IN BLOCKADED HAVANA.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN THE BELEAGUERED CAPITAL OF CUBA.

It Is Almost Impossible to Obtain Food—The Insurgents Are Likely Soon to Cut Off the Water Supply—Volunteers Are Bloodthirsty, but the Regular Troops Are Scared Half to Death—Weakness of the Fortifications—Only Two Guns That Match Our Naval Armaments in Range—Forced Labor on the Walls of Sandbags and Stone Ballast That Are Building Around Havana—200 Persons Condemned to Die When We Fire at Morro.

HAVANA HARBOR, on board the Danish schooner Rohl, bound for Progreso, Mex., May 1, via Galveston, May 10.—Hardly a week has gone by since the blockade of Havana was decreed, and already the effects are so severe upon the city as to make it almost impossible to continue living within its walls. The personal danger of non-combatants is not only increasing hourly but the simplest food can be obtained only by the rich and influential. Nevertheless the Quixotic newspapers try to ignore the blockade, declaring that the American fleet is afraid to come within reach of the Morro Castle guns, and that the Spanish warships will break the blockade. While the middle and lower classes have absolute faith in coming out victorious, the sensible element and army and navy men fear a crushing defeat. The volunteers want to fight, that is, they want to see the Cuban-American sympathizers slain in Havana streets. The regular soldiers, especially the artillery sections, are so demoralized, having had no pay or attention for seven months, that when Morro Castle fired the first three shots announcing that the American fleet was in sight, they flatly refused to go to their posts at the foot of the guns. Their superior officers were compelled to beat them with the flat side of their machetes to drive them to their posts of duty. They well know that not one of the Havana batteries is in shape to battle with such warships as the Iowa and Indiana, for there are only two modern Krupp guns that can match the Iowa and Indiana in range. One of these big Krupp guns is at the Santa Clara battery, midway between Havana city and the Vedado, facing Morro to the left. The Santa Clara battery is the best, and a good one, too; but its position with regard to Morro is unsatisfactory to such an extent that an American battleship of the type of the Iowa or Indiana can safely bombard Morro completely shielded from the big Krupp gun at the Santa Clara battery, the Morro, Cabaña and other batteries and high hills to the east completely hiding the American ships from the view of the Santa Clara battery.

The other big Krupp gun is at Principe Fort, some three miles from the coast to the west of Morro, and will do good work in defending Havana from an attack by land, but it is worthless for coast defence. Any cruiser can cannonade the Havana batteries without coming within range of this gun. Aside from these two Krupps, all the other cannon, numbering about 400, were built from ten to twenty years ago, about 300 being of the obsolete muzzle-loader type. That the navy officers have no confidence whatever in their old batteries is proved by the fact that they have devoted all their energy to keep Havana city well defended, often repeating that "those Yankees may ruin our Morro with their big guns, but we challenge them to come into Havana." They are rapidly barricading the city with sand bags and stone ballast. Compulsory work has been employed, as Government pay is so discredited that no one, not even a patriot, wants to work on the fortifications. The Havana coast line and environs will soon be surrounded by high walls of sandbags and stone ballast and deep trenches flooded with water. The local authorities are very sanguine as to the success of these defences, but it seems as if they have blockaded themselves and will starve themselves to death, for the insurgents, to the number of about 8,000, are already encamped outside Havana, and if it is encircled by fortifications as described its residents cannot go out for a drop of water or an ear of corn, and will begin to die like rats inside of a month.

Only seven days have gone by since the blockade began, and already the Havana wharves and warehouses are empty. There is only flour for forty-five days, rice for thirty, lard for twenty and meat for fifteen days. The source of the water supply is a matter of great annoyance to the Government, as the only available supply is the Albear Canal, which brings water from the Vento Springs, some six miles from Havana city. These water works, although not yet in the hands of the insurgents, will soon be seized by them and the supply cut off. Of course, not only Havana will be left short of water, but the Morro and other batteries will likewise be deprived of this necessity.

The view from Havana housetops last night was most impressive. In the far distance the camp fires of the insurgent General, Alejandro Rodriguez, could be easily seen, while the searchlights of the American fleet playing on Havana fortifications silently told of the sad plight of its residents. Down below, the streets and public squares were pitch dark, the electric and gas lights alongside the coast having been extinguished by order of Gen. Arolas, Weyler's trocha commander, and now commander of the Havana division. The big lighthouse at the Morro was, for the first time in fifty-eight years, kept dark. These are among the many foolish steps taken to try to do up the American fleet. Many a good vessel navigating ahead of the Morro will in vain search for its lighthouse, and probably go astray in the dark.

