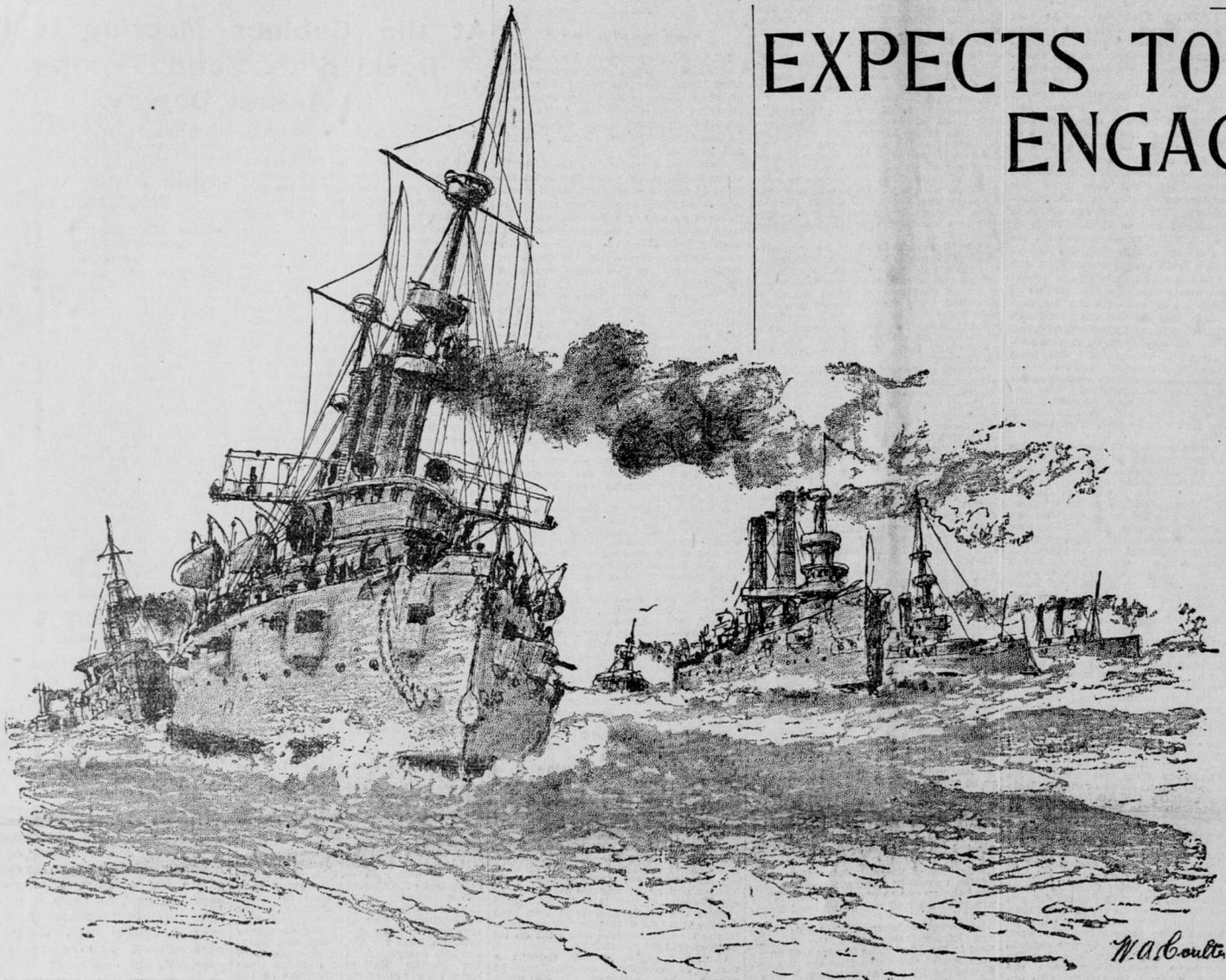


SAMPSON LYING IN WAIT FOR THE SPANISH FLEET

EXPECTS TO ENGAGE IT IN ANOTHER DAY

SAN JUAN MAY SEE THE FIGHT

Officials Are All Confident of Victory—The Oregon's Danger.



