

DEWEY ISSUES AN ULTIMATUM

GIVES CAPT. GEN. AUGUSTI TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO COMPLY.

Demands All Warlike Stores and Entire Stock of Coal in Charge of Government Officials—Believed in Madrid That the Government Has Ordered Augusti to Comply—Dewey Demands Surrender of All Spanish Warships—Threatens to Bombard Ports if the Demand is Refused—Spaniards Cut the Cable Near Manila.

London, May 3.—Commodore Dewey, according to a dispatch from Madrid, gave Capt. Gen. Augusti twenty-four hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of government officials. The ultimatum asserted that money levy would be made upon Manila. The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Capt. Gen. Augusti to comply with the demand, no other course being open. Grave events may follow public knowledge of this compliance.

Madrid, May 3.—El Liberal says Commodore Dewey of the United States squadron in the Philippines, has demanded the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the archipelago, threatening to bombard the ports if the demand is refused.

London, May 3.—A dispatch from Hongkong says: Commodore Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut at or near Manila.

Hongkong, May 3.—There is no news of the American squadron beyond a private telegram from Capt. Concha of the Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria, to his children at a convent school here, mentioning that firing has been heard in the direction of Corregidor island. It is assumed from this that the Americans were reconnoitering the entrance and trying the southern side of the island, which is six miles wide, and surrounded by rocks and shoals, though not believed to be mined. There is no news either of the Spanish squadron, but, according to the latest advices it could not take the offensive in any case.

SHAFTER WILL COMMAND.

The Invading Army of Cuba Will Be Under His Command.
Tampa, Fla., May 3.—Brig. Gen. J. F. Shafter and J. R. Shafter received telegrams from Washington to-night informing that the president would to-day send in three names as major generals of volunteers. Both will, however, it is said accompany the United States troops to Cuba.

It is the general belief in the army circles that the command of the expedition will devolve on Gen. Shafter with Gen. Wade in command of the first division and Gen. Coppinger of the second. It is believed that Gen. Coppinger will be here by Wednesday. Brigade formation of the troops assembled here were completed to-day by Gen. Shafter. Three brigades of infantry are formed.

EFFECTIVE INDEED.

English Steamer Has Reason to Know That There is a Blockade.
From the London Times correspondent on board the flagship New York, off Moro Castle, Havana, via Key West, Fla., May 3.—The effectiveness of the blockade was again demonstrated at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when the flagship overhauled the English tramp steamer Strathdee of Glasgow and learned that she had already been twice boarded by boats from the Castine and Nashville. Her captain was most amiable under the circumstances. He was from Progresso, Mex., on his way to Sagua. The latter is not a blockaded port, but he will undoubtedly be held up several times before he reaches there, as several of the squadron lie in his course.

KIND WORDS FOR DEWEY.

London Paper Says He is a Worthy Disciple of the Heroic Farragut.
London, May 3.—The Daily Mail in an editorial on the engagement at Manila says: "It was in Nelson's words 'not victory, but annihilation' and it proved Commodore Dewey a worthy disciple of the heroic Farragut. It is characteristic of the American race to be generous to the weak and as the president is averse to useless bloodshed, he will doubtless meet Spain whose honor is now saved, in a generous spirit."

CONGRATULATIONS.

The Parnellites Woe Them to the President.
London, May 3.—The Parnellite members of parliament have sent the following dispatch to President McKinley:

"In the names of millions of Irishmen the Parnellite members of the house of commons send you their congratulations on the brilliant victory of the American fleet."
—John Redmond."

Fatal Renaway.

Bozeman, Mont., May 3.—A serious accident occurred in the valley some distance from Bozeman, whereby two ranchers named James and Thomas O'Brien were killed. The team ran away on a grade and the wagon overturned.

Dewey Wants the Warships.

Madrid, May 3.—Liberal says Dewey has demanded surrender all Spanish vessels in Archipelago, threatening to bombard ports if refused. Formation of a national ministry is possible.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.
St. Paul, May 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.14@1.16; No. 2 Northern, \$1.08@1.11. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2.12@2.30; No. 3, \$2@2.14. Oats—No. 3 white, \$2@2.14; No. 3, \$2@2.34. Barley and rye—Sample barley, \$2@2.38; No. 2 rye, \$4@5.50; No. 3 rye, \$2@2.50. Seeds—No. 1 flax, \$1.26@1.27; timothy, \$1.10@1.15; red clover, \$3@3.00.