The theatres and shops were closed. Only cafés and restaurants kept open, and they were filled with all sorts of military uniforms covering bodies full of gin and hatred toward everything Cuban and American. The so-called Public Safety committees were not yet in power, but their bosses were actively preparing for work, the same kind of work which led fourteen lads to death on the memorable day of Sept. 27, 1870. Over twenty years have gone by since these innocent students were shot. The world condemned that cowardly, sanguinary deed, and even Spain apologized officially, but the hatred in the breasts of the Spaniards toward Cubans continues the same, if not more bitter now than ever. That the volunteers will go for all Cuban-Americans in Havana as soon as the Americans fire the first shot on Morro Castle and slay them mercilessly is a fact.

Your correspondent had a chance to look over the list of those sentenced to torture and sure death by the Estado Mayor de Voluntarios. It has been circulated among a group of volunteers and Spanish merchants at the Casino. There are about 200 in the list, your correspondent being honored with the head of the list. Following my name, I recollect those of Dr. Finlay, an Englishman, but considered an American, and the Cuban Junta delegate, John F. Morales, an American citizen and the insurgent delegate now in New York; also Federico Mora, a notary, publicly blacklisted by the Autonomists; Drs. Duplessis and Jacobsen, charged with secretly prescribing for sick insurgents in hiding in Havana. They applied for leave of absence, which was refused. Señor Costales, Cuban delegate now in Tampa; Roberto Heydrich, German, of Heydrich, Rapploer & Co. of New York and Havana, and Louis Sabater, Government attorney, and charged with revealing Government secrets to the insurgent Junta, are also condemned. There are two women on the list, Mrs. Louis Sabater and the widow of Dr. Hernandez, Maceo's doctor, whom they kidnapped and locked up. Mrs. Sabater may suffer at the hands of these brutes, but the widow Hernandez is now safe on the other side, your correspondent succeeding in secretly removing her from her captivity and placing her on board the American Coast Survey steamer Bache, which took her to American soil. God bless Gen. Lee and the officers of the Bache, who nobly saved the widow of a patriot from the clutches of the Spanish volunteers.

The story of Mrs. Hernandez is one of the most thrilling episodes of the Cuban war, which your correspondent will reveal to the readers of THE SUN when expedient. The day before leaving Havana I went to the Cerro and visited the Lee Hospital for Children. The sight brought tears to my eyes. The hospital existed no longer. There were no children there. God only knows where they are. Probably some Weylerite may account for them. The noble works of Gen. Lee and Clara Barton have come to naught. The reconcentrados have been thrown into the gutter. Their abiding places, cleaned and attended by American charity, are now occupied by soldiers and volunteers. The tons of food sent here by the Cuban Relief Committee have been seized by the Government and used to feed the soldiers. Gollan, the British Consul, now in charge of American interests here, is so scared that he dares do nothing whatever. The British and Americans alike complain bitterly of his inactivity, as he has done nothing for them. There are over 300 Americans and British who want to leave Havana, and Gollan will do nothing for them.

It is reported that Gomez and the Cuban Government headquarters are established provisionally at Santa Cruz del Sur, Puerto Principe province; also that Calixto Garcia is at Bayamo.

FUGITIVES FROM HAVANA.

Howls of the Spanish Mob as They Sailed—Incidents on the Way to Safety.

HAVANA HARBOR, on the Danish schooner Rohl, bound for Progreso, Mexico, May 1, via Galveston, May 10.—We are just leaving this wretched city amid the shouts, cries, and howlings of a cowardly, rabid Spanish crewd that hisses and insults us as the towboat Susie slowly tows us out of reach of the Morro Castle guns. The Rohl is the last foreign vessel to leave Havana, and 200 odd Cuban and Spanish refugees have boarded her as their only chance to save their lives from the death clutches of the sanguinary volunteers.

A moment ago we all had long-drawn faces, fearing that Inspector Perez might take some of us ashore and bury us in the dungeons of the Cabaña fortress as political conspirators against Spanish rule in Cuba, or that the rabid, howling crowds along the wharfs thronged with armed volunteers might fire on us—or further still, that one of those deadly torpedoes placed across the Morro entrance might "accidentally" go off as we go by the Morro and bury us forever in Havana waters in deadly companionship with the Maine heroes. We have, however, been more fortunate. The crowds have not attacked us. Inspector Perez has not touched one of us.

The submarine torpedoes have not gone off, and we are out of Morro Castle's reach safe, and mighty glad, too.

All faces are joyful as the Havana coast lines disappear in the distance and the Spanish flag is seen no longer. That it will soon cease to float over Morro Castle is the ardent wish of almost all of us on board.

It is now 6 o'clock P. M. Two hours have gone by, and we have not yet sighted a single American warship. Where is the fleet? was the oft-repeated question in the Havana streets this morning before we sailed. The fact that the American warships were out of sight was understood as indicating that they were in the channel to the east engaged in a hot battle with the Spanish fleet.

