THE CASTINE PROVES HER PROWESS.

Goes Into Cabanas and Anchors Near the Fortifications.

Makes Soundings Within a Thousand Yards of the Forts.

The Captured Spanish Steamer Argonauta, With Twenty of Spain's Army Officers Aboard, One of Wh is a Brother-in-Law of General Weyler, Arrives at Key West Under Convoy of the Cruiser Marblehead.

KEY WEST, May 3.—The Spanish mail steamer Argonauta, Captain Lago, the news of the capture of which was telegraphed yesterday, was convoyed into Key West Harbor by the United States cruiser Marblehead this afternoon. It appears that Colonel Vincente de Cortijo, Third Cavalry of Spain, who, with nineteen other army officers, was taken on the prize, is a brother-in-law of Lieutenant-General Valeriano Weyler. De Cortijo denies this, but it is learned from good sources that he sustains this relationship to the former Governor-General of Cuba.

The only other incoming prize to-day was the little fishing schooner Antonio y Paco, taken by the gunboat Newport off Mariel yesterday, and towed in by the gunboat Castine.

The Castine has proved her prowess as well as the more redoutable ships of the squadron. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning she went into Cabanas and anchored only about a mile from the fortifications, which are a sort of composite of fort and black houses. Then she sent her steam cutter in about half a mile, until it was within a thousand yards of the fort. There the cutter made soundings and observations for half an hour or more, after which she returned to the ship unmolested. A number of persons were clearly observed about the fort. They watched the operations with apparent interest, but offered no hostilities.

Two unfortunate accidents, though of a minor character, have occurred on the ships the last few days. While the flagship New York was lying at Matanzas a Sergeant of marines dropped his pistol, which exploded, the bullet striking William Taylor, a first-class apprentice, and passing through his stomach and lungs. Taylor's conditions is serious, but he has a chance for recovery. This morning, while the crew of the Cincinnati were drilling in the harbor, a ball got mixed with dummy cartridges, and J. S. Coxey, a gunner's mate, was shot through the jaw.

The 680 marines who arrived on the Panther a few days ago will be transferred to the Resolute, which is shortly expected from New York. The Panther will then be made into an auxiliary cruiser.

Some of the Spanish seamen detained here on the captured vessels live like princes of large inheritance, and entertain their guests with all the politeness and hospitality of their race. They give dinners, have the choicest of Spanish wines and cigars, and treat the United States officials who visit them as if they were friends instead of captors.

The torpedo boat Ericsson reports that while reconnoitering near the shore about three miles west of Havana she was fired on by a body of soldiers, both cavalry and infantry. She reported to the fleet, and was promptly signaled to get out of the line of fire. The gunboat Wilmington then opened fire, and sent in several shots, with what effect is of course unknown.

HEAVY CANNONADING

Reported Off the Coast of Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), May 3.—The telegraph operator at Trepassey reports concerning the mysterious cannonading off that port Saturday night as follows:

About 10 o'clock Saturday night heavy firing could be distinctly heard in the bay south of Trepassey, lasting about fifteen minutes. The shots came very quickly after each other, some being very loud and heavy, sufficient to cause the houses here to tremble. Others were short and sharp, as if from lighter pieces.

Another cannonading was heard before daybreak on Sunday. This lasted about twenty minutes. Crowds of people, aroused by the first reports, flocked to the water's edge. The first impression was that some steamer in distress in the bay was firing rockets, but the discharges were too heavy and too rapid for that. Then it was agreed that perhaps there was a naval battle in progress.

About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon a number of Trepassey people saw a large steamer in the offing. They believe it was a warship. She was two-masted, with two funnels and high in the middle. She was about eight miles off shore, going dead slow and bound west. For nearly an hour she was in sight.

In Saturday night's cannonading from fifty to sixty shots were fired.

The telegraph operator at Cape Race, which is fifteen miles east of Trepassey, confirms the report of the Trepassey operator as to the firing of guns between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night.

WITH FLYING SQUADRON.

Remarkable Skill Shown During the Gun Practice.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, OFF FORT MONROE, May 3.—The interest and enthusiasm over the victory of Commodore Dewey in the Philippines continued this morning in the fleet, but there was anxiety to know something of the American losses. It was a source of congratulation, based upon the meager details received, that the American gunners had proved their superiority, and it is confidently expeced they will win every naval battle.