Admiral Sampson's Fighting Ships, the New York Leading.

AMERICAN ARMY TO BE LANDED IN CUBA BY SUNDAY NEXT

First Detachment of a Force of Sixty-One Thousand Men Will Soon Be Marching Upon Havana.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: All necessary preparations were made to-day in the War Department to send an army, consisting of both volunteers and regulars, of over 31,000 men to invade Cuba. The first detachment of this army will be in Cuba by Sunday next and will immediately establish a base of supplies for United States troops. The entire policy of the administration has been changed since the day the news of Admiral Dewey's great victory reached Washington. From a defensive plan of operation the Government has now taken a most aggressive stand. In the Cabinet meeting to-day final arrangements were made which it is hoped will culminate in the capture by the United States army and navy of all the Spanish possessions. It was decided by the President and his Cabinet that it would be much better to await a report from Admiral Sampson before the grand invasion of Cuba was begun. I am informed that the administration fully expects to receive a definite report from Admiral Sampson by Thursday of this week, and it is hoped that in this report the danger hitherto experienced from the Spanish armada will be entirely eliminated. As soon as this report is received at the Navy Department orders will be immediately sent to General Shafter, commanding the regular army at Tampa, Fla., to move at once upon Cuban soil. When the regular army has departed from Tampa orders will be sent to 45,000 volunteer troops which are to be this week mobilized at Chickamauga to at once advance in three divisions to Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans. It is believed General Shafter and his army will be able in one short

and decisive engagement to capture a base of supplies and to force a junction with the army of General Gomez. Captain Dorst, who has just returned to the United States from Cuba, has made all necessary preparations in regard to such a juncture between United States troops and their Cuban allies. General Gomez has at present complete knowledge of the military plans of the United States and he is gathering his army preparatory to joining the first force of United States regulars. General Shafter, as soon as his first work has been accomplished, will immediately send a report to the War Department and orders will be sent by Secretary Alger to General Wade, who will be in command of 45,000 troops concentrated at Tampa, Mobile and New Orleans, to at once begin the transportation of his army to join the command of General Shafter. Preparations for having a sufficient number of transports on hand at these three points are being rushed by the quartermaster general of the army. Not the slightest difficulty is expected from this source. The entire invading army after concentration in Cuba will be divided into three corps, commanded respectively by Major-General Wade, Major-General Coppinger and Major-General Shafter. Owing to the strong desire which has been expressed by General Miles to be commander in chief of the army actively engaged in Cuba, he and his entire staff will be at the head of the army when the attack on Havana is begun. General Wade, being the senior major-general of the three corps commanders, will rank as second in command. I am also assured that General Fitzhugh Lee, at his own most urgent request, will be in command of a

division of the Cuban army. Fighting Joe Wheeler will in all probability be in command of the cavalry in Cuba. So anxious is the War Department to expedite the movements of the invading army that it will not wait for the volunteer army to be fully equipped with the regulation uniform. Those troops already supplied with uniforms from their national guard service will be expected to use the same while in Cuba. In case a regiment lacks the necessary equipment it will be supplied by the quartermaster's department with plain blue uniforms. These will constitute their uniforms. The Government has already provided all necessary weapons and ammunition for those volunteer troops not already equipped. No difficulty will be experienced in this regard. LONG'S INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMODORE DEWEY. Remarkable for Their terseness, Conciseness and Comprehensiveness. WASHINGTON, May 9.—It has been known for some time to a few people in the administration circles and at the Navy Department that the orders sent to Admiral Dewey under which he made the attack on Manila were remarkable for terseness, conciseness and comprehensiveness. Efforts to secure the text of the order have been unavailing up to to-day, when the President referred to it in a message sent to Congress by him relative to the thanks to Dewey. This made it proper to be published as part of the record under which Congress was to proceed. This is the text of the order: WASHINGTON, April 24. Dewey, Hongkong, China: War has commenced between Spain and the United States. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy them. Use utmost endeavors. LONG.