Duluth, Minn., May 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.18 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 1-2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.11 1-2; to arrive, No. 1 hard, \$1.18 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 1-2; May, No. 1 hard, \$1.19 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.18 1-2; July, No. 1 hard, \$1.15 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.14 1-2; September, No. 1 hard, \$5 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$4 3-4; oats, \$3 1-2@2.9 1-2; rye, to arrive, \$9 1-2; barley, 37c; flax, cash, \$1.27 1-2; May, \$1.28.

Chicago, May 3.—Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red, \$1.18 1-2; No. 3 red, \$1.12; No. 2 hard, \$1.10; No. 3 hard, \$1.05; No. 2 spring, \$1.10; No. 3 spring, \$1.05@1.15; No. 1 Northern spring, \$1.23 1-2. Corn—No. 2, \$4 1-2; No. 3, \$4 1-4. Oats—No. 2, \$2 1-4@2.9 3-4; No. 3, \$2 1-4.

Minneapolis, May 3.—Wheat—May opened at \$1.13 and closed at \$1.13 1-4; July opened at \$1.10 5-8 and closed at \$1.10 1-2. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.16; No. 1 Northern, \$1.14; No. 2 Northern, \$1.08.

Milwaukee, May 3.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 3-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.11; May, \$1.16 1-4; July, \$1.14 1-4. Oats lower at \$1.14@1.32c. Rye lower; No. 1, 60c. Barley lower; No. 2, 50c; sample, 47@50c.

Chicago, May 3.—Hogs—Light, \$3.75@3.95; mixed, \$3.85@4.05; heavy, \$3.85@4.05; rough, \$3.85@3.90. Cattle—Beef, \$4@5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.65; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.70@4.75. Sheep—Natives, \$4.70; Westerns, \$3.90@4.60; lambs, \$4@5.60.

New Brighton, Minn., May 3.—Hogs, \$3.50@3.85. Cattle—Bulls, \$3.50; canners, \$2.10; cows, \$3.60; heifers, \$3.60@4.25; stockers, \$4@4.60; yearlings, \$4.25@4.90; calves, \$4@4.90.

South St. Paul, May 3.—Hogs—\$3.30@3.85. Cattle—Cows, \$2.25@3.75; steers, \$4.37 1-2@4.60; stockers, \$4.45@4.85; heifers, \$3.40@3.70; bulls, \$2.65@3.25; calves, \$4.25.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 3.—Hogs—\$3.75@3.90. Cattle—Canners, \$2.10; cows, \$3.55; heifers, \$3.85@4.25; bulls, \$3@3.75; stockers, \$3.80@4.75; yearlings, \$4.25@4.90; calves, \$4@4.90. Sheep, \$3.00@4.35.

GEN. MASON DEAD.

Death at Last Claims the Third Infantry's Gallant Old Colonel.
St. Paul, May 3.—Gen. E. C. Mason died at his residence here Saturday in his sixty-seventh year. His death had been almost hourly expected for several days. On Easter Sunday, while in attendance at service at the House of Hope church, he received a violent attack of heart disease, fainting from the shock. He was conveyed to his home and, while still prostrated, about a week later was stricken with paralysis. Other complications followed and finally a severe attack of pneumonia resulted, which was the immediate and direct cause of his death. Gen. Mason served through the war of the rebellion with distinction. In 1895 he was retired, having reached the age limit. He was then serving as colonel of the Third Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling. He was made a brevet brigadier general in 1890.

Will Be Tried in Meeker County.
Granite Falls, Minn., May 3.—John Tiberg of Lac qui Parle county, convicted of the murder of Ole Johnson, and who was granted a new trial by Judge Powers a few weeks ago, was brought down from there by Sheriff Smith, with his attorney, A. J. Volstead, appeared before Judge Powers and asked for a change of venue, as it was thought impossible to have a fair and impartial trial in that county. The prayer was granted and the case transferred to Litchfield.

Fowler Is Cleared.
Madison, Wis., May 3.—The jury in the federal court returned a verdict of not guilty in the case against Homer T. Fowler, ex-president of the Northwestern National Bank of Superior, charged with misappropriation of funds of the bank. A score or more of witnesses have been here from Superior. This also disposes of the case against his brother, Walter T. Fowler, indicted on a similar charge.

