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## GUNS SPEAK AGAIN

Admiral Sampson Gives Spaniards Another Smell of Powder.

NEW YORK OPENS ON A CUBAN FORTRESS

Oaly a Few ! hells Necessary to Accomplish Its Purpose.

SPANISH GUNNERS FIRE ON THE ERICSSON

Little Ship Withdraws and Big Cruiser Takes Up the Challenge.

FIRING ONLY LASTED FIFTEEN MINUTES

New York Lay Only Half a Mile from the Fortress During Brief Engagement\_Flagship is Not Touched.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) ON BOARD UNITED STATES FLAGSEIP NEW YORK, HAVANA, April 29.-(Via Key West, April 30.)-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The flagship New York at daybreak this morning was at its station to the northeast of Havana. In its company were the Newport and the Erlesson. The flagship shaped a course to the westward, meeting and speaking off Havana the Wilmington, Algonquin, Indiana, Iowa, Detroit and Mangrove. It was rumored on board that we were bound for Mariel to see if the Spanish were erecting new batteries there. The Newport left us and the Porter came in from the horizon. Thereafter the torpedo boats Ericsson and Porter remained, one on each quarter.

As Havera was passed the squadron presented rather an imposing appearance, with fort's guns were silenced. Three six-inch five newspaper dispatch boats pounding along shells had sufficed. Five more shots put a in the rear. We were within long range, but | quietus on the fortifications. The first shot the fortifications did not open fire. The was fired at 6:20. At 6:35 the New York enemy apparently has been perfecting his let go two six-inch shells, one at each for-

west of Havana, was reached in the middle later the flagship let go two of its eight-inch of the afternoon. Old Martello tower stands turret guns, and the shricking shells left a on the port to the left of the entrance and trail of fire easly seen in the dark shadows on a higher point to the right stands a of the evening. At this time the shore wes block house of the kind that sentinel the barely visible, and the New York put back trocha. There is a big, old-fashioned smooth to its station. bore battery near the block house. These seemed to constitute the sole defenses.

faces due north. There is only fourteen feet fort about ten miles west of Mariel. The of water on the bar. The flagship steamed torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson were more lifeless and desolute place could hardly up within ersy rifle range of the shore, but a battery opened fire on them with a rapid-firbe imagined. At the great tobacco warehouses on the edge of the bay there was no drew and notified the flagship, which was movement. The town beyond seemed like cruising slowly in a westerly direction. The a cemetery around the large church. UNWORTHY OF ATTENTION.

However, on the green palm-covered mountains to the left smoke rese in slanting lines. Two little gunbouts and four schooners lay in the bay. The flagship could not get in very close, but was satisfied, perhaps, that the five smooth bores of the Martello tower se were not very worthy of attention by the flagship.

The New York continued its way down the coast toward Cabanas, thirteen miles away. One the route the little Castine sacoped out cloud lookout high on the head of its single mast. It was sent back toward Mariel. The junior officers of the flagship were at supper in the steerage when, about 6 o'clock, the forgy voice of the boatswain could be heard roaring on the deck: "Man the port battery."

The boatswain of the New York has a voice like the watery shuffle of a swimming horse It is delightfully terrible and no ballad singer could hope for such an ovation as he will have whenever he shouts: "Man the port bat-

Below deck was empty in a moment. The cruiser was off Cabanas and almost opposite the ruined haclenda of a tobacco planestion, from a point near which a troop of Spanish cavalry had dismounted and guns. When the flagship came about, Captain Chadwick himself armed the after etarboard four-inch guns. By this time the cavalry had decided that the engagement was captain's shell dropped into the middle of The flagship then placidly continued its way back toward Muriel.

The venture ended, leaving only one thoroughly dissutisfied man on board. Gunner's Mate Lentile, whose station is in the after turret, grumbled bitterly because those two eight-inch guns, "General Lee" and "Stonewall Jackson," were not called upon to disperse the Spanish soldiers.

