

disabled, has been anchored so she can take the channel for 300 yards.

The merchant ship Mexico, of Barcelona, mounting four small quick-firing guns, is in the harbor. Several coasting steamers and schooners are at the wharves.

A few days ago a German steamer brought 16,000 bags of rice to Santiago de Cuba. Rice and sardines are the principal food supplies.

Last night, when about sixty miles from Santiago de Cuba, seven large steamers, moving in two columns crossed the Adula's course, going west. They were evidently warships, but their nationality could not be identified. The Adula brought 25 passengers.

The descriptions given by the first mate and five seamen of the Adula agree as to the fleet that crossed her course a few minutes after midnight this morning. Four of the seven ships were large cruisers and three were small. They were distant about four miles when the lines of the courses intersected, about thirty miles off the north coast of Jamaica.

The Adula's crew believes they were the ships of the squadron under Admiral Cervera, and it is feared that, if they were on the way to Cienfuegos, they may destroy the American blockading squadron.

Senor Domingo Capote, vice president and formerly one of the ablest lawyers in Havana, landed from an open sail boat on the north side of Jamaica, near Falmouth to-day. With him was Gervasio Subio, a sea captain. Senor Capote is on his way to the United States to consult with the American government.

He is understood to have full powers to make an important treaty. He and Captain Subio are now in quarantine.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch to the Star from Montreal, published to-day, says: Senor Polo y Bernabe has secured by cable a coal depot near St. Pierre, Miquelon, the French colony on the south coast of Newfoundland, at which the Cadiz squadron will coal, previous to attacking the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, while the Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, draws off the squadrons commanded by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The disagreeable fact is being forced upon the naval strategists that the speed of the Spaniard gives him a tremendous advantage in every way except in a battle with a superior force. They are worrying over the problem of how to catch an enemy who can travel five miles faster than the speediest ships of the fighting squadron of Admiral Sampson.

They are ready to fight the Spaniard and believe he can be crushed, but the enemy has shown no disposition to fight.

It is the popular thing for the amateur strategists, who do their thinking on dry goods boxes scattered about the country, to say the Spaniard has shown better strategy than the Americans, but that is nonsense. He has the advantage of speed and no strategy can rob him of that so long as he persists in keeping 500 miles away from an American ship. He cannot be chased, for he is too fast. The American cannot leave his coast unprotected in order to go after the Spaniard, for that why enemy would run around the American and have the coast cities at his mercy.

On the contrary, the official strategists in Washington think the Spaniard committed a great error in not making a dash for Havana from Martinique. He had a good chance of reaching that port ahead of both Sampson and Schley, and would have found Commodore Watson's blockading squadron an easy prey. When the Spaniard was reported at Martinique Sampson was at San Juan, and hampered with monitors, could not move over eight knots an hour, as far away from the Havana as the armada.

SEE THEIR ERROR

FRENCH ARE LEARNING THAT ANTI-AMERICANISM DOESN'T PAY.

IS HURTING THEIR BUSINESS

FIGARO SEEKS TO MAKE A JOKE OF THE BOYCOTT.

Mr. Chamberlain Responsible for a Decided Feeling of Nervousness in France—Possible Anglo-Saxon Alliance Regarded With Dread.

PARIS, May 19.—Mr. Chamberlain's sensational speech is undeniably responsible for a decided feeling of nervousness here. The French press begins to see it has adopted a mistaken policy in declaring so pronouncedly for Spain, as opposed to the United States. The Des Debats, in a leader, tries to smooth away matters, but "Quis excusae a accusae." It admits that the English have profited by France's action in this matter. It says: "America is entering upon an enlarged international career, and it is very important to the French that Americans do not begin with preconceived ideas against us, and that they do not renounce their good understanding with us, so useful in the past and still more desirable for the future. We have shown how ally England, dissatisfied with the attitude of the Continental powers, is creating relations with the United States which are trying to bring to her policy. We, therefore, ought to avoid all mistakes that our adversaries, always vigilant, might turn to our disadvantage."