A Child Crushed.
Sioux City, May 3.—Mary McCain, eight years old, daughter of Mrs. W. E. McCain of Deadwood, S. D., was killed in a horrible manner at Salix, on the Sioux City & Pacific railway. Her mother fell asleep, and the little girl went out on the platform. She fell off, and the train after awhile backed up to find her. She was not seen in time to stop the train from running over and mauling her body.

Visited Wisconsin's Soldiers.
Milwaukee, May 3.—Between twenty and twenty-five thousand people visited Camp Harvey at the state fair grounds, where the Wisconsin national guard volunteers are encamped. Excursions were run from different parts of the state, and nearly all the visitors took advantage of the opportunity of visiting the camp.

Safe at Venice.
Venice, May 3.—Eugene Higgins of New York, on his yacht Veruna, has arrived from Trieste. There are fourteen persons in the party. They will remain until after the war with Spain is over.

Speedy Justice.
Madison, Wis., May 3.—William Bestler and William Fuller, the two robbers arrested at Waukesha for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Black Earth Wednesday night, have pleaded guilty to the crime. They were sentenced to life imprisonment and were taken to Waupun immediately. They landed in the prison thirty hours after the crime was committed. Both made a full confession to the sheriff and district attorney. They admit everything but each puts the actual killing on the other.

LANDING OF TROOPS IN CUBA

ARRANGEMENTS ARE SLOWLY AND SURELY BEING MADE.

Fleet of Steamers Having a Carrying Capacity of 6,000 Troops Waiting at the Wharves at Tampa—Not Believed That Embarkation Will Take Place Before Sunday—Julio Sangullu Raises a Cavalry Regiment Composed of Native Cubans—Completion of Fortifications at Tampa Bay Being Rapidly Pushed.

Tampa, May 3.—Two hundred native Cubans who have been quietly enlisted in New York city by Gen. Julio Sangullu, have arrived here. They will be formed into a cavalry regiment, and under the leadership of the famous Cuban who enlisted them, will probably embark for Cuba with the American troops. The rest of the regiment will be made up of Cubans from Tampa and vicinity. The New Yorkers created a sensation as they marched down the street in a body, and they were followed for blocks by a perfect mob of excited Cubans.

Slowly but surely arrangements are being made for the landing of an American force in Cuba. The plant system gave formal notice to the government that its steamers, the Olivette and Florida, both of which are in port here, were at the disposal of the government for use as troop ships. The Mascotto, of the same line, will be turned over to-day. By Friday the following fleet is expected to be in waiting at the wharves.

at Tampa for the reception of the United States troops: The Florida, Olivette and Mascotto, of the Plant line; the Alamo and Comalo, of the Mallory line; the Aransas and possibly the Lampasas, of the Morgan line, and the Allegheny and Berkshire, of the Merchants and Miners' line. These boats all have been contracted for and have a carrying capacity of about 6,000 troops. It is not believed, however, that embarkation will take place before Sunday. Much remains to be done in the way of gathering ammunition and supplies, and several days must elapse before all is in readiness. It is believed that the force will be made up of 3,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and ten batteries of artillery, in all close to 5,000 men. Only one regiment of cavalry, the Ninth, is now in camp at Tampa, but the Tenth, now at Chickamauga, will, it is believed, be brought down here to fill out the quota.

The fortifications at Egmont and Mullet Keys, commanding the south channel of Tampa bay, and on which work has been rapidly pushed, are now practically complete and ready for the mounting of the guns. Most of these, it is said, will be of the eight-inch caliber and such others as are at hand, the urgency of the situation not permitting the delay which would be unavoidable if heavy guns were to be mounted.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Some Plan of Vigorous Action in New York Being Arranged.
Key West, May 3.—More naval officers from the big ships were ashore than at any time since the fleet sailed for Cuban waters. Although the blockade is still being maintained by the smaller cruisers, an important movement is being planned. What it is, however, can only be conjectured. The day has been barren of actual news. The Cuban colony here is developing great activity. A mass meeting was held to perfect arrangements for the departure of about 250 patriots who will go to Tampa and thence to Cuba when the army moves over to the island. This party will act in concert with the United States regulars, but its members will serve here in the capacity of scouts, though members of the regular army. The party will be under the direction of Col. Mendez.

