The Sun.

Partly cloudy; warmer; southerly winds.

VOL. LXV.—NO. 253. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1898.—COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ITALY'S CIVIL WAR

The Revolutionary Struggle in the Peninsula.

REBELS BESIEGING MILAN.

Fierce Fighting on the Housetops and in the Streets.

The Purpose Is Said to Be to Overthrow the Monarchy and Found a Republic on the Model of Switzerland—The Masses Arrayed Against the Troops—Soldiers Firing Explosive Bullets on Every Group in the Streets—The Worst Outrages of Anarchy Enacted by the Mobs—Uprising in Naples and Other Places—All Newspapers but One in Milan Suppressed—Strict Censorship Established in Italy—Revolutionists in Switzerland Talk of Marching into Italy to Help.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 11.—The Milan correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing last night, said: "I am unable at this moment to send more than a few words. A fresh and more rigid censorship has been established.

"The forced silence is most ominous. Any official accounts of the restoration of order must be received with all reserve. The rebels are besieging Milan."

It is well known that the outbreak in Italy arises from far deeper causes than the rise in the price of bread. This is merely a pretext, the last straw breaking the back of submission to a system which for more than a century has ground down the country.

The Government is endeavoring to repress the rising with stern severity. Its success depends upon the loyalty of the troops. If this breaks down an era of anarchy comparable with the French Revolution must be seriously apprehended.

The Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that it is believed that matters are steadily getting worse.

The Government is clearly not equal to the difficulties of the position, and there is great anxiety in political circles. Until further notice all the newspaper correspondents are forbidden to telegraph news of current Italian events.

VIENNA, May 10.—There is consternation in official circles here regarding events in Italy. It is known that the revolt is not merely Socialist agitation, but is largely an anti-dynastic movement.

The disorders have apparently encouraged an Italian outbreak at Lemberg, where those out of work tried to loot the bakers' shops. A bloody conflict with the police followed.

ROME, May 10.—The calm here continues, but troops patrol the populous quarters as a precaution. All the shops of gunsmiths and cutlers have been compulsorily closed, and no shows are permitted to be given.

Two Cabinet meetings were held to-day. The Ministers concur in their determination to stay at their posts as a duty to peaceable citizens.

They unanimously decided to continue the energetic policy of repression at all costs. It was also decided to proclaim a state of siege in Naples, Florence and Leghorn.

Travellers arriving from Milan report that the troops are firing on every group of persons in the streets. Fighting is going on from the roofs of houses and in the houses themselves, especially in the suburbs.

Many rebels since yesterday have been seen with rifles.

It is declared that from 100 to 200 persons were killed in the fighting on Saturday, more on Sunday, and the greatest number on Monday.

Many hundreds were wounded, and a majority of these are dying, the new bullet used by the troops having the effect of explosive bullets.

There have been lively fights at Porta Monforte, where the rebels had taken a stand in a monastery. After four hours' fighting 180 men surrendered.

Twenty-eight monks were found hidden in the cellar. They and about 270 other persons were made prisoners.

It is semi-officially declared that the King will prorogue Parliament to-morrow.

The *Popolo Romano* asserts that the disorder at Milan was part of a plan for concerted action on the part of the revolutionary elements in Italy, but the outbreak was premature. The police, the paper says, have seized complete correspondence on the subject in the house of a Milan woman who was intimate with a Socialist leader.

Fierce rioting occurred in Naples yesterday, where desperate conflicts took place between the people and the military in all quarters of the city. Tram cars were overturned and demolished by the mob, and gas lamps, trees, and electric lights were destroyed. The rioters made several attempts to erect barricades, but were frustrated by the police and troops, who fired into them and drove them back.

GENEVA, May 10.—A riotous demonstration took place at Lausanne, in the canton of Vaud, to-day. A telegram was read to the crowd, saying that revolution was triumphant in Turin, Italy, which city had been set on fire.

LUGANO, May 10.—Signor Rondosi, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has arrived here from Bellizona. He asserts that the rising is an organized revolution with the view to establishing a federal republic on the Swiss model. He declares that it is the intention to publish the suppressed *Italia del Popolo* at Chiasso. The latter place and Mendrisio are full of fugitives.