It may have been because of this self-congratulation that the ships of the squadron at gun practice to-day showed phenomenal skill in hitting the small bobbing targets. The 13-inch guns of the Massachusetts and the 12-inch guns on the Texas swung around at all sorts of remarkable angles, and placed shot in and all around their targets, while the smaller guns did equally good work. The 8-inch guns of the Brooklyn proved veritable destroyers as the turrets swung quickly to given points and the 5-inch rapid fire and 6-pounders put shot after shot in the smal ltarget. A noteworthy feature of the shooting was that every man at the guns acted as sighting gunner, and this in no way deteriorates from the splendid marksmanship.

The revenue cutter Manning, recently converted, passed out this morning on her way to Key West. The gunboat Bancroft it was announced yesterday had gone to the blockading fleet at Key West, is at the Norfolk navy yard.

THE CHARLESTON.

Report That the Cruiser is to Join Dewey's Fleet.

VALLEJO, May 3.—It is reported at the navy yard that the cruiser Charleston will go into commission Thursday morning, and immediately thereafter will get under way for the Philippines. She is expected to convoy to the Orient, under all possible speed, one or more of the fastest steamers that can be purchased in San Francisco, which will be loaded with ammunition, coal, food, clothing and troops.

Telegraphic orders received this afternoon were issued to Lieutenant Commander Blocklinger, Lieutenant W. B. Raunersreuther and Lieutenant Slocum, commanding them to report on board the Charleston for duty on May 5th. Blockinger will be executive officer and Braunersreuther navigator. Captain Glass also received orders to report on the Charleston. Orders were received to draw on the Santa Cruz works for powder if needed.

THE MINNEAPOLIS.

HIGHLAND LIGHT (Mass.), May 3.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis passed out by this point at 9 o'clock this morning, heading southward.

CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO.

PROVINCETOWN (Mass.), May 3.—The cruiser San Francisco arrived here at 7:05 this morning.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Nothing Denoting Early Moving of Troops Yet in Evidence.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK (Ga.), May 3.—Considerable stir was created at the camp to-day over the announcement received from semi-official sources from Washington,and given out by Adjutant-General Sheridan, that the President had named the following officers to be Brigadiers to command in the volunteer army, the nominations probably to be sent to the Senate to-morrow: Colonel A. S. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Colonel A. K. Arnold, First Cavalry; Colonel Sam B. Young, Third Cavalry; Colonel Sam M. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Colonel J. C. Bates, Second Infantry; Colonel Guy V. Henry, Tenth Cavalry, and Colonel A. R. Chaffee, Third Cavalry.

An order was issued to-day by General Brooke transferring the Seventh Infantry from the Second to the First Brigade, the purpose being to equalize the brigades.

General Brooke, with his staff and all the officers who could leave their commands spent the morning in the city viewing the big parade given in honor of the opening of Chattanooga's annual spring festival. The First Regiment of Cavalry, 700 men, under command of Colonel Arnold, marched into the city at an early hour and participated in the parade.

Nothing which indicates a removal of the troops is yet in evidence. The Paymaster of the department is expected during the next few days. He will bring about $125,000 with him.

MOUNT GRETNA (Pa.), May 3.—It was learned last night that Battery A, Captain B. H. Warburton, has been directed by the War Department to be prepared to leave here within forty-eight hours, recruited up to a full standing of a battery on a war footing.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Ordered to Report at San Francisco Immediately.

PORTLAND (Or.), May 3.—The first move toward sending troops to Commodore Dewey at Manila was made to-night by General Merriam, commanding the Departments of the Columbia and California, who received instructions from the War Department to send the Fourteenth Infantry to San Francisco.

General Merriam, in accordance with these instructions, issued an order for Companies C, D, E and F to proceed at once to the Presidio. Companies A, G and H, now in Alaska, will be recalled immediately and sent there. Captain Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, mustering officer of the State of Washington, left for Tacoma to-day.

Word has been received at Vancouver Barracks that Colonel T. M. Anderson of the Fourteenth Infantry, who is with his regiment in Alaska, is to be appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers.