TORPEDO-BOAT WINSLOW FIGHTS THREE WARSHIPS

Small American Craft Puts to Flight Spanish Gunboats After a Spirited Encounter.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 9.—There was rejoicing here to-night when the dispatch-boat brought news of an encounter that took place off Cardenas Bay yesterday afternoon between the torpedo-boat Winslow and three Spanish gunboats, in which one of the gunboats was apparently disabled and all were put to flight. The Winslow was steaming in with that in her demeanor that hinted that she had no intention of stopping right away. There was agitation in the signal station, and in a short time flags fluttering hysterically spread the message that the American vessel was nearly to the range buoy. Three gunboats slipped their cables and ran bravely out to their safety limit. Every Spaniard aboard expected to see the American blown out of the water. Three 6-pounders crackled and three shells threw waterspouts about the Winslow, but she was not struck. The Winslow drove straight ahead, attacking the boats. Lieutenant Bernadou no sooner saw the first white smokepuffs from the Spanish guns than he gave the word to the men already stationed at the two forward one-pounders, which barked viciously and flotted. On plunged the Winslow to within 1500 yards of the gunboats, while the row raised by the rapid-fire one-pounders was like a rattling tattoo. The Spaniards were apparently staggered at this fierce onslaught, single handed, and fired wildly on seeing their prey all gone wrong. The Winslow brought her two after-guns to bear as the Spanish fleet scattered, and lost their formation. The Winslow soon maneuvered so that she was peering at all three gunboats at once. The sea was very heavy, and the knife-like torpedo rolled so wildly that it was impossible to do good gun practice from her decks; but despite this big handicap, the rapidity of her fire and remarkable effectiveness under the circumstances demoralized all three opponents, which, after the

Winslow had fired about fifty shells, began gradually to work backward toward the shelter of the harbor. They were still hammering away with their 6-pounders, but after the first fire were wild, and seemed to be vaguely shooting at the wide, wide world. Several shells passed over the Winslow and one exploded 100 feet astern, but the others were shorter, considerably off one side. At last one pound shell from the Winslow went fair and true and struck the hull of the gunboat Pinzon a little aft of amidships, apparently exploding on the inside. The Winslow men yelled. The Pinzon stopped, evidently disabled, while one of her comrades went to her assistance. By this time the Spanish boats had retreated nearly to a position where they could not be followed because of mines and torpedoes. The Pinzon got under way slowly and limped homeward with the help of a tow line from her consort. During this episode the Machias returned and when within the two mile range let fly two 4-inch shells from her starboard battery which accelerated the Spanish flight. The Winslow's crew was indignant at this interruption of their sport and one of the gunners said to Ensign Bagley: "Signal the Machias to clear out, sir, and let us have a show." But the flotilla managed to creep back into Cardenas harbor in safety. MADRID, May 9.—An official dispatch from Havana asserts that an American cruiser and a large torpedo-boat attempted to force the Cardenas channel and opened fire on the Spanish gunboats Antonio Lopez, Ligra and Aleria. After a half-hour's engagement the American warships, the dispatch says, were "forced to retreat." HEMPILL DESTROYED. GRIDLEY, May 9.—The large hempmill belonging to John Heaney on Feather River, three miles northeast of here, caught fire to-day from a hot journal. The mill was burned and \$400 worth of hemp in bales was destroyed. The entire loss will reach \$800.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Having definite information that the Spanish fleet which left St. Vincent ten days ago is not at the Canaries or at Cadiz, the authorities confidently predict that Rear-Admiral Sampson will engage it in battle within the next forty-eight hours. In this event the battle will occur in the vicinity of San Juan. There are two other points at which the enemy may first make its appearance—in the track of the battle-ship Oregon and her consorts, the gunboat Marietta and the cruiser Nictherov, which arrived to-day at Bahia, Brazil, or along the North Atlantic coast of the United States. But the necessity of securing coal will compel it to ultimately proceed to its base in Porto Rico, and there it will find awaiting it its fate in the shape of a division of the North Atlantic squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Sampson. This has been a day of exciting rumors at the Department. It was positively announced at the close of office hours that there has been no engagement as reported; that the Montgomery had not been pursued by the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, and that consequently Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet and none of its members had been destroyed. That startling news is expected momentarily is shown by the tension existing in official circles. Confident that Rear-Admiral Sampson with the force at his disposal will be able to crush the Spanish squadron, the Naval War Board, which was in session to-day, did not concern itself so much with his movements as with a plan to be adopted to secure the safety of the battle-ship Oregon and the vessels accompanying her. As soon as the announcement of the arrival of the battle-ship at Bahia, Brazil, was received at the Department from Captain Clarke, her commanding officer, the matter was at once referred to the board, and as the result of its deliberations there is reason to believe that instructions have been sent to Captain Clarke for his observance. The board for the first time was assisted in its deliberations by Captain A. T. Mahan, retired, who reported to Secretary Long this morning and was immediately assigned to duty with the board. What instructions have been given to Captain Clarke it is impossible to learn. In any event the neutrality proclaimed by Brazil will only permit of his stay in Brazilian waters until tomorrow, when he will resume his journey north. It is highly probable that the Oregon will not touch at any other Brazilian ports, but will proceed at once to join Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet, while the Marietta and the Nictherov will continue to Key West or Norfolk. From to-morrow on the Oregon and her consorts will be in grave danger. If lying in wait for the American men-of-war it is believed that the Spanish ships will station themselves under the lee of the island of Fernando Noronha, to the eastward of Cape San Roque, and from there conduct their operations. It was recalled to-day that Rear-Admiral J. C. Walker, retired, when a member of the War Board, strenuously urged that a force be sent to join the Oregon, but his advice was not accepted. The official view to-night is that the Spanish fleet is at some point in the south of Porto Rico. If that be so their presence will shortly be reported by the American scouts which are pat-