BERNE, May 10.—News is constantly arriving here of the terrible condition of affairs in Italy.

Fugitives are flocking across the frontier. Among the persons arrested at Milan are the Socialist Deputies Turati, Bissolati and Costa and the noted Russian artist, Anna Kulischeff.

There is only one newspaper that is allowed to be published in Milan, the *Corriere della Sera*. All the others have been suppressed. Most of the printers have struck in sympathy with their fellow workers.

The students of Pavia marched to Milan on Sunday, but were repulsed by the troops. They succeeded on Monday in entrenching themselves in a suburban Capuchin convent, whence they fired fusillades at the troops who were passing.

The latter summoned artillery, who made a breach in the convent walls. When they entered they found that the students had fled. All the Capuchin fathers were thereupon arrested and imprisoned.

Gen. Bava, the military commander, refused the Prefect's request for their release.

The accounts of the rioting are causing great excitement among the Italian workmen in Switzerland, especially at Lausanne, Geneva, and Neuchatel.

Meetings have been summoned to discuss the question of marching to the assistance of their comrades in Italy.

A thousand men paraded at Lausanne carrying a red flag draped with crape, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Long live the Revolution."

Some hundreds have actually started, with the avowed intention of crossing the frontier by way of the Simplon, but their enthusiasm is likely to cool before they reach the pass, as the season in the Alps is particularly unfavorable.

A number of these men have got no further than the Cabarets yet.

BERLIN, May 10.—The accounts that reach here of the troubles in Italy show that in some parts of the country the worst outrages of anarchism have occurred.

Murder and incendiarism are the order of the day. It is already known how the mob did Physician Brandis to death at Minerveno.

The doctor was not the only victim. From his house, which was set on fire, the rioters went to the residence of a mill owner named Bartella, whose mills had already been plundered.

This man did not have the reputation of being a philanthropist. Only a few days before he had a thanksgiving mass read in the presence of all his employees in his private chapel because the Madonna had made it possible for him to sell corn at 50 francs per hundredweight.

When the mob reached the house of this miller millionaire he had shots fired from the windows at them.

This doing no good, he threw 1,000 francs in small nickel pieces into the crowd, but all in vain.

The doors of the house were battered in, and a terrible scene followed.

Barletta bargained for his life. He offered thousands upon thousands of francs, all his fortune, but amid savage cries of "We want your head," the old usurer was beaten to death like a mad dog. His wife was frightfully injured by blows from a hatchet, and the children barely escaped being dashed from a balcony.

The mob then went on plundering. They penetrated all the houses occupied by the better classes, robbing, killing, and burning.

Those attacked did not dare even to defend themselves, but voluntarily opened their doors and handed out all the money demanded of them by the rioters.

After eight hours' plundering the military arrived on the scene and the mob fled, heavily laden with loot.

The whole neighborhood was white with flour taken from the mills.

Rolls of gold coin and silver ornaments were found in the ditches where they had been thrown by the plunderers in their flight. Two hundred and fifty arrests were made.

GOMEZ SEES VICTORY NEAR.

Give the Cubans Arms and They Will Clear the Island of Spaniards, He Says.

TAMPA, May 10.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has written to Señor Tomas Estrada Palma the following letter, a copy of which was obtained tonight by THE SUN correspondent. The letter is dated May 1:

"I am ready to give to the American Army all the coöperation of my troops for the speedy expulsion of the Spanish from Cuba. The time has come when Spain will pay all her crimes. Now it is that the result of the stupid and barbaric work of Canovas and Weyler will be seen by the Spaniards.

"The Cuban soldiers will not play an unimportant rôle in the contest. We have few arms, our uniforms are ragged, our army feeds on a devastated country; but we have the spirit in the men that has proved them to be ready to die rather than surrender the cause of their country. If arms and ammunition are given to us we will clear this country of Spanish troops.

"I write at Lademajuja, where my headquarters have been for two years. Neither Weyler nor Blanco has been able to do me any harm. If now the means are given us, we will triumphantly march on Havana. She must fall, that wicked city of the Spaniards; we have to purify her with the blessings of liberty and justice.

"To the United States my sincere thanks for its noble conduct. The resolution of Congress about the independence of Cuba is one of the noblest pages in the history of modern times. I always said that the day of liberty was near. I see its dawning now.