At a moment is passed to sit in judgment on the war. France has never been really hostile to the Americans. This will be well understood across the Atlantic, when the present misunderstanding has been cleared up. The friends of Spain have something better to do than to declaim against her adversaries.

The general tone of the article is one of fear that things have gone too far. The French editor, who is usually so confident in his success upon the patronage of Americans, has already felt the effects of the quasi-campaign against the United States in favor of Spain. The proprietor of one of the best papers in France, who has taken the attitude taken by the French press. The number of Americans staying in the hotel is sensibly less than at the same time last year.

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GEN. TRACY ON OUR NAVY. He Thinks Congress Should Authorize the Construction of Six Armored Cruisers.

Under the new conditions which have arisen, it seems plain that congress should provide at least six of these armored cruisers. We are not carrying on an offensive warfare, but we are reaching out to the Philippines, and we need a navy, an offensive navy, on which our present navy was formed, has been changed and the new conditions should be promptly met by congress.

When General Tracy's attention was called to the report that he might go to the Philippines as civil governor general, he laughingly dismissed the suggestions, and said there never had been a thought of his leaving except in the vague imagination of some newspaper writers. The secretary strongly approves the energy of all departments of the government in coping with the present war emergency and deprecates the efforts of some critics which seek to force an aggressive movement without regard to that mature consideration which the momentous character of the movements requires.

THE CASE OF THE POLARIA.

German Merchant Steamer Likely to Be Permitted to Land Passengers in Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There appears to be a mistaken impression touching the attitude that our government has assumed in the matter of the German merchant steamer Polaria, now at Key West awaiting permission to cross the blockade lines into Havana harbor. Her case is not exceptional, inasmuch as the government gave consent only to the landing of the steamer of certain passengers on the steamer which boarded her at Hamburg, Germany, April 6 last, some time before the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain, and long before the issue of the blockade contemplated the exemption from interference of foreign vessels cleared before the date of proclamation, in conformity to the general principle that the department of commerce will not prevent passengers from being shipped under such conditions as those on the Polaria at Hamburg should be prevented from continuing their journey. As to the British correspondent, Mr. Knight, who is awaiting the steamer at Havana, passing the blockade on a neutral ship, our government is under certain obligations to him by reason of his efforts to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. These efforts, by the British correspondent, Mr. Knight, and Surgeon Julian, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., are to be exchanged for the now captive, as is indicated by the following statement: "The British consul general at Havana: 'All arranged. You can send prisoners at once. Please wire me day and hour of departure from Key West. I will be ready to receive them. Immediately flag is discerned, Spanish steamer with Thrall and Jones will set out to meet and exchange.'"

Promptly upon the receipt of the information by the department of commerce, the general of the department of the Gulf to have Prisoners Cortijo and Julian taken to Key West and turned over to the commandant of the department of the Gulf for further orders. Accompanied by a small guard, the two men will be taken to Tampa and thence by water to Key West, when arrangements will be made for the trip to Havana and a subsequent exchange.

SPANISH VERSION OF FIGHT. A Racy Account of the Battle of Manila in a Puerto Rico Paper.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Copies of Puerto Rico papers have been dated as early as 4, received in New York to-day show that the people of that island are being treated to remarkable versions of the news of the war. El Herald, of May 2, for instance, tells of the battle of Manila: "Victory arose! 'Our fleet, composed of nine ships, and under command of that brilliant and illustrious sailor and warrior, Don Patricio Montoia, has defeated the Spanish fleet, which sailed from Hong Kong for the Philippines, forcing it to withdraw, after inflicting serious damage, thus teaching the Yankees a lesson. 'The result of the decisive triumph which the Yankees expected in the waters of the Pacific. 'We said so. The Yankee squadron was respectable, but it was woefully insufficient to fight our fleet, the patriotism and sunnery of the United States navy overwhelming in favor of glorious Spain. 'Whenever our ships find American ships they cannot but destroy them. Manila furnishes the first instance. The wooden ships of the United States fleet, the armored and protected ships of the Yankees, and, in spite of the inferiority of our ships, the victory was ours.'"