trolling along the degree of latitude to the northward of the Barbadoes. It was pointed out to me to-day that ten days have elapsed since the fleet left St. Vincent, and, going at the rate of ten knots an hour, they should by this time have covered the distance to San Juan. Another official with whom I talked called my attention to the fact that when the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo sailed for the Cape Verde Islands from San Juan they left the latter port on April 8 and did not reach their destination until April 22. It was possible, this expert thought, that the Spanish fleet on its voyage to San Juan might consume an equal period. In this event the American and Spanish fleets will not sight each other before Thursday or Friday. It is considered highly probable in naval circles that the Spanish fleet may find re-enforcements awaiting it at the Windward Islands. Just before the blockade of Cuba was inaugurated it was estimated from official reports that there were sixty-five Spanish men-of-war in Cuban and Porto Rican waters. Of these vessels but seven outside of the cruisers are considered worthy of attention. These are torpedo-gun vessels and torpedo-boats which fled from Cuban waters before the blockade commenced. The Department has been advised of the presence of Spanish vessels in the West Indies from time to time, and it has been believed that these were ships that escaped from Cuba. It may be that they are under instructions to join the Cape Verde squadron and will accompany it to San Juan. So far as can be learned, however, the programme hitherto given in the Herald of permitting the Spanish fleet to enter San Juan, where it will be kept bottled up, has not been changed, nor will it be unless circumstances should arise dictating other action. On account of the accuracy with which the newspapers have been outlining the naval plans of the campaign, the Department issued to-day this official order: "In accordance with the recommendation of the Naval War Board all officers and employes of the Navy Department are hereby forbidden to furnish information as to matters pertaining or bearing upon the conduct of the war to any person or persons not connected with the Department, or to any newspaper or other publication, unless authorized to do so by the Department." ARMS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE INSURGENTS. Second Expedition Sent by the Government to Aid the Cuban Forces. TAMPA, Fla., May 9.—The steamer Glissie, one of the Mallory line boats, chartered by the Government for use as a transport, will sail for Cuba before morning, loaded with arms, ammunition and supplies furnished by the United States Government for the use of the Cuban insurgents. A company of 100 United States troops from the First Regiment of Infantry will accompany the expedition and aid in guarding the landing of the valuable cargo, and will, if necessary, penetrate into the interior far enough to place the supplies in the hands of the insurgents. The expedition will be in charge of Captain W. H. Dorst, General Miles' aid, who has just returned from Cuba. THE MONACOY MUST LEAVE. PEKING, May 9.—In consequence of the declaration of neutrality by China in the war between the United States and Spain the Tsung La Yamen has requested the United States steamer Monacoy to leave Shanghai.