"When the American Lafayette lands in Cuba he will find the rest of the people decimated by war and famine, but deserving by its suffering and courage the noble hand tendered to it by the greatest republic of the world."

The Junta here in Tampa has received also a copy of the proclamation dated April 30, in which Gen. Gomez emphatically rejects the terms of the truce offered him by the Spaniards during the war with the United States. It has been already printed in THE SUN.

WILY SPANIARDS.

They Tried in Vain to Deceive Dewey About the Mines at Manila.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

HONG KONG, May 10.—Advices received here from Manila say that Admiral Dewey finds that the insurgents around Manila are becoming dangerous, and that neither he nor the Spaniards are able to control them.

Admiral Dewey was informed by Spaniards that a certain narrow channel in Manila Bay was not mined, but that the broad channel was filled with mines. A search of the channels proved that the information was misleading, the narrow channel being found thickly mined while the broad one was entirely free from submarine explosives. Upon this discovery the Americans exploded the mines.

BERLIN, May 10.—The *Lokalanzeiger* says the Foreign Office has notified the Germans in Manila that four more German warships will be sent there from the Eastern squadron. The Government is disposed to do everything possible to protect the national interests, but nothing can be done before the war is ended. Then indemnity will be demanded for whatever losses have been incurred.

Commencing May 15, an additional "Royal Blue Limited" train will leave New York at 1:00 P. M., arriving Washington 6:00 P. M.—Adv.

SPAIN'S SHIPS RAN HOME.

OUR NAVAL OFFICERS THINK COWARDICE CAUSED IT.

State and Navy Departments Positive That the Cape Verde Vessels Are at Cadiz—This Will Change Plans for Sampson's Fleet Completely—It Is Not Thought That He Will Take Possession of Porto Rico—No Blockade of That Island for the Present—Future Work

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Surprise and gratification, with some disappointment and amusement, were caused this afternoon by the receipt of official information by the State and Navy departments that the Spanish fleet which left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on April 29, had arrived at Cadiz. The surprise was general. The gratification was confined to those officers of the Government who are advocating an immediate land campaign in Cuba, but found the fulfilment of that desire delayed on account of the opinion of the naval strategists that the invasion of the island should not begin until Admiral Sampson had met the powerful squadron of the enemy, presumably sailing to the defence of Porto Rico or to intercept the Oregon and Marietta.

To those naval officers who were anxious to see the United States score another victory in which they might be privileged to participate, the news was keenly disappointing. They realize that there will be another and longer period of uncertainty before the chance comes of a conflict on the water between modern armorclads. Everybody was confident that Admiral Sampson would show himself to be as great a hero and strategist as Admiral Dewey when his chance came, and his friends are blue over the prospect that the enemy may not pit its navy against that of the United States, preferring to lose Cuba without sacrificing any more ships.

But nearly everybody views the return of the Cape Verde fleet to Cadiz in a ludicrous light. To naval officers it is the most ridiculous thing in the history of sea warfare. The fact that the enemy's force started from Cape Verde before Dewey's victory had impressed the Spanish Government and people with the superiority of American ships, seamanship, gunnery and fighting ability makes the retreat of the fleet, they say, an exhibition of cowardice which will win only contempt from the nations of the world, who have heard much of the boasted Spanish prowess and intrepidity.

There appears to be no question of the trustworthiness of the news that four cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers of the enemy have arrived at Cadiz. The information came to the State Department from a trusted agent, and the department officials not only acknowledge that it came from an official source, but by direction of Secretary Day the chief clerk gave this statement to the press:

"Official information has been received that four Spanish cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers have returned to Cadiz."

Of course the State Department officials will not tell the name of the person who sent the intelligence and it would not be wise to publish it if they did. They said positively, however, that the Government was absolutely satisfied that the news was authentic and that while the despatch did not say that the vessels reported at Cadiz were those of the Cape Verde fleet, there can be no question that they are those ships.

Immediately after he had received the cabled message Secretary Day went personally with it to Secretary Long. The Bureau of Navigation was informed and soon the news spread among the officers on duty at the department.