Furniture Company Assigns.

SAN DIEGO, May 3.—The San Diego Furniture Company has assigned to D. N. Walter of San Francisco for the benefit of its creditors. John Gray, the manager, is the principal stockholder. The indebtedness is $10,620 22, with assets of $14,771 73. Mr. Walter will take charge of the business for the creditors in a day or two, and they will probably get their claims in full.

Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The fortifications appropriation bill has been agreed on in conference, carrying a total of $9,377,494. The Senate receded from all its new legislation put in the bill, and the House receded from disagreement to Senate increases.

San Jose Police and Fire Officers.

SAN JOSE, May 3.—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners this evening appointed James A. Kidward Chief of Police, Henry Ford Chief of the fire department, and J. W. Chute City Electrician. The officials held office under the old charter.

Murder in the First Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Charles Dean, the Chinese half-breed, who killed a Chinese girl known as Ah Gow on February 14th, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree. The jury fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life.

Ventura's National Guard.

VENTURA, May 3.—Late this afternoon Colonel J. R. Berry, Seventh Regiment, ordered Captain Browne to assemble Company H at once, to be held in readiness to move to San Francisco.

Price of Beer Advanced.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Brewers' Association of Chicago has advanced the price of beer to $5 per barrel.

"Papa, when a horse laughs he kicks up his heels, doesn't he?"

"I guess so."

"Well, old Bill has just laughed at Bennie. Won't you come out and carry him in?"—New York Truth.

SERIOUS FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Flames Break Out in the Old "Call" Building on Clay Street.

Printing Establishment of Francis, Valentine & Company Destroyed.

Several Other Firms Lose Heavily—The Stereotyping and Press Rooms of the "Morning Call" Flooded With Water and Rendered Useless for the Time Being.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—About 11 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the upper portion of the old three-story brick building at 317 Clay street, between Sansome and Montgomery, which until recently was occupied by the editorial and composing rooms of the "Morning Call." The stereotyping plant of that paper is still on the first floor of the building, and its valuable perfecting presses are located in the basement. The flames spread through the building with great rapidity, gutting the printing establishment of Francis, Valentine & Co., one of the largest printing houses on the Coast, devoting most of its attention to theatrical and bill work. The loss of Francis, Valentine & Co. is almost total and is impossible to estimate, but is not placed at less than $10,000.

Frank Eastman & Co., printers on the second floor, were nearly burned out and their reserve stock damaged by fire and water to the extent of $5,000. Buswell & Co, bookbinders, also suffered severely, as did also Paul Brunnatt, a gunsmit, who occupied a store on the ground floor.

The stereotype and press rooms of the "Call" were flooded and rendered useless for the time being, though it is believed that none of the machinery has been seriously damaged.

The works of the Commercial Light and Power Company were damaged to a considerable extent.

The loss on the building, which belonged to the P. J. Thomas estate, is fixed at about $8,000. A conservative estimate of the total loss caused by the fire, which was not extinguished until long after midnight, is $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

As soon as the other daily papers learned of the misfortune which had befallen the "Call" each and all placed their presses and stereotyping departments at the disposal of that journal. The offer of the "Chronicle" was accepted, and the "Call" will be issued from the "Chronicle" press rooms to-morrow morning.

The old structure in which the fire occurred has been thrice visited by fire within the last few years, and each time the loss has been heavy. It has now been practically gutted, and will probably be condemned by the fire underwriters.

Besides the firms named above, Blake, Moffatt & Towne, the wholesale paper dealers, sustained some loss, chiefly by water.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Meeting at San Francisco to Arrange for a California Exhibit.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The commission recently appointed by Governor Budd to make arrangements for sending an exhibit to the Omaha Exposition held its first meeting in the office of M. H. de Young to-day at noon. Mr. de Young, who was named by the Governor as Commissioner-General to represent the State, presided, and the other members of the commission were present as follows: W. H. Mills, representing the Board of Trade; Robert McMurray, Wendell Easton, G. M. Wooster of San Jose.

Commissioner-General de Young called the attention of the other Commissioners to the importance of immediate action if the State proposed to do anything at all. The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition would, he said, open in Omaha June 1st, and there was very little time. "Now, gentlemen," he asked, "where is this money to come from? I for one am ready to contribute."