El Correo, anticipating events, gave out a flaring extra in which it imaginatively explained how the crack ship Pelayo had sunk three American battleships. The fake was so absurd that even the most rabid Spaniards did not believe it. As a fact the Spanish fleet was supposed to be due at Havana by this time, and great uneasiness is felt by many Spaniards in Havana who already begin to fear that their fleet will not break the blockade, as was bombastically announced by the Spanish Minister of War, and that they have been caught in a rat trap. However, the ignorant classes, led by the volunteers and Havana yellow journalism, are more sanguine than ever that Spain will come out victorious, which makes them intolerably haughty and insulting.

The situation in Havana city is growing intolerable to foreigners and private citizens. While Gen. Blanco and the palace authorities mean well, they are overpowered by the volunteers, who legally and practically hold the city. They have organized numberless so-called public safety committees, which, although apparently established to sustain order, are wholly engaged in forcing all able-bodied men to enlist as volunteers, slaying mercilessly those who refuse to serve under any pretext. They have already blacklisted about 300 Cuban-American sympathizers (your correspondent being honored with the head of the list), who will disappear as soon as the first shot is fired on Morro Castle. This is only a part of Weyler's diabolical plan, which consists in seizing Cubans, Americans and foreigners, also women and children not siding with Spain, and locking them up in the Cabaña, Morro and other forts, and in the batteries, in case of danger, so that when the American fleet begins to bombard Havana they will be the first ones to succumb.

Gen. Molina, Weyler's successor in brutality, has already initiated the plan. When the first shots were fired on the batteries at Matanzas he seized the well-known families of Señors Schweyer, Ortiz, Lecuona, Echemendia and others, with their wives, daughters and little children, and locked them up in San Severino fort in the expectation that they would be killed if the fort was bombarded.

11 P. M.—Bang! there goes a single shot indicating that the American fleet is near and that the blockade of Cuba is a fact and not a farce, as the foolish Spanish Havana papers believe it to be. The Rohl hoisted her colors and went ahead, but a second shot made her stop. A few minutes later up came the Cincinnati within speaking distance.

"Who are you, where from, and where for?" she shouted to us, and after she had satisfied herself that we were not a Spanish fugitive ship or blockade runner, she turned her back on us and let us off. Later in the night we were again held up and dismissed after hoisting our colors.

Monday Evening—The day has gone by with scarcely an incident. In the far distance a gun was fired, the signal for us again to show our colors, and the usual formalities of identification were gone through. This time it is the Dolphin that desires to know who we are. She means business, for she sends a boat to us. This right of search phase of the blockade, while amusing to us Americans, is seriously feared by the ladies on board and especially the Spaniards who were terror-stricken and closeted themselves in their cabins while the Dolphin's officer was aboard. He carefully examined our passports, in search of Spanish officers, volunteers, and those under military service. Had the Rohl not carried American correspondents and other Americans fleeing from Spain's grip and important insurgent documents, the few Spaniards on board would have been imprisoned as war contraband.

After bidding us good-by and making us understand that Havana would be bombarded and taken within a month, the Dolphin's officer left us, to the great relief of our Spanish element, among which were a few Spanish officers in disguise, who thought they had been within an inch of their lives.

After many amusing incidents and petty troubles we arrived at Progreso, Mexico, on Thursday, May 5, at midday, to all appearances a hard-looking crowd of reconcentrados. Here we learned of Dewey's victory at Manila and incidentally, to our great surprise, that Mexicans, or at least the natives of Yucatan, side with the Spaniards against the United States.

Said Good-By to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Theodore Roosevelt was at the Navy Department for the last time to-day as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He expects to leave Washington to-morrow for San Antonio, to join his regiment of mounted rifles now being mobilized there. Several hundred persons crowded through the Assistant Secretary's room to bid Col. Roosevelt good-by. In the impromptu reception he shook hands with nearly every official and clerk of the Navy Department, with many Senators and Representatives in Congress, and with the newspaper reporters on duty at the State, War and Navy building.

MET TO HONOR DEWEY.

MANHATTAN CLUB CONGRATULATES THE HERO OF MANILA.

Ex-Ambassador Eustis Says His Victory Will Add Greatly to the Prestige of the United States Abroad—Words of High Praise From Others for the Gallant Rear Admiral.

The Manhattan Club held a meeting at its clubhouse last night to celebrate the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila, and more than 500 members were present to testify their appreciation of the success of the American fleet in the Philippine Islands. The meeting room was decorated with the national colors, and behind the President's chair there was hung a model of the cruiser New York.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, who is Vice-President of the club, presided. In his opening address he said that for the first time in fifty years the American people were rejoicing over a victory which was won not by the soldiers of the North or the soldiers of the South, but by the soldiers of the American republic, "and a great victory it was," continued the speaker. "To-day we stand among the first nations of the earth, and our soldiers have shown that the place we now occupy we will always keep."