Naval officers in positions of authority expressed their absolute belief in the accuracy of the report. They said that the vessels at Cadiz were the seven which sailed from St. Vincent eleven days ago, taking a westerly course. The fleet at St. Vincent was composed of four armored cruisers, three torpedo-boat destroyers, three torpedo boats, and two armed transports. The transports and the torpedo boats left St. Vincent a few hours in advance of the fighting division, and went in the direction of the Canaries and the Spanish mainland. The next day, April 30, they returned to St. Vincent to make repairs to the two torpedo boats, which had been in collision, and they departed again on May 1, taking the course of the day before. These vessels will probably reach Cadiz in a day or two unless they stopped at the Canaries.

There is no feeling at the Navy Department that the despatch about the vessels at Cadiz referred to transports and torpedo boats. In fact, the officials of the department said this evening that they know positively that the informant meant the fighting division of armorclads and destroyers. It is probable that the naval branch has information of its own similar to that received by the State Department and equally reliable.

The return of the enemy's fleet to Cadiz has an important bearing on the general offensive and defensive programme of the United States. According to trustworthy authority, Admiral Sampson's squadron of armorclads and unarmored ships will be brought back to Cuban waters to assist in the inauguration of the land campaign. This appears to be the present intention. The Strategy Board will discuss the matter to-morrow and may make recommendations of an interesting character, but this afternoon the members of the board were evidently impressed with the view that there should be no aggressive movement against Porto Rico or Havana for the present.

The news about the Spanish fleet has overturned the almost general opinion in naval circles that the enemy's Cape Verde force intended to intercept the Oregon and Marietta or go to the defence of Porto Rico. While the Strategy Board was not absolutely committed to this opinion, its members were impressed with the fact that the interception of the American battleship and gunboat was the most feasible and safest plan the enemy could undertake, and furthermore that Porto Rico might be reached before Sampson's squadron attempted to take it and thus rob Spain of her only available base of supplies and operations in the West Indies.

Every expert in naval matters took account of the chances that the enemy's fleet might return to Spain or the Canaries, but few believed that there would be such an exhibition of cowardice. The view adopted by the Strategy Board was that the capture of the Oregon and Marietta, or the establishment of a naval base at San Juan, Porto Rico, was the Spanish programme, and the orders to Admiral Sampson to take his armored ships and some others to Porto Rican waters were issued accordingly.

For the past day or two the officials of the department have openly expressed the belief that there would be a battle between Sampson's squadron and the Cape Verde fleet this week. They were so confident that the engagement would occur that they went so far as to say that news about it would probably be received by Thursday. The feeling was general in naval circles that the Cape Verde fleet had abandoned any intention of waiting for the Oregon or Marietta off the coast of Brazil and was approaching San Juan. Some officers of experience were inclined to think that a meeting with Sampson would be sought, and that the enemy's formation would not stop at San Juan, but would proceed to Cuban waters.

According to the best information obtainable there will not be any change in the naval campaign. It is asserted that the considerations which determined the Government in its policy of not allowing Sampson to bombard Havana hold good to-day, despite the news about the return of Spain's ships to Cadiz. The main reason for postponing a naval assault on the Havana defenses is that such engagement might and probably would injure the efficiency of the American squadron. While the Spanish naval force in the Atlantic would remain intact. If one or two American armorclads were put out of condition by the projectiles from the Morro and the other forts Sampson would be so much less capable of defeating his opponent, and Spain would be foolish not to take advantage of the crippled condition of the American force.

It was asserted to-day by an officer in a position to speak authoritatively that the armorclad division sent to Porto Rico under Admiral Sampson's personal command had not gone there to attack San Juan, but merely in the hope of falling in with the Cape Verde fleet. Now that that fleet is known to be several thousand miles from Porto Rico there appears to be no necessity for Sampson to remain there unless to establish a blockade, which could be done quite effectively by smaller ships. A number of Spanish gunboats fled from Cuba when the war began, and are supposed to be at Porto Rico or elsewhere in that end of the West Indies. Naval officers hope that Sampson will fall in with some of these before he returns westward.