Mr. Easton said he did not think that the commission should be expected to go into its own pockets for the $10,000 that would be needed. He suggested that a popular subscription be raised.

Mr. Mills said the people were wedded to the idea of giving a semi-centennial exposition in this State and that money was also being raised for the wounded. He added that the State Board of Trade had no funds that could be used for this purpose.

It was agreed that the State Mining Bureau's collection should be sent to Omaha, and if possible the State Horticultural exhibit.

Commissioner-General de Young was appointed a committee to ascertain if authority could be had to take the Mining Bureau's exhibit, and Mr. McMurray was requested to ascertain what the Horticultural Bureau could do. The commission adjourned until to-morrow.

TRAGEDY IN NEVADA.

A Hotel Keeper Terribly Stabbed by a Crazy Sheepherder.

WINNEMUCCA (Nev.), May 3.—Frank Germain, manager of the Lafayette Hotel was terribly stabbed last night by a Basque sheepherder named Jose Miguel Rementeria. The latter had been acting strangely, and was brought here for medical treatment.

When Germain went to the man's room to give him some medicine last night Rementeria jumped from behind the door and stabbed Germain sixteen times with a pocketknife. Germain's cries for assistance brought a number of men from the barroom of the hotel, and the frenzied Basque was overpowered and taken to jail. His actions since his arrest lead to the belief that he is insane. Germain's wounds are serious, but the doctors have hopes that they will not prove fatal.

SAN DIEGO'S TREASURER.

If He Does Not Resign, His Bondsmen Will Try to Oust Him.

SAN DIEGO, May 3.—It is probable that County Treasurer J. W. Thompson will tender his resignation to-morrow, and should he not do so, his bondsmen express a determination to take steps to oust him from office.

Recently, on an examination being made of the bonds of various county officials, it was found that the sureties on $40,000 of the $100,000 bond furnished by Treasurer Thompson were unsatisfactory. He was requested to furnish new sureties to the extent of $40,000. The other bondsmen then placed J. D. Rush in the Treasurer's office as deputy, and a partial examination was made. This disclosed an apparent shortage of $1,700 in some of the minor State funds.

It is thought that if the Treasurer resigns the matter will not go to the courts.

SANTA CRUZ POWDER WORKS.

No Evidence That Explosion Was Caused by Spanish Spy.

SANTA CRUZ, May 3.—No definite evidence has been obtained to substantiate the rumor that the recent explosion in the powder mills here was caused by Spanish spies.

The output is now 5,000 pounds of smokeless and 12,000 pounds of brown powder daily. The only delay caused by the disaster will be in the manufacture of infantry smokeless, but there is enough of this now on hand to supply 60,000 men for three months. The powder used by the American ships at Manila was made here.

Murderer Ebanks.

SAN QUENTIN, May 3.—J. J Ebanks, who was convicted in San Diego of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Still, and whose death sentence has been extended several times, left the prison this morning in charge of Sheriff Jennings, who will take the murderer to San Diego to be resentenced. Ebanks has been in a sullen temper for some time, and when he was taken from his cell this morning he was securely handcuffed.

May Get a Stay of Execution.

SAN QUENTIN, May 3.—Thomas Flannelly, the Redwood City parricide, will probably not be hanged on May 27th. The murderer's mother and sister are making a strong fight in his behalf, and will delay the execution by carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court. Attorney Boardman is now preparing an appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court.

DEWEY TO BE JUSTLY REWARDED.

(Continued from First Page.)

the various rendezvousing points, the mustering in necessarily will take from two days to ten or more, according to the size of the States' quota. One regiment a day is considered very fair progress. The officials are now giving their attention to questions of mobilization, transportation and subsistence, and by the time the soldiers are ready to move, these questions will have been settled.

Chickamauga and Washington have been absolutely decided upon as volunteer army concentration points. At least one other Eastern point will be chosen, probably either New York or Pennsylvania.

ARIZONA TO THE FRONT.