James B. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, was the next speaker. "As an American citizen I want to contribute my mite to the celebration in honor of Dewey and the fleet which he commanded with such distinguished and pre-eminent success," he said. "Two years ago I read an editorial in the London *Times*, every line and every word of which was of the highest praise of an American naval officer. I refer to Capt. Mahan. [Applause.] He is the highest living authority on naval battles and maritime supremacy. A few days ago he landed in this country, and when asked his opinion of the battle fought by Dewey at Manila he said it was the greatest naval victory on record. That encomium has been indorsed by the highest naval authorities of England, a country that knows what a naval hero is.

"If one were permitted to discuss or contrast the merits of that imperishable achievement one would be tempted to say that it was the courage of Dewey which forced the enemy to fight whether he wanted to or no. He assumed every risk and all dangers and he has raised the flag of his country above the flag of any other on earth. No naval achievement in modern times can equal it. You cannot calculate the enhancement of American prestige and power that Dewey has brought about. As one who has resided abroad I know in what estimation the Americans are held by European nations. They believe we are a vast congregation of people occupying a very large territory and engaged in the laudable enterprise of trying to become civilized. Admiral Dewey has taught them that if we can slaughter our pigs in peace we can also slaughter our enemies in war.

"For more than a century our statesmen have debated the question whether or not it was desirable for the United States to acquire additional territory. There was strong opposition to Jefferson when he brought about the Louisiana purchase. Then, when we had the Mexican war and annexed Texas a strong party grew up in opposition to its acquirement; but Admiral Dewey has settled the question we have been debating for 110 years. He has conquered a large foreign territory and I am afraid he has given Uncle Sam a damned strong appetite for that sort of food. [Prolonged applause.]

"I am—I was an ex-Confederate soldier, and I have been whipped on many a battlefield, I assure you. But now I rejoice with you in witnessing troops from the North and the South rushing to the front with equal ardor and courage, and we will all stand together at the end of the war and unite in erecting a monument to the soldiers and sailors of all sections on which shall be written 'Una fama una mors.'"

Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon said that it was the mission of the American public to drive kingcraft from the earth and to establish in all climes the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man.

"We are waging no war of aggression," continued the speaker. "We are fighting to carry out the principle on which this Government was founded, namely, the uplifting of the weak and the resisting of the strong. When the news that Admiral Dewey's fleet had destroyed eleven Spanish ships of war and the lives of 300 Spanish sailors, without the loss of one of ours, reached us, a triumphant acclaim of joy went up from North, East, West, and South, 'Hail to Dewey' and 'Hail to Columbia!'"

Ex-Gov. Flower made a very brief speech. He said: "When I was abroad recently I was proud of my country everywhere I went, and now that I have returned I am prouder than ever of it."

After Major John Byrne and T. C. T. Crain had spoken, the following resolutions were adopted, amid tremendous applause, while the Old Guard Band played "The Star Spangled Banner":

"*Resolved*, That as citizens of this great and united republic and members of the great Democratic club of the country, we meet to rejoice over the brilliant and unexampled victory of our fleet at Manila, an achievement which places us at once foremost among the great naval powers of the earth, and gives assurance that our influence must always be felt wherever human progress and the liberty of mankind are at stake.

"We have engaged in an unselfish war, and our success is just and deserved, so that no feeling of regret can alloy the happiness which our triumph brings. The thanks of our people are due to the brave and generous officer who commanded our victorious fleet, and whose intrepidity and dash have compelled the admiration of the world, and to those men who so gallantly followed where he led. This club has especial reasons for rejoicing because one of its members, Flag Lieut. Bromley, took effective part in the great victory.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the club be directed to transmit to Admiral Dewey a copy duly engrossed of these resolutions."

DEWEY CONGRATULATED.

A Resolution Favoring the Liberation of the Philippines Stricken Out.

NEW HAVEN, May 10.—At the annual meeting of the Connecticut League of Young Men's Republican Clubs here to-day resolutions were adopted expressing approval of President McKinley's Cuban policy and congratulating Admiral Dewey and his officers and men. Another resolution declared in favor of the liberation of the Philippines as well as Cuba; but on the ground that the convention should not anticipate the intentions of the Government it was stricken out.

Stiles Judson of Stratford was elected President, Carlton H. Leach of Middletown Treasurer, and Theodore H. MacDonald of this city Secretary.

DEWEY DAY IN JERSEY CITY.