SPANISH BOASTS. Meanwhile the Spaniards are now probably gathered round some cograc bottles: "Ah. we fifty Spanish soldiers, we fought today a great battleship. Yes, we fifty men-a little tand of fifty men-we fought a great over for the evening. Its starboard batteries ship. More cognac. Just think how easily we can thrush these Americans when fifty

men can fight the flagship." The signal officer on the after bridge etito that as the silent fleet passed Muriel cending a hillside toward the hacienda and he the earlier afternoon a man in a small boat was fishing in the harbor. He had his back to the squadron and did not turn his head. However, one of the gunbouts had better eyesight and upon seeing the New York bolted eo abruptly that it dragged helf the mud in the bay loose with its anchor. Its men could be seen moving excitedly to and fro upon its becks. It was within easy range of three miles, but in direct line with

The coast from Havens to Cabinas is high and beautifully wooded, with lofty mountains in the background. This part of the island Porter, departed westward. The admiral must be at all times more healthy than lowlying Florida and more suitable for military movements.

The flagship has returned to its station. The torpedo costs are evidently keeping Havana rather nervous tonight, for the searchlights have been fruntically flashing STEPHEN CRANE.

ADDITIONAL ADVICES. ATLANTA, April 30 .- A special to the Journal from Key West says Cabanas, a small fortified town thirty-five miles west of Havana, on the northern coast of Havana. was fired on by the New York Friday even ing and the fort demolished. The firing bepan at 6:30 and lasted fifteen minutes. Ten shots were fired from the New York's batteries. The New York and Helena tried to from fire from the batteries of Havana and

Mariel, but failed. Yesterday afternoon the flagship New York, with eight well directed ENGLAND HANGS BACK shells from the six-inch gun on its port bow and two from one of the eight-inch gune in the forward turret, completely ellenced and rendered useless for both men or guns two Spanish forts at Port Cabanas, twelve miles west of Mariel and thirty-five miles from Havana. As in the case of Matanzas,

the first shot was fired by a Spaniard. About moon the New York steamed up the west coast. Following the flagship for quite a distance came the Iowa, Indiana, Helena Venezuela Affair Still Rankles in His and torpedo boats Porter and Bricsson, but after Havana was passed, where the Helena went in so close that a shot from Morro was momentarily expected, the ships, with the exception of the torpedo boats, soon returned to their station.

HURRY TO SHELTER.

Under a full head of steam the flagship bowled along until Mariel was reached. It was easy from aboard the dispatch boat, without glasses, to see the commotion raised LITTLE RILIANCE ON MADRID ADVICES by the presence of the war ships in the pretty little village. The people rushed wildly about and small boats quickly put in shore. But there was no apparent life in either of the forts on two hills that cover the approaches to the harbor. The Porter steamed within half a mile of them and the New York awang leisurely at enchor at o mile range. After Admiral Sampson had (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, surveyed Mariel to his apparent satisfaction he sent the flagehip clipping merrily further up the coast.

Again the flagship rode unconcernedly half the Ericsson pushed their way ahead. Suddenly there was a roar of a heavy gun, a puff of smoke from the shore and the little job than they expect. Most Englishmen torpedo boat came scurrying tack under the les of the flag hip. The officers and men disappeared from the deeks of the New York like magic and in less time than it takes to tell the story one six-inch gun from its bow belched forth.

ANOTHER SHOT. The evening was fading fast. Quick, good work was necessary. Another shot from the flagship, one more from shore, and the batteries to the eastward of Morro castle. | tification to complete the job. There was The bay of Mariel, thirty-five miles to the no anower from the shore. Ten minutes

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30,-Incoming boats my that the firing by the flagship The entrance to the bay is very narrow and New York last night was on Cabanas, a small scouting close to the coast when a small The torpedo boats hastily withing gun. New York promptly returned the fire, sending in, it is said here, about twelve shots from its six and eight-inch guns. The bat teries ashore made no response. The firing was by no means in the nature of a bombardment.

FULL DETAILS.

that the New York was lying quietly out side the picturesque harbor of Cabanas, about two miles off shore, an inspection trip having just been completed. The flagship was followed by the torpedo boats Ericsson and Porter.

A return to the etation off Morro castle, Havana, was contemplated, the band was wave of panic along the whole Atlantic seaplaying its usual dinner music, when, from board. A vivid illustration of the faction in a hill to the eastward of Cabanas harbor, came the sound of volley firing. It was ploited is shown by today's dispatches. The plainly a small arms attack, though no smoke was seen.

The enemy was thought to be hidden clos to the beach and in front of a ruined white building which sloped as if it had once been the bacienda of a tobacco plantation. Now and again individual firing was heard and well regulated volleys continued at intervals It was conjectured that one troop of cavalry dismounted, was doing the firing.