The First State to Begin Mustering in Volunteers for the War.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—According to advices received at the Adjutant-General's office of the War Department, the mustering of volunteers into the service of the United States began in Arizona yesterday at the regular army posts in the Territory. Arizona has the honor therefore of being the first commonwealth in which mustering was begun for the war. The recruiting was for Colonel Leonard Wood's regiment of mounted riflemen, of which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department is to be the Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Massachusetts State volunteers will be formally mustered into service to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD

Two Regiments Which Can Assemble in Twenty-Four Hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The following message was to-day telegraphed to Senators White and Perkins at Washington by Governor Budd:

"California has seventeen fine additional companies of infantry of the National Guard in good condition, which can be assembled at San Francisco on twenty-four hours' notice. They consist of two regiments, one of eight companies, well drilled and disciplined. Urge their acceptance by the United States as volunteers. If the National Government will refurnish the National Guard with the uniforms and equipments advanced by this State, or pay for same promptly, we can reorganize and reclothe guard within thirty days. Try at least to have them accept four companies more, so as to allow us to furnish three full regiments of infantry of twelve companies each."

The announcement that the Government would probably send Pacific Coast troops to the Philippines as soon as possible after Commodore Dewey's report has been received created considerable excitement in this city. The officers of the various departments at army headquarters eagerly read the Associated Press dispatch which conveyed the first intimation of the Government's action, and evinced the liveliest interest in this new chance for active service. In the absence of General Merriam, who is in command of the Department of California, now at Vancouver Barracks, nothing definite could be learned as to what, if any, instructions had been received or given, but his subordinates stated that they were fully prepared to dispatch the requisite number of men as soon as the demand is made for them.

General Warfield of the National Guard stated that he had not received any instructions, but that California's quota would be ready and fully equipped for the journey to the Philippines, or anywhere else, within forty-eight hours after being notified.

TURKEY NEUTRAL.

The Porte So Notifies United States Minister Angell.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—The Porte has notified United States Minister Angell that Turkey will remain strictly neutral in the war between Spain and the United States.

The American Legation has received more than 2,000 offers of volunteers for the American navy, chiefly Greeks, who all declare themselves ready to pay their fare to the United States

"A little quarrel now and then helps a love affair."

"Yes; the lover quits buying roses and gets a chance to catch up with his board bill."—Chicago Record.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED AT MADRID.

(Continued from First Page.)

the Philippines under the protection of the British flag.

Captain-General Augusti wires that the British Consul called upon him to say that he would take the Chinese subjects to the Philippines under the protection of the British flag to safeguard their lives and property. The Captain-General added that a number of rich and influential Chinese at Manila had assured him that they were satisfied with the protection of Spain.

Moret, Minister for the Colonies, replied to Captain-General Augusti that there was no reason to accept the protectorate which the British Consul wished to exercise. The British Consul's offer had been communicated to the Powers.

The Government apparently sees some deep-laid machination on the part of Great Britain, for the official note says: "This news caused surprise, although people are accustomed to the methods of those who direct British interests."

The question is asked: "What can be the object of the British request? China is not in a position to expect this or any other protectorate, but the British take it upon themselves to be the protectors of the Celestial Empire against the French, Russians and Germans, undoubtedly to acquire a new title to the protectorate of Chinese in the Philippines. The Spanish Government cannot accept the rule offered it, and rejects the proposition at the same time informing the Powers who are not disposed to allow Great Britain to protect China that they have squadrons in the far East themselves for that purpose."

IN PARLIAMENT.

Senor Salmeron Makes an Attack Upon the Government.

MADRID, May 3.—The floors and galleries of the Cortes were crowded at to-day's sitting, and some lively scenes ensued. Senor Salmeron said that before questioning the Government the house ought to pay its tribute of admiration to the Spanish sailors at Cavite, adding:

"When it has been ascertained how much blood has been shed and how much money expended, it will be necessary to establish the responsibility attaching to the crown as well as to the least citizen."

Murmurs of protest folowed this remark.

The President of the Chamber called Senor Salmeron to order, and directed his attention to the article of the Constitution establishing the inviolability of the crown.

Senor Salmeron renewed his demands for an explanation of the cause of the reverse the fleet had sustained.

Just at this moment General Weyler entered the chamber and seated himself between the Republican and Carlist groups.