To-Morrow Set Apart by Mayor Hoos—Exercises in the Public Schools.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon the citizens to set apart to-morrow for commemorating Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila. He recommends that "the citizens show their appreciation by decorating their residences and places of business as profusely as possible, and by participating in any exercises that may be held." He especially recommends that "exercises be held in the public schools in honor of the event, and that all attend who can, in order that our youth may be impressed with the value of true patriotism."

Superintendent Snyder sent this circular letter to each of the school principals:

"DEAR SIR: Mayor Hoos has issued a proclamation recommending that Commodore Dewey's great triumph at Manila be duly celebrated next Thursday, May 12, by the people of this city and particularly by the pupils of the public schools. In order to carry out the recommendations of the Mayor, President Firm directs that in all public schools of the city the afternoon of Thursday, May 12, be devoted to exercises appropriate to the occasion.

"These exercises should not only contain patriotic songs, recitations and declamations, but should aim to impress upon the pupils the causes of the present war, the glorious history of the American Navy, its many notable triumphs, the loyalty and courage of our seamen, the valor shown by many of our naval heroes and the devoted loyalty to our nation shown by all our citizens. They should also aim to instruct our pupils in the value to the nation of Commodore Dewey's remarkable achievement and create in them a patriotic fervor which shall prompt them at all times to act nobly in our country's behalf."

DOROTHEA TO KEEP HER NAME.

Sentiment Behind the Decision to Retain That Name for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—There is an interesting story behind a memorandum furnished the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to-day by Secretary Long that the steam yacht Dorothea, purchased by the Government from Thomas McKean of Philadelphia for conversion into an auxiliary gunboat, would retain that name.

In 1812 the clipper ship Dorothea was bought by a Mr. Clapier. She was in the China and East India trade. During the second war with Great Britain the Dorothea was given up as lost at sea or captured by the English, but she eventually turned up in good condition and netted Mr. Clapier quite a sum of money with which he purchased a tract of land between Germantown and Philadelphia. He erected a country house on this estate, and for a weather vane on the big barn an iron model of the Dorothea under full sail was used.

This property, now known as Fern Hill, was sold in 1842 to Henry Pratt McKean, grandson of Gov. Thomas McKean of Pennsylvania, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Henry Pratt McKean's son is the Thomas McKean who built the yacht just bought for war purposes. This weather vane has been a landmark and can be seen for miles. It remains intact to-day after more than seventy years' service. When Thomas McKean had investigated the history of the weather vane he determined to call his new yacht the Dorothea from its long association in the family and as a good omen.

Lieutenant-Commander Barnett, naval aid to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, will command the Dorothea. He called Secretary Long's attention to the weather vane story, and Mr. Long decided that the wish of the McKean family that the name be retained should be granted. The Dorothea will be sent to Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS TRIES HER GUNS.

Her Officers and Commodore Schley Well Pleased with Her English Rifles.

FORT MONROE, May 10.—Nearly all day the gun crews on the ships of Commodore Schley's squadron entertained themselves at sub-calibre practice. When they quit about 4 o'clock only one target was big enough to furnish a mark, and that had been more than half shot away.

The New Orleans began sub calibre yesterday soon after she dropped anchor. She kept it up this morning to such good purpose that at noon she had no target. Then Capt. Folger sent over to the flagship and asked permission to use his 6-inch rifles with service charges. The permission was granted, and Commodore Schley himself went over to the new cruiser, nicknamed the lime juicer by some of the men of the other ships because she was built in England, to see the guns work. The first shot with the full charge woke the echoes along the shore on the Norfolk side, and sent the people in the hotels hurrying down to the pier in the belief that it was a recall gun. But they soon found out their mistake, for the New Orleans kept at it. She fired about a dozen rounds, and her officers as well as the Commodore were greatly pleased with the work.

The training gear of the English guns is very simple and fast. A gun can be trained in remarkably short time.

The Minneapolis came up from Newport News about 4 o'clock. Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul came up from Newport News to dine with friends and got a warm reception from the officers of the squadron.

STRAY TORPEDO.

Sighted Afloat Off Sandy Hook and Picked Up by a Patrol Tug.

Late on Monday afternoon Quartermaster Sawyer and Coxswain Peppard, attached to the patrol tug C. P. Raymond, sighted a torpedo floating in the water off Sandy Hook. The fact was reported, and Lieut. Ford, commanding the Raymond, ordered the torpedo to be picked up. It was put ashore at Fort Wadsworth. It is thought that the torpedo was set adrift by a small schooner that was sighted by Capt. Coon of the Raymond early on Monday morning. The schooner, when warned that she was in the wrong channel, ran into shallower water and went to anchor not far from the point where the torpedo was found. It was reported last night that the patrol boats held up eighteen vessels outside the Hook before 3 o'clock yesterday morning and after 8 o'clock Monday night. Nearly as many more were prevented from going out through the Narrows.