In the leading editorial of the issue occurs the following: "We are at war with the hateful and accursed Yankee—that nation which is dedicated to the golden calf. 'Assassins of defenseless nudes and robbers of merchant ships, you would be safer in your cities of the interior, far from the shot and shell of our ships. Do not venture forth. We will invade your territory, and we will take Washington, New York and Chicago. 'When we have captured McKinley and he is our prisoner, we will make him black the boots of our invincible general. A massacre of rebels by the Spaniards, and in the midst of a famine, the Herald reports, owing to the war. The horrors of hunger were on every hand. Business was paralyzed, and the people gave credence to the rumors that the two banks of the place had closed their doors a few days before."

BOMBARDED BY SPANIARDS.

Third Town in the Philippines Taken From the Rebels in April.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 19.—It appears from information brought by the Empress of India that the Spanish did a little bombarding on their own account in the Philippines. A massacre of rebels by the Spaniards, and in the midst of a famine, the Herald reports, owing to the war. The horrors of hunger were on every hand. Business was paralyzed, and the people gave credence to the rumors that the two banks of the place had closed their doors a few days before."

NO AT HAWARDEN

GLADSTONE LIKELY TO BE BURIED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FAMILY WILL PROBABLY AGREE

NATIONAL FUNERAL TO BE VOTED BY PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

Expression of Grief and Sympathy Gathers Volume Hourly—All Continental Papers Publish Generous Tributes—Mr. Gladstone's Last Hours.

LONDON, May 20.—The date of the funeral of Mr. Gladstone has not been fixed, but probably Tuesday will be chosen. The preparations continue for a burial at Hawarden. Up to last evening (Thursday) the family had received no notice of the national funeral which will be voted in parliament to-day. The general opinion favoring an interment in Westminster abbey, the family will probably give way to the national request. Mr. Gladstone did not leave any wishes on the subject. Dean Bradley, of the abbey, has selected as the most suitable spot the nave.

The body will be removed to the large bedroom to-day (Friday), and placed in a plain coffin, surmounted by an oak cross, extending nearly the whole length of the lid. At its foot will be the inscription. Three panels are on each side, the center of each being of raised dark metal.

The universal expression of grief and sympathy gathers volume hourly. Memoirs and reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone are flooding the press, which everywhere shows column reverts. Almost every court in Europe has wired condolences. Vice president Hobart called the Daily Chronicle to the attention of the fact that "not even in his own land was Mr. Gladstone more highly esteemed and venerated than in the United States. His death has been well nigh a national calamity to us, and it occurred at a time when our people are clearly surprised at the lack of sympathy and mutual interest toward the nation to which his long career of public usefulness was so generously dedicated."

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States navy, the famous naval expert, called: "The thing that always most impressed me was the profound homage his massive intellect paid to the Christian scheme of faith. That an ever deepening faith in thought and practice should be the result, in such a brief, of so long an experience of public life, will perhaps be the most lasting and the deepest influence left by this very great man."

Mr. Charles Dilke, radical member for the Forest of Dean, said: "Mr. Gladstone's leading personal characteristic was old-fashioned courtesy; while as a statesman it was his absolute mastery of finance, both in principle and detail, a mastery which was incomparable and superior to that of any of his contemporaries. 'His life presented aspects of charm to all minds. His learning captivated the scholar, his eloquence and statesmanship the politician, his financial genius the business man; while his domestic relations and simple human graciousness appealed to all hearts. 'Beneath the editorial is the following quotation in leaded type: 'There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel.' The Standard says: 'Whether men agreed with him or differed from him in matters of party politics, they could not come within the range of his influence as an administrator without being profoundly impressed alike with his extraordinary powers of dispatching public business most efficiently and his absolute refusal to be what he believed to be the highest interests of his country.'"