Salmeron continued, deploring the unpatriotic attitude of the Conservatives, and attributed the country's ills to the "worn regime under which we live."

He concluded: "We expend millions to maintain the monarchy, but have not enough to buy ironclads. Whoever will destroy the existing regime will be a great patriot."

This declaration was received with loud Conservative protests.

Senor Sagasta made a determined reply, which was loudly applauded by a majority of the chamber. He began by deploring the fact that the Spaniards were not united, "in the present circumstances, when the country is involved in a war forced upon it."

If it ever were criminal to attack the fatherland, he said, it was surely more so now. Eulogizing the men who had fallen in battle, he declared it imperative that Spaniards should show themselves energetic, and he appealed to all parties to unite. He begged the chamber to adopt the necessary war credits. "I ask it," he said, "in the name of the soldiers and in the name of the fatherland."

Senor Sagasta declared that the Republican system did not deserve the praises Senor Salmeron bestowed upon it.

"The United States is a republic," he said, "yet it employed toward Spain a policy of a kind so base that the world has never seen before. It does not dare to make war face to face. It seeks by indirect methods to do Spain an injury. I am certain the United States would be pleased to see any uprising in Spain by the Republicans."

This was followed by loud Conservative cheers and Republican protests.

The Republicans and Carlists greeted Sagasta with angry denunciations, shaking their fists and giving other marks of disapproval, while the Republicans and Monarchists exchanged hot recriminations. But the debate itself fell short of expectations, Senor Sagasta's reservation of the desired explanations depriving it of interest.

The heads of all political sections agreed not to oppose any measures the Government required to conduct the war.

The chief interest attached to the speech of Senor Jose Canalejas, who declared that he belonged to no political party, and could speak with entire independence.

The editor of "El Heraldo" severely criticised the unpreparedness of the Government. He said that he learned while on his visit to America and Cuba that the Americans meant war, and were rapidly preparing for it, being perfectly acquainted with Spain's means of attack and defense, "but," he said, "had the Spanish Government not been so yielding, and had it confronted the Yankees with a powerful army, they would never have gone to war." He said he considered it preferable to give Cuba independence than embark on a foreign war without proper preparation.

It is believed the Government intends to close the Parliament as soon as the budget is voted. Senor Gassett's proposal to vote censure upon the Government is likely to produce a warm debate. The minority, though small, is in possession of brains far above the average of the Deputies.

"La Correspondencia de Espana" handsomely withdraws its previous discourteous reference to foreign journalists, explaining that they were only intended to apply to such as were deliberately unfair to the Spanish cause.

Madrid is quiet to-night.

In the Senate Admiral Beranger, after an eloquent eulogy of the seamen who died at Manila, offered his services to the Government unconditionally.

Senor Sanchez Toca violently protested against the breach of international law involved in the capture of Spanish ships by the United States warships before war had been declared, and characterized America's conduct as amounting to piracy.

Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, explained that a state of siege had been declared "because certain elements had sought to turn the misfortunes of the country to their own advantages by trying to arouse political passions."

Marshal Campos offered the Government his unconditional support.

Mgr. Herreria, Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, said he spoke because he desired to stir up the public mind against the cowardly Americans. He declared that the Spanish nation were the "victims of the power of gold."

Senor Gullon, Foreign Minister, thanked Mgr. Hereria for his patriotic speech.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

Causing Spain as Much Uneasiness as the War With the U. S.

LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphing Tuesday says:

There is no longer any doubt that the internal situation is causing the Government almost as much uneasiness as the external. Last night's demonstration was one of the most serious in some time, since those openly participating showed their revolutionary tendencies. Cries were raised of "Down Carlos," "Long live the republic," and "Long live Weyler."

The first move of the demonstrators, over a thousand strong, was to the house of General Weyler, with the object of cheering him. He did not appear, and the crowd then went to the residence of Senor Sagasta, where the Ministers were in conference, and shouted in favor of his resignation. Senor Aguilera, Civil Governor of Madrid, broke up the procession, with the aid of the police, who were badly stoned and had to charge the crowd. The authorities thereupon met with Senor Aguilera, who announced his intention of resigning, saying that it cost him great trouble to repress such manifestations, and that he was not able to answer for order with the powers at his disposal.

