANISH SHIPS ARE AVOIDING BATTLE

Supposed to Be Making for Cuba, but Go Out of Their Way-Said to Have Been Sighted Of Venezuela.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, May 14.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -Admiral Sampson's North Atlantic squadron arrived at Puerto Plata, Hayti, this evening on the way back to Cuba. While here Admiral Sampson received cable orders from Washington. The fleet is due off Havana on Monday. The Spanish fleet is also reported to be headed that way from the south coast of Cuba, although it has gone out of the true course and is avoiding

The United States supply steamer Supply, formerly the Illinois, has just arrived with food supplies for Admiral Sampson's flect, which it will reach at Puerto Plata, on the north coast of San Domingo. PUERTO PLATA, Hayti, May 14.-(New

York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -The torpedo boat Porter, advance courier of Admiral Sampson's squadron, steamed into this port at 3:15 p. m. today. Old Columbus fort, at the entrance to the harbor, flew no flag and made no official recognition. The torpedo boat cast anchor in the harbor and Lieutenant Vincent came ashore in the health officer's boat to send dispatches to Washington and to await replies.

The Porter was not hurt in the attack on to work at the cables. Overhead thundered American shell and shrapuel, whizzing tohad no intention of bombarding the town, but only attacked the fortifications in Thursday's engagement. After the battle the replying to the fire. Our men do not quite fleet lay all night off San Juan, but the complete the destruction at San Juan because he did not wish to run the slightest risk of running short of ammunition in a subsequent battle with the main Spanish fleet. The real object of his voyage to Porto Rico waters was to find and to destroy that The Spanish fortifications though stronger

at some points than expected could not withstand continued bombardment. The Spaniards proved themselves to be extraordinarily poor marksmen. They could not fire straight. Only two Spanish shells exploded on the United States ships, one on the New York, killing one man and wounding four; another over the protected deck of the Indiana. The heat during the battle was simply terrific. One man in the turret It was hard to realize that every man's of the Amphitrite succumbed to the tem-

The best shooting of the American fleet showed splendid nerve under fire. When a shot seemed to tell. The Indiana gunners sailor at his oar was struck by a bullet he did not do half as well. As the Spanish kept on rowing until he fell from loss of fleet has not come north from Martinique blood. This he did as if it were part of a to Porto Rico the belief here is that it has

> Advices from Washington WASHINGTON, May 14.-At a late hour tonight officials of the Navy department said they had received no information of Admiral Sampson's fleet beyond the dispatches announcing its arrival at Porto Plata.

Porto Plata is a small scaport on the North Dominican coast. The French line cable runs through this point and also runs down to Curacao, where the Spaniards were Admiral Sampson probably will put in at

Cape Haytien, and it is from there that the first official report from him is expected. From Curacoa to Porto Plata is a straight line distance of about 500 miles, though going through the Mona passage 1 . d circling around the central part of the North Dominican coast to Porto Plata it would probably be about 600 miles. This indicates

stretch separating the two fleets. Since last heard from Admircl Sampson has covered a distance of between 244 and 300 miles. From Porto Plata to Havana, in which direction Admiral Sampson is now going, is 760 miles. The Spanish fleet is low approximately, based on a straight line calculation, about 1,200 miles from Havana, to reach which, however, it would bave to go through the Windward passage and risk

a battle with Sampson's fleet. SPANISH FLEET MAKING FOR CUBA

Admiral Cervera is Seeking to Elude the Fleet of Admiral Sampson. WASHINGTON, May 14.—Definite official information reached the authorities here late this afternoon that the Spanish squadron has been sighted off the Island of Cutain McCulloch of the Marblehead made a racao, one of the Dutch West Indies, lying off the north coast of Venezuela.

> of the enemy, but disclosed the purpose of the Spanish admiral to clude Admiral Sampson's fleet, and make his way through the Caribbean sea, probably to Cuba. The island of Curacao was original Span-ish, and is peopled mainly by descendants of Spaniards, though it is one of the Dutch

This information was regarded as of vital

importance, as it not only fixed the position

The Spanish admiral course was also in fluenced by the fact that the French cable, starting from Caracas, Venezuela, touches at the island of Cura so, thence proceeds northward through the Caribbean sea to Hayti, with lines running east and west to Porte to and Cuba respectively. He is ·led to get in touch from Curacao wid by Spanish authorities in Cuba and Porto co, and through them directly with the Spanish admiralty at Madrid.

No immediate battle with Admiral Samp-son's fleet is now expected, and the Spanlards, it seems likely, have succeeded in passing south of the American fleet, and are now well to the westward of it. As the enemy is in reach of the cable, the Navy department regards it as of the mes rital concern that the exact whereabouts the American ships should not be me

known during the next few days. Thus far they have felt handicapped by the fact that the Spanish admiral knew were in doubt as to the locality of his shipe The officials here regard it as esse during the next few days, to reverse this condition, so that the Spanish admiral will be moving in the dark, while our will be posted as to his moveme

the Caribbean sea. The department doubtless is informed as