The view of the naval strategists is that no advantage can be gained by establishing a blockade of Porto Rico just now. It would divide the North Atlantic fleet, thus rendering less effective the blockade of Cuban ports. They also contend that a military force should not be landed in Porto Rico. This would call for the co-operation of some of the strongest vessels under Sampson, and likewise render the enforcement of the blockade less effective. It would tie up permanently, they say, a number of ships engaged in protecting the army's base of supplies on the island.

The Spanish troops in Porto Rico cannot be used for operations in Cuba. They have no means of getting there, and, even if they had, the transports would be captured by the American ships. There is little doubt that Admiral Sampson's squadron will be recalled from Porto Rican waters to assist in establishing the base of supplies and operations for the United States army in Cuba. They will be needed to cover the landing of the land forces which are to be sent to some places on the northern coast as rapidly as possible, to begin an aggressive campaign with the ultimate object of taking Havana. The navy will coöperate with the army in capturing the capital, but the attack on its sea defences need not begin until the American troops have appeared in the rear of the city.

From now on Sampson's fleet will carry on its work without regard to the enemy's naval force at Cadiz, but will not bombard Havana until the army has fought its way to that place. In the interim between the landing of troops in Cuba and the combined land and sea attack on Havana, some of the armorclads can be cleaned of the rank marine growths that have interfered with their speed and can be otherwise put in better condition for service.

The Navy Department is confident that it will be informed of any movements of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. The general belief is that the seven vessels which have returned there from Cape Verde will start for somewhere before very long, augmented by the Pelayo, Vittoria, Carlos V., and Princesa de Asturias, all armored ships, making a powerful formation.

SAMPSON'S FLEET.

Passing Eastward Along the North Coast of Hayti When Last Seen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 10.—Nothing has been heard here of Admiral Sampson's fleet since it passed to the eastward yesterday morning.

The cruiser Montgomery, which ran in here to receive and send despatches on Sunday afternoon, was somewhat in advance of the fleet, the main part of which passed here yesterday morning. The vessels were going in the direction of Porto Rico.

COASTWISE TRADE GOES ON.

And Why Not, Now, with the Spaniards in Sanctuary Across the Atlantic?

The ease with which our people have accustomed themselves to a state of war has been already commented upon. Even business, ordinarily so sensitive to any disturbance, has not suffered to the extent which many had feared. With one or two exceptions the coastwise steamers running out of New York have continued their regular trips without interruption, and have carried nearly if not quite their usual cargoes. The lines which have suffered most have naturally been those operating between New York and the cities of the Gulf States. The Lone Star line, touching at various points in Texas, has discontinued its service for the present, but not altogether because of the war.

At the offices of the Mallory line it was said that the service to Galveston had been withdrawn temporarily, but the company has sent out notices to the effect that it will resume regular sailings to this port in due time. Meanwhile the service to Brunswick, Ga., and Port Royal, S. C., is uninterrupted, and last week the company sent a vessel to Key West.

"We do not expect any decrease of shipments in our South Carolina-Georgia service on account of the war," said a representative of the company yesterday, "but it is a little too early yet to tell what will happen. Contracts made before the outbreak of hostilities have yet to be filled. However, there seems to be little timidity at present among shippers, and our trade is up to the average."

Representatives of various lines plying between this city and Boston, Norfolk, Savannah, and other coast cities gave the same testimony. One of them said that the only effect of the war on his company had been to make their vessels sail earlier in order to get out of the harbor before sundown. Most of the lines are taking war risks on their cargoes, and these tend to satisfy shippers.

THE CAPTIVE SPANIARDS.

$7,500 in Paper and Gold Found on One of the Officers at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Atlanta crowds, though barred out of the guard house, wherein are confined the Spanish prisoners of war, have learned some tricks, and three times a day, when the Spaniards are marched from their prison to the mess hall, they assemble and render passage almost impossible. The Spaniards appear to take things with unconcern. The officers are repellingly dignified, but the privates associate freely with their negro guards.

The Spaniards at Fort McPherson were found to be plentifully supplied with money when they were searched on Sunday night. One of the officers had no less than $7,500 in paper money and gold. The officer is said to have been connected with the pay department of the army and the money he had is said to belong to the Spanish Government. If it is found upon investigation that the cash is Spain's it will be kept by the United States, but otherwise it will be returned to the officer when he is exchanged or released.