MUSTERING MINNESOTA MEN.

Work Will Commence at Once and Be Pushed Rapidly.
St. Paul, May 3.—Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, of the Second cavalry, arrived in St. Paul yesterday morning from his home, Lexington, Ky., and took up temporary quarters in the Ryan hotel. He will begin mustering in the Minnesota volunteers as United States soldiers probably this morning, as fast as the men pass their physical examination under Maj. A. H. Ely. Lieut. Leonbauer will meanwhile hurry preparations for equipping the three new regiments completely. It is understood that the examination will be less strict than usual though the men will find it rigid enough. Much of the red tape will be eliminated.

BITTER FOR SAGASTA.

He Carries News of America's Victory to the Queen Regent.
London, May 3.—An official news agency dispatch from Madrid says: Senor Sagasta has gone to the palace. It is understood that the object is to communicate with the queen regent dispatches announcing that the town of Cavite has been razed and the unfortified part of Manila burned. The Americans fired petroleum bombs. An extraordinary cabinet council has been convoked for 7 o'clock this evening.

Death of a Pioneer.

Caledonia, Minn., May 3.—Milton B. Metcalf, aged sixty-five years, an old and respected citizen, died at his home in this city of kidney trouble. He will be buried under the auspices of the G. A. R. He leaves a wife and two children.

Hoping for Intervention.

London, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says all classes, especially politicians, hope for intervention of continental powers, especially Germany and Russia.

WILL CO-OPERATE.

Cuban and American Forces Will Combine to Whip the Spaniards.

St. Paul, May 1.—The New York Herald's special to the Pioneer Press from Tampa, Fla., says: It is no longer a secret that the Cuban and American forces are working in harmony to whip the Spaniards. Col. Emilio Nunez, head of all the important Cuban filibustering expeditions, arrived here this morning from Washington and was met by a member of Gen. Wade's staff, who escorted him to Gen. Wade's headquarters, where a lengthy conference was held. Information from authentic sources substantiates the report that this government is co-operating with the Cuban leaders, and that the first advance made on the Spaniards' forces will be under the men and artillery from this government.

Already there is a large number of Cuban volunteers here, who are well supplied with Winchester rifles and other war implements, who are awaiting the arrival of the Cuban leader before they join Gomez's forces. Nine car loads of guns and ammunition have arrived and are now en route for Port Tampa, and it is said that this war paraphernalia is for what Cubans there are in Tampa without equipments and for those on the island who have not been supplied.

Lieut. Whitney, U. S. A., landed near Caibarien two days ago for the purpose of interviewing Gen. Maximo Gomez to arrange for the co-operation of the insurgent forces with the United States troops.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

Regiments Are Heading Towards Fort Tampa.

Chickamauga, May 1.—It has been a bustling day among the artillerymen at Chickamauga Park. In pursuance of orders that were issued at Tampa and the day has been taken up in getting the men, horses and guns aboard the cars. Trains bearing these men and their equipments have been given the right of way and it is said they will arrive in Tampa in a few hours. The Ninth cavalry received peremptory orders to move at once and the men are packing up. It is stated that they will march to this city and take the train here in the morning. The Twenty-fourth infantry will leave by train direct from the Park.

It was learned that orders would be issued for the removal at once of the Twenty-fifth infantry and the Tenth cavalry, and a semi-official rumor is current that the Second cavalry and the Second infantry will go early next week.

FULL OF TORPEDOES.

Spaniards Say Americans Cannot Land on the Shores of Matanzas Bay.

Madrid, May 1.—In official circles it is not believed the Americans can effect a landing on the shores of Matanzas Bay as the bay is full of torpedoes. The reports cabled from Washington respecting the movements of the American army and fleet are considered as intended to hoodwink the Spanish government. The latest dispatches from Havana say it was the American warship Montgomery which went ashore off the coast of the Pinar del Rio and the ship grounded on the rocks near Colonados.

According to these dispatches three other warships succeeded in floating her, but the Montgomery is badly damaged.

There are great rejoicings in Havana at what is described as "the American repulse at Matanzas." It is not believed that the United States warships will venture to attack Manila.