A SWORD FOR CAPT. DYER.

Baltimore to Honor the Commander of the Cruiser Named for Her.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—A resolution was introduced in the Second Branch of the City Council to-day appropriating $250 to buy a sword for Capt. Dyer, who commanded the cruiser Baltimore in the recent battle at Manila. Mayor Malster sent a communication to the First Branch suggesting a vote of thanks to Acting Rear Admiral Dewey, and the giving of the sword to Capt. Dyer. The Mayor and the Presidents of both branches of the City Council will constitute a committee to purchase the sword and present it to Capt. Dyer. It is possible that a public subscription may be permitted to supplement the appropriation by the Council.

Philippine Expedition Rations to Be Bought in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An order was sent from the War Department this morning to Capt. Baldwin, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at San Francisco, directing the immediate purchase of nearly 1,000,000 rations for the military expedition to the Philippines. The Administration was unwilling to take time for having the subsistence supplies sent across the continent, and the order was therefore given to have the supplies bought in San Francisco to avoid delay.

New Admiral Bill Held Up in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the Senate this morning the vote of yesterday passing the House bill increasing the number of Rear Admirals of the navy from six to seven was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table. The explanation of this action is, that, in the opinion of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the President has ample authority in the matter without further legislation.

No Right to Seize the Competitor.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day decided the case of the alleged filibuster Competitor on appeal from Jacksonville, and affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of the Competitor. It decided that the customs authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter and no right to seize the vessel as a filibuster.

May 14 Dewey Day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Mayor Tafel issued a proclamation to-day setting aside Saturday, May 14, as Dewey day, for the celebration of the victory at Manila, and recommending that all business houses be closed on that day.

A Dewey Avenue for Flushing.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday changing the name of Cypress street, in Flushing, to Dewey avenue, in honor of the hero of Manila. The matter was referred to the Aldermen from the district.

Diver at Work on the Yankee.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee remained at anchor off Fort Wadsworth all day yesterday. A diver was at work on her, and it was said that her steering gear had been crippled by the breaking of one of her rudder chains.

TWO SHIPS FOR DEWEY.

THE EXPEDITION WILL START SOME TIME NEXT WEEK.

Both the Charleston and Philadelphia Are Going—The City of Peking's Cargo Was Discharged in 26 Hours—The Sydney, Australia and Peking Ready to Start by Next Sunday, but It Will Take Longer to Assemble All the Troops—7,500 Militia Collecting, Besides Two Regiments of Regulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The expedition to the Philippines is not expected to get away before next week, though a great effort is being made to hasten the preparations. The steamers Australia and City of Sydney were chartered this morning by the Government and will take over part of the troops.

It has been decided to send the Charleston and Philadelphia with the expedition. The Charleston is ready and the Philadelphia will be down from Mare Island in a couple of days. The City of Sydney belongs to the Pacific Mail and has been running to southern ports connecting with the Eastern travel via Panama. She is 3,000 tons gross and has a speed of fourteen knots. She can carry easily some 1,500 men.

The Australia is a specially built ship. She is about 3,000 tons gross, has a steaming capacity of 15 knots, and can easily carry 1,200 men.

The work of unloading the City of Peking is being done at a rapid rate. The gang of men were put at work at 10 last night and by midnight to-night she will have all her cargo out. These vessels will be ready to sail by Sunday.

Over 3,000 men are encamped at the Presidio to-day awaiting transportation to the Philippines. Yesterday one battalion of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, including companies C, D, E, and F, arrived from Vancouver. Major-Gen. Merriam is expected to return from the north within the next two days. Immediately on his arrival at the Presidio he will take command of the volunteer regiments encamped there. To-day there are about 3,200 under canvas at the Presidio, and to this number is shortly to be added two battalions of infantry, now being organized in the Sixth Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., and the four battalions of artillery in the Market street armory. The two battalions of infantry represent a force of eight companies, each of 84 men and officers, or a total of 672 men. The four battalions of artillery are 600 strong. This will bring the volunteer force in camp up to about 4,500, to which is to be added 1,200 men each from Washington and Oregon, and about 600 men from Utah, all of which have been ordered to assemble here and are expected inside of ten days. This will give Major-Gen. Merriam a force of 7,500 men in addition to the Fourth Cavalry Regiment and Fourteenth Infantry Regiment of the regular army, which are now at the Presidio.

MONTANA'S VOLUNTEERS.

They Are Going to San Francisco to Join the Manila Expedition.