The Spanish soldiers are said to have had more than $10,000 among them, but of that amount only a small proportion was in gold. The remainder was paper issued by the Spanish Government, which may be worthless before very long.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., May 10.—The passing through Georgia of the Spanish officers and soldiers, who are prisoners of war, under guard of negro soldiers, has aroused some sympathy with the Spaniards throughout the State. This is especially noticeable in the press. Southerners are being reminded by the newspapers of the dark days of the reconstruction period.

At Macon women crowded around the Spaniards, securing autographs from them, giving bouquets, and otherwise showing friendliness. The Macon *News* of the same date denounces the Administration for putting negro guards over the Spaniards, and states that the negroes purposely heaped indignities on the prisoners in the presence of Macon's gathering to offset the sympathy shown for the Spaniards by Macon women. The Atlanta *Constitution* pictures a negro pacing guard duty before the cells of the Spaniards.

Sparkling Montvert, Crystal Clear, is the most delicious table water. 19 E. 17th.—Adv.

CUBAN INVASION PLANS.

THOROUGH PREPARATION MAY CAUSE A SLIGHT DELAY.

The Volunteers Can't Reach Tampa for Several Days, and for That Reason Gen. Miles Did Not Leave Washington for the Front Yesterday—Twenty-five Transports to Carry the Troops—No Expedition to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—With the simultaneous announcements this morning that Gen. Miles and staff would leave for Tampa to-night, and that at least 20,000 troops would be landed in Cuba before Sunday next, preparations of the War Office were renewed with great energy. Late in the afternoon, however, it was announced that the Major-General commanding the army would not leave for the South until later. It was said that no definite postponement of the time for leaving Washington had been made, but that Gen. Miles and his staff might go to the front at any day in the near future.

A rumor was circulated about the State, War, and Navy building late in the day to the effect that the postponement of the plans for moving the army headquarters from Washington at once was the result of the news received simultaneously at the State and Navy Departments announcing the arrival of the Cape Verde fleet at Cadiz. It was learned on authority, however, that the departure of Gen. Miles and staff was delayed for another reason.

The news that the Spanish fleet had appeared on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean caused immediate serious discussion among members of the army administration, as well as among officials of the Navy Department. Some army officers who have all along argued that the occupation of Cuba by a military force should not be attempted until the American fleet had "cleared the sea," according to the approved ideas of strategical warfare, were inclined to believe that the expedition to Cuba would be postponed indefinitely. They argued that it would be poor policy to land troops in insular territory before the enemy's fleet, which at any time may menace the army's means of communication with its base of supplies, had been met by the American squadron and effectually disposed of.

It cannot be learned, however, that the Government has any idea of cancelling its plans for the immediate occupation of the island. The President and the Secretary of War have listened attentively to the advice of military men acquainted with the conditions existing in Cuba, who believe that the shortest kind of a campaign by a competent military force in Cuba would annihilate the Spanish power in the island, and with the coöperation of Admiral Sampson's fleet accomplish just what was proposed to be accomplished by the declaration of war.

It is probable that some slight delay in the embarkation of the expedition to Cuba will be caused, although not by the unexpected appearance of the Cape Verde fleet at Cadiz. It has been found absolutely impossible to raise a sufficient force of volunteer troops to start the expedition from the Florida coast as early as next Sunday. Reports received by the Adjutant-General of the army to-day show that up to this date only 1,307 officers and 33,047 men have been enlisted in all the States. This includes, of course, the recruits in the Pacific coast States, where all of them will be required for the Philippine expedition. It is evident to the army administration, therefore, that the required force of 50,000 men cannot be enlisted, equipped, and transported to the coast of Florida in the short time between now and next Sunday.

It was this setback of the plans which have been making for the last two days that caused the commanding General of the army to postpone his departure to the South to-day. The Government regards it as poor policy to land in Cuba a small number of troops such as might be obtained from the camp of the regular army at Tampa until such time as immediate reinforcements of volunteers can be assured. It is probable that the whole expedition will be postponed until the volunteers at least are ready to go. This may be as early as Tuesday of next week. Meanwhile a much needed opportunity will be given for fully completing the arrangements for setting out from Tampa.