DEWEY'S SQUADRON.

Report That It Was Sighted Off Bolinao.

Hongkong, May 1.—It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila to meet the American squadron. On the contrary it is asserted that the Spanish warships will remain in Manila bay to assist the forts.

It is reported from Manila that the American warships have been sighted off Bolinao where the rebellion broke out last February, but the weather has been too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the rebels. The insurgent chief Aguinaldo is coming to Hong Kong from Singapore. It is alleged that he absconded with a half million dollars, paid by the Spanish government for the other insurgent leaders. All Manila telegrams are censored and mail communication with Hong Kong has been suspended.

ARGENTINA'S POSITION.

Will Observe Neutrality but Reserves Liberty of Action Regarding Coal.
Buenos Ayres, May 1.—It is announced that the Argentine Republic will publish a decree of neutrality during the war between the United States and Spain, but it appears certain that the government will observe absolute liberty of action in regard to coal.

THE PARIS IS SAFE.

The American Liner Sighted Off Fire Island.
New York, May 1.—The American liner Paris has just been sighted east of Fire Island.

Dreadful News for a Father.
Deadwood, S. D., May 1.—The news was received by W. E. McCain, a merchant of this city, that his little daughter, en route to Wisconsin, had fallen from the train near Sioux City and was instantly killed.

Treaty of Peace Signed.
Managua, Nicaragua, May 1.—An earthquake shock passed through Nicaragua, moving north and south at a speed of about 800 metres per second. It partly destroyed a number of houses. On Wednesday, on board the United States steamer Alert, a preliminary treaty of peace was signed between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Brigade of Irishmen.
New York, May 1.—A letter has been sent to President McKinley by William Lyman, president of the Irish national alliance, offering to form an Irish brigade to assist the United States in the war against Spain.

Russia Is Jealous.
London, May 1.—The Standard's Moscow correspondent says Russia has received a severe blow in the suspected friendly agreement between the United States and England, charging America with ingratitude.

AN EARLY END TO THE WAR

THAT'S WHAT ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VICTORY MEANS.

This Opinion Finds Strong Support in Washington Official Circles—Only by Quickly Yielding to Our Demands Can Spain Now Hope to Save Her West Indian Possessions—Powers May Induce Spain to Give Up What is Now Regarded as a Hopeless Contest for Her.

Washington, May 3.—An open, freely expressed opinion by naval officers is that the decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean an early end to the war, without naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possession, and indications were strongly towards the slipping of the Philippines from her control.

It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands in Cuba could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with a situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting. The superiority of a superior fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific, and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered, the policy of more fighting upon the part of Spain promises nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers say this must prevail with the Spanish government and believe that an end of war, upon the basis of Cuban independence, is to follow soon, and that, too, without further noble opportunity for the American navy.

To Prove Its Power
and distinguish itself. In official circles it is regarded as almost certain that trouble of a most critical kind will confront the Sagasta government within Spain's own borders. It is pointed out that the Spanish people have been led to believe that their navy invincible and the bitter disappointment that will ensue over the result of the first engagement is likely to precipitate internal dissension if not a revolution.

Another result of Admiral Dewey's victory, it is thought, may be action on the part of the powers to induce Spain to abandon what is regarded as a hopeless contest for her. Representations may be made to Spain that she would better relinquish her hold upon Cuba than to risk losing all of her West Indian possessions and the Philippines as well. It is believed to be not unlikely that the representations will indicate that, since Spanish honor has been satisfied by a conflict, Spain can now yield to the inevitable and accept the good offices of the powers to bring about an adjustment.

SORE AT ENGLAND.

Done Are Developing an Anti-English Sentiment.

New York, May 3.—The Herald correspondent at Gibraltar says: I have been told the English yachts Weutonia and Santa Cecilia, which have just arrived, the latter from Cannes. They report that they were not troubled by Spanish torpedo boats. The destroyer Destructor to-day pursued the same reconnoitering tactics as on previous days. Naval men are beginning to ask what it means. There was a great patriotic demonstration at Linea, across the Spanish frontier. Anti-English feeling is spreading. There is a great display of Spanish colors, especially by women.

Cadiz, May 2.—A strong anti-English feeling prevails here, and in consequence English yachtsmen are avoiding this port, going to Lisbon instead. All ship movements are studiously concealed. Three Italian steamers have been purchased.