The officers of the flagship stood on deck trying to ascertain definitely the exact locaopened a musketry fire upon it. The after tion of the fight, more amused than annoyed port four-inch gun of the New York, taking at this novel method of attacking an armored a range of 3,700 yards, immediately sent a cruiser. However, Rear Admiral Sampson shell into that vicinity, and this shot was and Captain Chadwick decided that the lesfollowed by six others from the after port son taught at Matanzas must be taught again at Cabanas.

"Man the port battery," was the order. At a few minutes pass 6 o'clock the fourinch gun in the afterport battery sent a over and were proceeding up a hill. The shot flying over the water into Cuba's soil, raising a little cloud of dust about 100 yards their formation and they wildly scattered. In front of the hacienda, and just above where the Spanish cavalry stood.

Before the hills, growing dim in the evening mist, had ceased echoing and reverberating the first report, the other fourinch gun in the after battery had landed its

A few more shots from this battery were fired, but the ground was apparently damp, no dust arose, and it was hard to tell where the chells fell. They were fired at 3,400 yards range. The Spaniards were not heard from after the first shot.

The New York then turned its bow eastward. The target practice was apparently

now bore on the coast. SPANIARDS SCATTER.

A moment or so leter Captain Chadwick saw the Spanish cavalry, then mounted, aspersonally trained a four-inch gun and planted two shots, the second one plumping right among the Spaniards, who scattered in all directions.

The New York then steamed ahead toward Morro castle and the band on the flagship continued its musical program. Most of the crew was on deck watching this little lesson given to the Spaniards, but

there was no excitement. The trip which ended in the target pructice at Cabanas commenced about noon, when the flagship, with the Ericsson and

was anxious to personally investigate the blockude in the harbors. Upon this occasion the first good view of the city of Havana was obtained, the New York steaming within range of the batteries, the palace, the cathedral and Prado, and the "fortifications" were plainly visible in the bright sunlight. Havana then looked any

people thought she looked. When out of range of the Santa Clare bat teries, after passing the lows, Detroit, Mangrove and Mayflower, the flagship proceeded sestward, steaming about two miles distant from the shore. When Mariel, swenty-five mlies from Havans, was reached, the flagship came to a standatill and the gunboat

thing but the "City of Saffron Dirt," as some

(Continued on Second Page.)

John Bull Not Effusive in Friendship for Uncle Samuel.

WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM CHASTENED

British Breast. TEMPORARY REVERSE WOULD SUIT HIM

Thinks United States Ought to Get a Little Whipping.

Englishmen Believe Spain's Fleet Has Not Started to Cross the At-Inutie, as Reported in Recent Dispatches.

LONDON, April 30 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-There is no otrong sympathy with the United States here beyond a certain limited circle of adconsists in desiring that the United States may find the subjugation of Cuba a tougher have back in their minds a feeling of resentment for America's action regarding Venezuela and these would be gratified if America were subjugated to chastening influences and a temporary reverse.

Certain newspapers like the Chronicle and Daily Mail are endeavoring to-evoke friendly sentiments for America, but the bulk of even the liberal press to decidedly tepld in its sympathy, while the tory press is either coldly critical or actually hostile. Although it would eminently suit the exigencies of the present government in view of the threatening aspect of affaire in the far east to countenance the idea of respa proachment between England and the United reversed, whereby much ground was lost States, the ministers have found so overwhelming a mass of feeling among their own supporters in favor of an observance of the stricted neutrality that any friendly tendency on their part has been completely arrested. Any observer who has mixed among Englishmen representative of different classes cannot fail to be struck with the almost total absence of any spontaneous manifestation of good will towards the United States in the present contest, Whether the progress of the war may produce a change remains to be seen, but that

is the existing state of feeling. NAVAL EXPERTS SKEPTICAL Expert navel opinion here is profoundly skeptical concerning the rumor that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet is crossing the Atlantic. They fully believe it will next be heard of at the Canaries, where, if the Spanish authorities choose, their arrival can be kept secret until the news is brought by some South American liner from Las Palmas. The main object of Spain is to envelop its plans The full details of the Cabanas affair are in impenetrable mystery, but it is beginning o be felt here that their mystery is the on! feature they have to recommend them. The Spanish are undoubtedly encouraged in this proceeding by the absurd cable dispatcher printed here from New York conveying the impression that every fresh canard about the Spanish war chips being sighted sends a which the Spanish stage navy is being excruiser Numancia is mentioned in a Cadiz telegram as being one of a formidable squadron which sailed on some mysterious mission. Two hours later a Parcelona dispatch announces the Numancia's arrival there in tow, having been brought from Toulon with