All the Continental papers publish tributes to the late Mr. Gladstone. The French papers are especially sympathetic and the Greek newspapers express deep gratitude for what Mr. Gladstone did for Greece.

The house of commons was crowded to-day and when the speaker, Mr. William Court Gully, called upon the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, all present uncovered their heads. Mr. Balfour said: "I think it will be felt in all parts of the house that we should do fitting honor to the great man whose long and splendid career has just closed by adjourning. This is not the occasion for uttering the thoughts which the Phillipsian press has suggested. That occasion will present itself to-morrow, when it will be my duty to submit to the house an address to the queen, praying her to grant the honor of a public funeral, if such a word of assent from Sir Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, the resolution was adopted and the house adjourned.

Further details from Hawarden castle of the passing away of the great English statesman show that it was the most peaceful imaginable. There were no signs of pain or distress. Mrs. Gladstone clasped her husband's hand and occasionally kissed it, while the Rev. Mr. Stephen Gladstone read prayers and repeated hymns. The nurse in the meanwhile bathed the brow of the patient, who showed gratitude, murmuring, "How nice."

The only other evidence that Mr. Gladstone realized his surroundings, which when his son recited the litany, when the dying man feebly murmured, Amen. It was the last word spoken by Mr. Gladstone. Then came the gentle, almost imperceptible cessation of life in the midst of his son's prayer and the presence of the nurse from the room, taking Mrs. Gladstone, who was induced to lie down and who soon slept quietly.

Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Mrs. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone and others attended early communion this morning at Hawarden church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Stephen Gladstone. The ordinary service was prefaced with selected prayers from the burial service. The Rev. Mr. Gladstone's death, which occurred at 5 o'clock this morning, spread rapidly, it was the tolling of the Hawarden church bells which carried the sad tidings to every sorrowing home in this vicinity. Slowly details of the last moments of the great statesman are coming out of the castle, where the grief is too profound to be intruded upon. The family was summoned at 3 a. m., owing to the perceptible sinking of the patient, which continued until that time until Mr. Gladstone peacefully passed away, no one left the death chamber. The only absentees were little Dorothy Drew, who had tearfully complained that her grandfather was not recognizing her. Even in the hour of agonizing kind thoughts for others were not wanting. The old coachman, who had been unable to be present when the servants bid farewell to the great statesman, was summoned, and remained to the end with his master. At 8:30 a. m., Mr. Doble took his leave and returned to Chester, deeply affected. Indeed, almost every one around the castle was in tears. The following dispatch has been received at Hawarden from United States Ambassador Hay: "To the Right Hon. Mrs. Helen Gladstone: I beg to present to all your family my heartfelt sympathy and sympathy for your personal loss, and, at the same time, to congratulate you and the English race everywhere upon the glorious completion of a life filled with splendid achievements and consecrated to the noblest purposes. JOHN HAY. 'WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following telegram was sent by Secretary of State to-day: 'Hay, Ambassador, London: 'Through the private channels of my country, I have learned of the death of Mr. Gladstone, the American people at the passing away, in the ripeness of years and fullness of honors, of one of the most notable figures of modern statesmanship. 'Secretary Alger has been an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of the dead statesman, he said: 'He was a noble character; profound in his knowledge of human nature, yet never affected in his conduct; a man of unshakable integrity, his refusal to accept titles, and his democracy would endear his memory to the American even without having in mind his great contributions to the military training and qualification of the Secretary Long said: 'I regard Mr. Gladstone's as one of the greatest names in modern civilization. He has stood for progress and right and peace. England has a monument to no nobler life, and America with a cordial hand will help to lift it.'"

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MR. PETTIGREW'S INQUIRY.