Thereupon the edict was issued, placing Madrid under martial law, and the Military Governor, Governor Daban, received stringent orders from General Correa, the Minister of War, for the preservation of peace.

Meanwhile the Cabinet council is discussing the political situation in Spain. Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, and General Corea are strongly in favor of an immediate suspension of the constitutional guarantees, a step which requires closing the Cortes. The other members of the Cabinet, however, consider this inconvenient at the present moment, because it would wipe out many years' history of the Liberal party. There is a general belief that a total Cabinet crisis is imminent, and it will particularly end in a considerable modification of the present Government, possibly in the formation of a national ministry under the Presidence of Marshal Martinez Campos. In any case, Parliament is certain to be closed shortly.

The events of the last few days have have undoubtedly increased the popularity of General Weyler, who favors an out and out war policy. At the same time there is no real ground for anticipating that he will come to the head of affairs. General Weyler is notorious, but not a prominent person in Spanish politics. Politicians and the people at large have been paying little attention to him recently. His party is composed of a few persons of no very high standing. Moreover, everyone recognizes that Weyler's cruelty in Cuba and his policy as to the reconcentrados largely contributed to bring about the present state of affairs, while his alleged notorious laxity with regard to public money has made him much disliked. Public opinion is always likely to mistrust him, and he is unpopular with the Queen Regent.

The country en masse is opposed to the idea of a republic. The people prefer Don Carlos or anything to such a change. They had enough of the republic in 1873. The indignation which is felt at present is not against the present dynasty, but against the Government and the politicians in general.

If a military dictatorship should come it would most probably be under the Queen Regent, and possibly General Martinez Campos. Even General Polavieja has more chance than General Weyler. Such a dictatorship would take the form of conferring the Premiership on one of these Generals with full power.

The Madrid correspondent of the "Evening News" cables the following message to his paper:

"Although Premier Sagasta's conferences with the Queen Regent and Liberal leaders Montero and Rios, led to rumors of the formation of a national Government, the facts are that Senor Sagasta placed the situation before the Queen Regent, explaining that the significance of the events in the Philippine Islands indicated certain possible solutions for the future. Thereupon the Queen expressed continued confidence in the Government, which will continue as now constituted for the present.

"Senors Gamazo and Montero express the opinion that the present Cabinet should continue in power.

"The Ministers met at Senor Sagasta's residence yesterday evening, and the Premier communicated to them the results of his interview with the Queen Regent.

"The Queen Regent and the Cabinet have agreed that the Cortes should continue in session.

"The patriotic feeling here is increasing.

"The Spanish officials say that when Commodore Dewey demanded the surrender of the Spanish guns, torpedoes and so forth, Governor-General Augusti replied: "Come and face them."

NO SURRENDER.

Spain Will Continue the War With Greater Vigor.

LONDON, May 3.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid that there is no surrender in Ministerial circles or among the populace. On the contrary, it is added that the war is to be pursued with greater vigor.

The special dispatch adds that it is even stated at Madrid by those who are responsible for the naval movements that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on equal terms with a supeior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

Continuing, the dispatch says: "Until an engagement is fought, no proposal for intervention will be listened to."

According to special dispatches received here this afternoon, the Queen Regent of Spain has telegraphed the Pope on the subject of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila, saying: "The Spanish nation is calm, but resolved to resist to the bitter end."

Her majesty also begs the Pontiff to bless the Spanish arms.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON.

LONDON, May 3.—A Cadiz dispatch says that the second Spanish squadron, consisting of the warships Pelayo, Alfonso XIII. and Victoria and a number of smaller vessels, have nearly completed its preparations for active service. It is reported, however, that great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, owing to lack of money. The British engineers have refused to serve on board of them, owing, it is said, to the belief that they are liable to heavy punishment under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Guarda has, it is announced, taken fourteen guns on board, and is now on a trial cruise.

THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

Spanish Papers Criticise Government for Lack of Preparation.