HELENA, Mont., May 10.—The news that the First Montana Volunteers will be sent to the Philippines, and that it is likely to start immediately, came in the form of a telegram to Col. Harry C. Kessler from United States Senators Carter and Mantle, who said:

"We have just had an interview with the Secretary of War, Adjutant-General, and Gen. Miles, and an order has been issued directing your regiment to proceed to San Francisco to join the forces to embark for the Philippine Islands. Yours is the first regiment mustered into the volunteer service under the President's call. Godspeed yourself and your brave boys. May you all reap the rich reward of glory merited by your patriotism. We are proud of you and bid you an affectionate adieu."

NEBRASKA TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Both Regiments Ordered to Prepare to Start for San Francisco.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 10.—At midnight yesterday orders were received from Washington revoking previous instructions, and ordering both Nebraska regiments to prepare to move for San Francisco, which means the Philippines.

In consequence, mustering in was hurried today and by nightfall both the regiments were filled and the Nebraska soldiers had become Uncle Sam's men. Word was sent to Washington to-day that the troops could be moved as they are at a day's notice, but that 300 rifles and as many uniforms were necessary before the troops would be fully equipped. Only a few changes in the personnel of officers have been made. The belief here is that the assignment means at least a two years' stay in the Philippines.

Capt. Thompson Going to Manila.

TAMPA, May 10.—Capt. R. E. Thompson of the signal corps of the army here received orders from Washington to-night to proceed at once to San Francisco to join the expedition that is going to reinforce Admiral Dewey in the Philippines.

Naval Assignments.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following naval officers have been appointed and assigned:

Acting Ensigns P. L. Eaton, S. Hindrie, P. D. Stanish, W. R. Parker, and F. B. Gaylord to the Yosemite; Acting Ensign C. N. Borden to the Minnesota; Acting Ensigns W. H. Gunning, C. L. McKinley, S. P. Holmes, and F. X. Edthopter to the New Hampshire; Acting Lieuts. (junior grade) T. H. Newberry and C. E. Lothrop to the Yosemite; Acting Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Parker to the Minnesota; Acting Lieut. (junior grade) A. Duane to the New Hampshire; Acting Assistant Engineer F. C. Williams to the Prairie; Acting Assistant Engineer A. R. Jackson to the Suwanee; Acting Assistant Engineer M. E. Cooley to relative rank of Lieutenant; Acting Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. Gilbert to the Yankee; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon D. L. Parker and Lieut. G. Wilkes to the Yosemite; Acting Lieuts. J. C. Southerland and A. R. Morrill and Lieuts. D. W. Shea and J. D. Bostick, to the Pensacola yard; Acting Lieut. E. C. Weeks, to coast signal service; Paymaster's Clerk S. B. Caldwell, Fleet Clerk at San Francisco; Chaplain W. T. Helms, from the Wabash to the Lancaster; Lieut. G. C. Hanus, to command the Free Lance; Naval Cadet E. G. Castleman, from the Franklin to the Newark; Passed Assistant Engineer M. A. Anderson, ordered to the Newark on May 21; Paymaster N. G. Speel, from the Amphitrite to the Naval Home, for treatment; Chief C. P. Howell to the Newark; Lieut. J. P. McGuinnes, from the Independence to the Albatross, as executive officer; Capt. A. T. Mahan, retired, member of War Board at Washington; Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Ingersoll, to be ready for sea duty; Lieut. G. L. Dyer, to Naval Intelligence Office; Lieutenant-Commander E. D Taussig, from Naval Hydrographic Office to Naval Intelligence Office; Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, to the St. Paul; Ensign W. V. Powelson, to the St. Paul; Lieut. N. A. McNally, from the Sterling to the Yankee; Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, from the St. Paul to the Scorpion; Ensign A. T. Chester, from the Sterling to the Machias. Ensign L. S. Thompson, from the Machias to the Dolphin; Sailmaker W. Redstone, as assistant to Lieutenant-Commander Phelps; Surgeon H. T. Percy, from the Monterey to the Charleston; Ensign F. Rodgers, from the Charleston to the Monterey; Naval Cadet A. Brown, from the Scorpion home to await orders; Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, from the Sterling to the Vermont; Acting Lieutenant Dixon, from the St. Paul to the Sterling; Acting Lieutenant Osborne to the Sterling; Acting Lieutenant J. D. Cowell to the Sterling; Acting Ensign C. P. Eustis to the Yosemite; Acting Assistant Surgeon F. S. Fielder, appointment from May 9; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. D. Averill, appointment from May 9.

New Naval Recruiting Stations.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Three additional naval recruiting stations have been established in the West for the enlistment of men required for the navy. These stations will be at Louisville, Detroit and Erie, in charge of Lieutenant-Commander Hawley, who will have active supervision over the entire Western enlisting service. Several retired naval officers in the West have been assigned to recruiting duty.

Navy Needs $1,000,000 for Clothing and Stores.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A deficiency estimate of $1,000,000 in the appropriation for clothing and small stores for the navy was transmitted to Congress to-day by the Secretary of the Navy. The deficiency is caused by the increase of the navy to a war footing.