He Wanted to Know if the "Boss" Appointed to Command the Army Competent.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A large number of able officers of the army were confirmed by the senate to-day. There was no comment except a brief inquiry by Senator Pettigrew, who asked Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee, if the committee had made due investigation as to the military training and qualification of the numerous young men appointed to these positions, mentioning some of the sons of prominent men. Senator Hawley replied that the committee had inquired sufficiently to learn that the appointees had all been recommended by senators and congressmen from their own states.

"They will gain experience in the field," said Mr. Hawley.

"That is what I object to," responded Mr. Pettigrew. "If the army is not experienced militiamen it is hardly fair that they should be appointed to command others." He did not, however, press the point and the confirmations were allowed to proceed.

COLONEL BRYAN'S REGIMENT.

It Is Not Designed to Fight, but Only to Draw the National Guard Qu.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—(Special.) William Jennings Bryan's ambition to be colonel is hedged about with sundry important reservations, chief of which is that his military campaigning does not contemplate any raids outside the limits of Nebraska. From a report that he had been learned that the regiment now organizing in his state is being organized for the sole purpose of securing the money allotted the military guards by the United States government and to be the nucleus of the national guard in the absence of the militia, which is on its way to Manila and Cuba.

Germany Must Explain.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Information has reached the state department that German gunners have been assigned to the Spanish fleet fitting out at Cadiz. Herr von Hollenbeck, the German ambassador, will have an opportunity to affirm or deny the report. The state department will interrogate him.

Spain Publishes a Red Book.

MANILA EXPEDITION DELAYED.

Cruiser Charleston Returns to Mare Island With Her Condensers Out of Order.

VALLEJO, CAL., May 19.—The cruiser Charleston, which sailed yesterday for Manila, with ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey, is back at her berth at Mare Island navy yard with her condensers out of order. The cruiser steamed about the bay all day yesterday, outside of San Francisco, while her compasses were being adjusted and cargo trimmed. When everything was in readiness for a start on the long voyage the condensers were found to be out of order. The accident was trivial. But Captain Glass concluded that it would be better to return to the navy yard and secure the benefit of the facilities there, than to repair the damage at sea. The Charleston will make another start within the next two days.

The accident to the Charleston is not regarded here as serious, and it is thought that within forty-eight hours she will be far out on the Pacific on her way to Manila. When the ship left the navy yard yesterday everything went well until the condensers began to leak slightly. They were repaired, but soon commenced to leak again. While in charge of the ship have been repaired at sea or when the ship reached Honolulu, Captain Glass thought it best not to risk leakage to the boilers, and consequently returned to the navy yard, where the facilities for repairs are more complete than at Honolulu. The cause of the trouble is attributed to the work of the navy mechanics. There was no opportunity to test the condensers before the ship left the yard, and it was only when the water was being forced through the water at full speed that the defect was made manifest. Captain Glass is authority for the statement that the accident, while annoying, is not serious, and that repairs can be made in a few hours.

Says Canaries Won't Be Bombaraded.

LONDON, May 19.—The agent in the Canary islands of a Liverpool firm writes that the British consul there has been informed that the United States will not bombard the Canary islands as the result of an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, whereby while Great Britain renounces the right of the United States to obtain from such bombardment, which would mean the destruction of British property.

Nurses for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The Red Cross society has arranged to send one or two dozen competent male nurses with the Philippine expeditions, provided that they will enlist. They will be excused from all military duties and be released at the end of the war.

TO GUARD CALIFORNIA PARKS.

Secretary Bliss Wants an Appropriation to Prevent an Invasion by Stockmen.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The condition of affairs in the California national parks on account of trespassing herds is growing serious. It is not practicable to designate troops to guard these parks, as herds are so numerous that it is impossible to account of hostilities, and herders are taking advantage of their absence. Superintendent McKenzie, in a letter to Secretary Bliss, in speaking of Yosemite park, says many thousands of cattle and horses are grazing in the park, and are capable of lawlessness under present conditions. If the herds once scatter, it would be difficult to put them out, while a proper patrol soon could prevent their entrance. Twelve men, properly mounted and equipped, he thinks, would be sufficient for Yosemite park. As Sequoia and Grant parks are also open to invasion, it is felt that a similar force should be established to protect all of them. To accomplish this purpose he has asked the secretary of the interior for an appropriation bill so that the appropriations for the improvements of these parks can be available for the purpose. He has proposed appropriation for each park \$4,000.