MADRID, May 3.—Commenting upon the battle of Manila, "El Nacional," which is the organ of the Weylerite party, says:

"Yesterday, when the first intelligence arrived, nothing better occurred to Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, than to send to all the newspapers comparative statistics of the two contending squadrons. By this comparison he sought to direct public attention to the immense superiority of a squadron of ironclads over a squadron of wooden vessels, dried by the heat in those latitudes. Spain undoubtedly sees therein the heroism of our marines, but she also and above all sees the nefarious crime of the Government. It is unfair to blame the enemy for possessing forces superior to ours, but what is worthy of being blamed with all possible vehemence is this infamous Government, which allowed our inferiority without neutralizing it by means of preparation."

With reference to the catastrophe, "El Nacional" continues: "A good battery off Corregidor Island, with great reflectors and guns capable of sweeping the seas for miles around, would have kept the American squadron out of the bay. In Correrglidor there were only a few wretched guns taken from the warships a few days ago. This is the truth. Our sailors have been basely delivered over to the grapeshot of the Yankees, a fate nobler and more worthy of respect than those baneful Ministers who brought about the first victory and its first victims."

"El Heraldo de Madrid" says: "It was no caprice of the fortunes of war. From the very first cannon shot our fragile ships were at the mercy of the formidable hostile squadron. They were condemned to fall, one after another, under the fire of the American batteries, powerless to strike, and were defended only by the valor in the breasts of their sailors."

"El Heraldo," referring further on to the extent of the disaster, says: "We cannot define it. The Government has not defined it for the information of the country; and although the greater portion of yesterday's Cabinet council was devoted to the subject, the Government has refused to issue even a note, leaving us in ignorance respecting its views on this fateful event. There is nothing rash in the supicion that the Government's attitude in this matter is a desire to hide a part of the truth. This, however, is a baneful mistake."

"El Liberal" demands that Parliament insists on having light thrown upon the causes of the Manila disaster.

THE MANILA FIGHT.

Naval and Military Lessons to be Learned From It.

BERLIN, May 3.—The comment here on the Manila fight largely concerns the naval and military lessons to be learned from it.

The "Nord Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" says: "Every Government can learn therefrom not to tolerate antiquated vessels in its navy, since it is certain that their crews are predestined to perish at the first encounter."

The semi-official papers deny the rumors, First, that Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph have arrived at an agreement respecting neutrality and the possibility of intervention; second, that the German ships will be more serevely searched for contraband than any other nationalities, and, third, that Germany and France have protested against the occupation of the Philippines.

PROBABLE MEETING OF THE ATLANTIC FLEETS.

LONDON, May 3.—While Manila is cut off there is almost as great silence respecting the exact situation of affairs on the Atlantic. The papers indulge in all kinds of speculation as to the probable meeting of the fleets on the ocean and cannot bring themselves to believe that Admiral Sampson's entire fleet has been withdrawn from Havana, as it is considered quite strong enough to divide without running extravagant risks.

Interest for the moment has shifted to Madrid, which appears to be on the eve of a military pronunciamento, General Weyler is the popular idol. He has, however, no actual command at present and therefore cannot pronounce in his own person.

It is probable that the censorship hides the real gravity of the situation. It is extremely likely that martial law has been proclaimed in other big cities. Energetic measures on the part of the Government, especially if a scapegoat can be found, may stave off a possible outburst, but the scenes in the Cortes indicate a very ugly temper on the part of the populace.

Suit Against State Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The Court of Appeals to-day sustained the order of dismissal in the suit for $2,272 80 of C. W. Smith, receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, against the State of California to recover railroad taxes paid under protest.

Wisconsin's Mammoth Monolith.

The great Wisconsin monolith, 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base and 4 feet square at the top, may be set up on the lake front of Milwaukee to mark the coming semi-centennial of Statehood. This stone was taken from the red sandstone quarries of F. Prentice, at Houghton Point, Wis., and it was originally proposed to send it to the Chicago Exposition as a Wisconsin exhibit. But engineering and financial reasons prevented, and it has been left at the quarry until the present time. A movement is now on foot to ship it by water to Milwaukee, and there erect it. Plans and estimates have been made, and it is estimated that $40,000 to $50,000 will do the work. The claim is made that the stone is ten feet longer than any recorded single stone quarried in the world.

"How can one tell whether or not a man has wheels in his head?"

"By the spokes that come from his mouth, my boy."—Judge.