ST. PAUL AT NEWPORT NEWS.

A Supply of Ammunition Sent on a Special Train That Ran Sixty Miles an Hour.

NEWPORT NEWS, May 10.—The United States cruiser St. Paul arrived here this morning from Fort Monroe and anchored off the coal piers. She will take on 600 tons of bunker coal and will rejoin the flying squadron at Old Point to-morrow. It is understood that she will not remain long at Old Point, but where she will go is not disclosed.

The Minneapolis, which has been here for several days filling her bunkers, has finished coaling. She returned to Old Point this afternoon and joined Commodore Schley's squadron.

This morning, shortly after 7 o'clock, two carloads of ammunition were received at the shipyard for the St. Paul. It was learned that it came from Jersey City on a special train under the supervision of the Adams Express Company and that the average speed of the train for the trip was sixty miles an hour, there being no stops or delay of any kind on the entire trip.

Capt. Sigsbee wanted to sail at noon to-day and could not go without the explosives. At 9 o'clock last night the railroads were notified and at 6:35 this morning the cars were on the pier at Newport News, ready to discharge their freight into the cruiser St. Paul. This run was made in just 9 hours and 35 minutes, including transfers in Washington from one road to another. The train had the right of way, and the run is the fastest on record over these lines.

This has been a busy day at the shipyard, especially in the vicinity of the pier at which the auxiliary cruiser Dixie is moored. The members of the Maryland naval militia have been arriving in large numbers all day to take their places aboard the Dixie. The Yosemite, the other auxiliary cruiser at the shipyard, has been completed, and is ready to sail as soon as orders are received from Washington. She will be manned by the Michigan naval reserves.

O. H. P. BELMONT'S OFFER.

He Wants to Give Us a Warship and to Command It Himself.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. O. H. P. Belmont has made an offer to the Government to construct a fine seagoing warship and present her to the navy, officered, manned, and fully equipped for active service. The President has been informed of the offer and to-day the board of bureau chiefs had under consideration the type and class of boat proposed. Mr. Belmont says that if the Government accepts the gift he will have the vessel begun at the shipyard of Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, at once. The type of boat which Mr. Belmont is willing to present to the Government would not be divulged, but it is thought to be a first-class torpedo boat destroyer, the only type of formidable warship that could possibly be completed before the present war will probably be ended.

The bureau chiefs will decide at their next meeting whether to recommend the acceptance of the kind of vessel proposed by Mr. Belmont, but there are certain features of the ship believed to be impracticable and which may lead to the suggestion that the view of the naval experts be adopted if the navy agrees to avail itself of the gift.

Mr. Belmont asks that he be assigned to command the new vessel and to select his officers and crew. As Mr. Belmont is a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, there is no doubt he would secure a commission and would be permitted to enlist his own crew, provided it met the naval requirements.

RUSH WORK ON THE NEWARK.

Her New Armament Expected to Make Her More Formidable as a Cruiser.

NORFOLK, Va., May 10.—The cruiser Newark was placed in the dry dock at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day. She will have her bottom cleaned and painted. While this is being done, work upon the ship will go forward with a rush. The vessels of the mosquito fleet having been practically completed, the force heretofore employed upon them will be put at work on the Newark, and every effort will be made to put her in fighting trim by May 21, when, it is stated, she will be placed in commission. The Newark will be, when the changes in her armament are completed, still more formidable as a cruiser than she was before.

The Maple left this yard to-day ostensibly for Key West.

Lieutenant-Commander L. C. Logan reported for duty to-day. He will command the Armeria. Lieut. C. M. Knepper also reported himself as being ready to assume command of the torpedo boat McKee, now at this yard.

The new Government magazine at St. Julian's Creek is being enlarged. A large force is at work upon it. The men employed there in loading projectiles are still working overtime. Because of the large quantity of ammunition received, additional buildings are required in which to store it, and these are being erected.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Prairie, Viking, Restless, Thespia, and Free Lance Ready to Sail.

The old monitor Nahant, which will be used for harbor defence, and is manned by New York naval militia, is ready to sail from the navy yard in Brooklyn at any time.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, whose crew is composed mostly of Massachusetts naval reserves, is expected to sail to-day or to-morrow.

The three converted yachts Viking, Restless, and Thespia are completed, and only await orders to sail. The Free Lance, which is to join the mosquito fleet, will be turned over to Admiral Erben at once. The Free Lance will be commanded by Lieut. Hanus, the Viking by Lieut. Minnett, the Restless by Lieut. Dodd, and the Thespia by Lieut. Rust.

The Allene was taken from the Quintard Iron Works to the navy yard yesterday, and the transport Resolute will probably arrive from the Morgan Iron Works to-day. The coll