It was announced officially from the Adjutant-General's office this morning that the 40,000 or 50,000 volunteer soldiers who were to be encamped in the Chickamauga National Park would not go to that rendezvous at all, but would be hurried through from various States in the North and the West to the Florida coast, for the occupation of Cuba. This was the last effort of the War Department to accomplish what was already beginning to appear impossible. Later in the day it was admitted unofficially that the volunteer troops could not be prepared for service by next Sunday evening, if they should be rushed through from their State camps on the fastest trains without stopping at Chickamauga or anywhere else. The apparent slowness in enlisting men is not due to want of candidates or to any friction in the methods of mustering them into the service, but to the natural deliberation which the army administration under its rules must exercise for the good of the service in its examination of men for military duty.

When Gen. Miles does leave Washington to conduct the invasion of Cuba in person he will be accompanied by a well-known staff of officers. Major-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge was invited to be chief of staff, but declined the honor. He will, however, accompany Gen. Miles as Inspector-General of the army, going at least as far as Key West. Gen. Miles's staff will consist of Col. J. C. Gilmore of the Adjutant-General's department, who will probably be chief of staff; Major H. H. Humphries, Twelfth Infantry; Major H. B. Osgood of the subsistence department; Lieut.-Col. Marriam P. Maus, First Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Francis Michler, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Wagner, Adjutant-General's office; Capt. H. L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry; Col. John I. Rodgers of the Fifth Artillery, and Capt. Edward Davis, Third Artillery.

The War Department announced to-day that contracts had been made with several steamship lines for vessels to be used in the transportation of troops from Florida to Cuba and from San Francisco to the Philippines. In all twenty-five ships have been secured for these purposes by the Government. Nine of them were chartered two weeks ago and are at the disposal of the Government. These are the Comal, Alamo, Gussie, Whitney, Allegheny, Berkshire, Miller, Florida and Olivette. Four vessels of the Mallory line, nine of the Ward line, one of the Miami Steamship Company and two of the William P. Clyde Company have also been chartered for the purpose of carrying troops and war supplies to the island of Cuba at prices ranging from $200 to $600 a day. These are the San Marco, Concho, Rio Grande, Leon, Vigilancia, Seguranca, Orizaba, Yucatan, Seneca, Saratoga, San Diego, City of Washington, Manteo, Matteuan, Cherokee and Iroquois.

These ships have a tonnage of from 2,048 to 4,115, with the exception of the Manteo, which is a small steamer of only 583 tons burden. They are capable of carrying from 800 to 1,500 men, 250 to 725 animals and 800 to 3,400 tons of freight each. The fleet of vessels has a capacity for carrying 15,350 men, 44,575 animals and 16,000 tons of freight at a single trip. This estimate does not include the services of the nine transports which were chartered by the Government two weeks ago.

While the great military expedition to Cuba is preparing to set forth the Cuban insurgents are not suffering for want of arms, ammunition and rations which the Government some time ago determined to supply them with. Within the last two days the delivery of these supplies to the armies of the insurgent leaders has continued, and from this time on, whether the United States troops are landed at once or not, the munitions of war will be steadily supplied to the Cuban armies in the field.

Unless the Government shall radically alter its plans in regard to the campaign around Porto Rico a military force will probably not be landed on the island at present. The advice of the Naval Strategy Board is that for strategic reasons the base of supplies at Porto Rico be left open to the enemy for the present.

SPAIN'S UTTER HOPELESSNESS.

One Pitiful Wail from the Heraldo Sums Up the Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 10.—The *Heraldo* says: "Our warships have been destroyed, our brethren in Manila are besieged, Cuba is blockaded and our troops there abandoned to Providence, Porto Rico is threatened and may be about to receive the enemy's fire. Our squadron is sailing in search of a supreme engagement, and here there is no government.

"All Spain is convulsed with a terrible social crisis and is famine stricken. It is wavering between a state of siege and absolute anarchy, and where a brilliant light should appear there is utter darkness, indecision, flight, *sauve qui peut*. There is no government, no Ministers. There is nothing."

TUMULT IN THE CORTES.

Monarchists and Republicans Try to Outyell Each Other—Higher Taxes Voted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 10.—This evening's sitting of the Chamber resulted in another violent scene. Señor Salmeron contended that if a National Government should be formed the Republicans, as representing a large proportion of the nation, must be included. This, he said, would solve the existing difficulties, providing "traditional obstacles" were removed.