REWARDED FOR HEROISM.

Governor Leedy Issues a Pardon to a Convict Who Risked His Life.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 19.—(Special.) Governor Leedy to-day issued a pardon for James Conway, who was sent up two years ago from Atchison county for a term of six years for burglary. Conway was freed on account of heroism displayed. Some time ago the elevator in the coal shaft at Atchison was broken down. It would neither go up nor down. Conway was working in the mine below. He volunteered to climb the shaft, to remove and loosen the machinery that was holding the elevator. He did so, and the elevator was again in operation. Conway was working in the mine below. He volunteered to climb the shaft, to remove and loosen the machinery that was holding the elevator. He did so, and the elevator was again in operation. Conway was working in the mine below. He volunteered to climb the shaft, to remove and loosen the machinery that was holding the elevator. He did so, and the elevator was again in operation.

MRS. VAUGHN DISAPPEARS.

She Learned a Warrant Was Out for Her Arrest and Left Atchison.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 19.—(Special.) Deputy United States Marshal Prescott returned from Atchison to-night without Mrs. Emma Vaughn, the widow whom he went over there to arrest for sending obscene matter through the mails. He could not find her. It is believed that she fled from the fact that, when last seen by her neighbors, she was going over the hills north of Atchison with a copy of the Kansas City Herald, containing the story of a warrant being issued for her arrest in her hand. Prescott says she will be apprehended in a few days.

BOY CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Howard Hobbs Found Guilty of Killing Joel Mack Near Bartlesville, I. T.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 19.—(Special.) Howard Hobbs, a boy only 15 years old, who formerly resided near Fayetteville, Ark., was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. He was charged with participating in the killing of Joel O. Mack, near Bartlesville, I. T., in January, 1897. The perpetrators of the crime were convicted of murder in the first degree. The boy was found guilty of the crime. He was sentenced to the state penitentiary for life.

Convicted of Bigamy.

BY AN ON-LOOKER

ANOTHER STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.

BAD SPANISH AIM THE FEATURE

DEMOLITION OF FORTIFICATIONS A DIFFICULT TASK.

It Took About Four Broadside to Wreck the Spangars-American Ships Suffered No More Damage Than at Target Practice.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 19.—An onlooker of the bombardment of the fortifications of San Juan de Porto Rico on May 12, by the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson, gave the following details of the engagement. "The most remarkable feature about the bombardment was the escape of the fleet with so few casualties. The enemy's fire was heavy and continuous, and the elevation of their batteries gave them a tremendous advantage. Every ship missed hitting the ships, no one understands. Their shots fell all around, and their guns had capacity for twice the range. Yet they inflicted two projectiles with any serious effect. 'The San Juan affair strengthens the opinion that the demolition of well placed fortifications is a hard task for even the strongest battleships. 'The secondary batteries of the ships were not used after the line had passed on before the forts. This was chiefly on account of smoke. Drifting in front of the turret, the smoke of the enemy's guns was liable to lose all sight of location of the forts. 'The admiral and his assistant chief of staff, Stanton, were on the superstructure on the lee side of the coming tower. They did not go inside the coming tower, which will probably not be used in action unless the fire is coming from both sides. So far it has proved a rather useless institution. 'On the forecabin, in the lee of the forward turret, the admiral and his assistant chief of staff, Stanton, were on the superstructure on the lee side of the coming tower. They did not go inside the coming tower, which will probably not be used in action unless the fire is coming from both sides. So far it has proved a rather useless institution. 'On the forecabin, in the lee of the forward turret, the admiral and his assistant chief of staff, Stanton, were on the superstructure on the lee side of the coming tower. 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