DONS TEAR THEIR HAIR.

Great Excitement Over the Serious News From the Philippines.
Madrid, May 3.—The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines and there is an immense gathering in the Calle de Sevilla. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but up to the present nothing more serious has occurred. At the theaters, cafes, and in front of newspaper offices people loudly lament the unpreparedness of Manila to resist the American warships, whose attack had long been expected. The Madrid police are determined to suppress all street demonstrations.

HORSES AND MULES.

Army at Chickamauga Badly in Need of These Equipments.
Chickamauga Park, Ga., May 3.—Sunday was the quietest day at Chickamauga Park since the mobilization of troops began. No troops arrived and none departed and no orders were received for any further movement south. The only order of any interest issued was by Quartermaster Lee, detailing Assistant Quartermaster Carson and three assistants to go through Middle Tennessee in search of horses and mules, the greatest difficulty having been experienced in securing these equipments for recruits.

Called an Extra Session.
Chester, Vt., May 3.—Gov. Groot has called an extra session of the legislature for May 5 to provide funds for the subsistence and the transportation of Vermont troops. The state militia will be mobilized on Saturday, May 7, at Brattleboro.

A Twenty-Year Sentence.
Milwaukee, May 3.—Antonio Ballistere, the Italian who shot and killed James Soukup in July, 1897, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at Waupun.

WAR SUMMARY.

Wednesday, April 27.

Germany refuses to issue a proclamation of neutrality. The powder mills at Santa Cruz, Cal., are blown up.

The class of '98 at West Point was graduated yesterday.

Spain's fleet is ordered from the Cape Verdes by Portugal.

Spain is anxious that a United States army be launched in Cuba.

The American liner Paris was met two days ago well out at sea.

Several more Spanish ships are captured by United States vessels.

Scarcity of food and yellow fever epidemics stare Havana in the face.

No Spanish ships, however, with provisions, succeed in running the blockade.

The correspondent of a New York newspaper, caught by Spaniards, may be shot.

A representative of the war department lands in Cuba on his way, to see Gen. Garcia.

Thursday, April 28.

An attack on Manila expected in two days.

Four of the six powers have declared their neutrality.

Yellow fever immunes wanted for service in Cuba.

Blockading squadron remains passive before Havana.

Spanish officers at Havana look on Cuba as lost to Spain.

The house commences the debate on the bill to provide funds for war purposes.

Spanish Steamer Bolivar captured by the Terror; \$60,000 in silver on board.

Gen. Miles and insurgent representatives confer regarding co-operation in an advance on Havana.

Matanzas bombarded and batteries destroyed. Believed that there was big loss of life among the Spaniards. United States fleet not touched.

Friday, April 29.

The \$50,000,000 war fund is almost exhausted.

The shelling of Matanzas causes much enthusiasm.

Troops concentrating at Tampa, Fla., for an advance on Cuba.

Prof. Moore assumes the office of assistant secretary of state.

France declares her neutrality. Portugal will fall in line to-day.

Financiers and capitalists will give the government financial support.

The Terror captures the Spanish steamer Guido after a desperate chase.

It is reported that sixty Spaniards were killed during the bombardment of Matanzas.

Saturday, April 30.

War revenue bill passes the house. A day of wild rumors and little action.

American liner Paris sighted off Fire Island.

The Spanish squadron at last leaves Cape Verde Islands.

No news from Admiral Sampson's blockading squadron.

Germany still holds off with her neutrality declaration.

United States squadron expected to reach the Philippines to-day.

Story of the bombardment of Cardenas was without foundation.

No longer a secret that Cuban and American forces will co-operate.

Congress will provide for the enlistment of 10,000 yellow fever immunes.

Minnesota's three regiments of volunteers go into camp at the state fair grounds.

Spanish story of the grounding of an American warship off the coast of Cuba was just as reliable as most Spanish yarns.

Monday, May 2.

Great victory in the Philippines. Spaniards are sore on Englishmen. Washington goes wild over the news. The Paris arrives safely in New York.

The Spanish loss is very heavy. The American loss is not known.

Belief entertained among officials that the victory means a speedy end to the war.

A crushing defeat is administered to Spain's Asiatic fleet by Commodore Dewey's squadron.