This implied slight on the monarchy, together with other allusions to the rumors of the Queen Regent's abdication, raised a terrific storm, the Monarchists hooting and yelling for ten minutes, and Señor Salmeron vainly trying to speak. The Republicans indulged in counter yells.

Amid the uproar the voice of the President of the Chamber could not be heard, and the sound of his bell was inaudible.

When there was a temporary lull the President demanded that Señor Salmeron withdraw his words. The latter refused to do so, whereupon he was formally censured. It is likely, if he continues his attacks on the throne, he will be excluded from the Chamber.

Prime Minister Sagasta accused Señor Salmeron of being in league with the country's enemies and with sowing dissension. He appealed to the House to cease unseemly displays and vote the credits.

The Monarchists chorused their willingness to vote the sums asked for immediately. After calm had been restored the House agreed to the increased taxes. Consideration of the war budget was then continued.

SPAIN RAISES THE MONEY.

She Has Secured a Loan of $200,000,000 from Some Point of the Compass.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 10.—The correspondent of THE SUN learns from a good source that the Bank of Spain has received an advance of 100,000,000 francs, probably from the Bank of France, though this latter statement cannot be confirmed at the moment.

A telegram from San Sebastian reports that the market has fallen remarkably in favor of Spanish money. The rate on Monday was 215. It fell to 195 Tuesday morning, while at the close of the market offers of 150 were declined.

It is rumored that Spain has made arrangements with the Banque de Paris et du Pay Bas to provide funds for the next coupons. It is said that the advances will be made on bills of the Bank of Spain at 6 per cent., with ¼ per cent. commission. No official information on the subject is obtainable.

The *Standard* says it is reported that the Bank of Paris has made an advance to the Spanish Government which will relieve it of the obligation of having to export cash at present.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

It Is Believed the Sagasta Ministry Is Hastening to Its Fall.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 10.—The serious aspect of the political situation has not abated, and it is believed that it will shortly develop into an acute crisis. Frequent conferences of the leaders of all parties are being held, and nothing has been left undone to reach a solution of the situation.

Much significance is attached to the meeting of Martinez Campos and Señor Silvela yesterday, and the subsequent reception of Speaker Rios and ex-Finance Minister Salvador by the Queen Regent. The movements of these leaders is a theme of much speculation in the Cortes, where the greatest animation prevails.

The Government has decided to suspend debate in the Cortes upon the Ministerial policy and devote the business of the Chambers to a solution of the financial situation in order to facilitate the action of whatever new Government may be formed and hasten the prorogation of Parliament.

ANSWERS TO HIS CHALLENGE.

The Spanish Fire-Eater Fails to Improve His Numerous Opportunities.

MONTREAL, Que., May 10.—Lieut. Cananza, the ex-Spanish Minister's naval attaché, is still talking of his fighting qualities. He has received an answer to his challenges from several Americans, who offer to fight him with revolvers, but he demands swords.

"Here," said he to-day, pointing to a pile of letters, "if I accepted every challenge I have received and at the terms dictated, I could be fighting all the time. Just look at this one. The man after insulting me most grossly asks me to go over to the States to fight him, knowing perhaps that the moment I set foot upon United States soil I, as a Spanish soldier, will be arrested. Besides, if I killed him, they would imprison me for life, for I could not find any place to hide. I am not anxious to fight these men.

"Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigsbee were the men I challenged. I wrote them on April 20, and sent my messages to the Naval and State departments as coming from the Spanish Embassy. As these gentlemen were within a short distance of Washington at the time, they could easily have met me at the Falls, and we could have had the matter settled on an island there in a few minutes. Perhaps they run less chances chasing a twelve-knot Spanish ship with a twenty-knot American one."

RIOTING IN SPAIN.

The Mob Burns the Octroi Offices at Alicante in Valencia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, May 10.—Serious rioting has occurred at Alicante, in Valencia, where the mob burned the Octroi offices.

Worth Seeing.

Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vaults, 143 West 42d st., near Broadway.—Adv.

Long Beach, Lakewood, Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Girt, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake, Sea Side Park, Point Pleasant, Seaside Heights, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, Wildwood