some weeks' repairs uncompleted. Discussion of the American war lozo has caused the publication here of an instructive series of figures showing the highly favorable position of the United States compared with European nations in the matter of public debt. Out of America's gross debt at the present moment there is an equivalent of 3 pounds ten shillings per head of population as against Great Britain's 16 pounds 4 shillings; France's 28 pounds 5 shillings; Germany's 21 pounds 10 shillings; Spain's 14 pounds 12 chillings. Then again the United States' debt in charge per head is only 1 shilling 11 pence as against Great Britain's 12 chillings 8 pence; France's 18 shillings 7 pence; Germany's 1 shilling 5 pence and Spain's 14 shillings 9 pence.

HEAR FROM BATTLESHIP OREGON. Reaches Rio Janeiro Safely After Long Journey.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 30 .- 6 p. m. The battleship Oregon, enroute from Puget sound to Key West, has just arrived.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-There was feeling of relief among officials tonight over the safe arrival of the Oregon at Rio De Janeiro, well to the north and out of possible reach of the Spanish torpedo cruiser Temerario, which has been lying around the vicinity of Buenos Ayres.

The keenest interest is taken in its future movements, but on account of the extreme reticence of the naval authorities the nature of the instructions which have awaited it at Rio De Janeiro are not known. The prevalent belief, however, is that its orders are to proceed to join Admiral Sampson's fleet without delay.

Austria Will Remain Neutral. VIENNA, April 30 .- (New York World Ca blegram-Special Telegram.)-I have author ity to state that doubts entertained in Amer ica regarding Austria's neutrality are totally unfounded. Austria has never in war given a declaration of neutrality except once in 1877, when it was a neighboring power. Austria's neutrality in the present war is self saying. A declaration of neutrality is considered superfluous and will not be given. The rumor that the emperor had subscribed a sum for the Spanish fleet is altogether unfounded. The safeguards against any such intention in the future lies in the emperor's reserved character. There is an official denial this evening that no note on this subject has been received from the American president. The largest Austrian ram tor pedo ship, Maria Theresa, has received orders to sail for Cuba for the protection of Austrian subjects and five Austrian consulates

French Naval Preparations. Copyright, 1804, by Press Publishing Company.)
PARIS, April 20.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Inquiries at rine that nothing is being some beyond normal preparations for management, which almal preparations for managevers, which alarsenal. The suggestion that France is pre-paring for intervention in the Hispano-American contest is received with genuine

emusement. SPAIN HAS PLENTY OF COAL Enough to Last Fleet for Six Months

(Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, April 29, (via frontier).-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -According to reliable advices Spain does not lack coal for its navy and merchant service, because in view of the turn events have been taking for weeks part, the government and enterprising Bilbon, Barcelona, Cadiz, Santander and Valencia firms both Spanish, English and German, had Eract Time for the Transfer Cannot Now brought in large supplies that now fetch much higher prices. Manufacturers, chiefly at Catalonia, did not take the same precautions and have to pay enhanced prices or use native coal that damages the fine machinery of factories and strips. As it is anthracite is mostly used by railway companies, however, and goe and electric works use it largely. Native coal is abundant to Asturia and South Spain, It is not easy to ascertain how the coal reserves stand in the Spanish colonies, but even there cupplies can be obtained through neutrals. All private depots and cargoes in the colonies will naturally be taken over by the authorities for war purposes, even if they have to pay a high price. The general idea in naval a mile from the forts, and the Porter and vanced radicals. The bulk of hostile feeling coal supplies for six or eight months of circles is that Spain has ample money and war at least.

Weyler made a sensation in the senatby a haughty, provoking and aggressive speech 'midst dead silence. He began by defending his conduct in Cuba, asserting that he never committed unnecessary cruelty. only indispensable severities to stamp out old Fort Omaha. disaffection and punish murderers, incendiaries and crush the rebellion by depriving it of all resources of support. The noncombatant population, he said, Marchal Campos even bad begun to concentrate. He said he did not regret what he had done, as he had stamped the rebellion almost entirely out in four provinces and would have done the same in the rest of the leland before April, 1898, if autonomy had not been prematurely and use essly established and all his policy politically. In a military sense also be criticised the

new policy and then went into a bitter personal attack upon Moret? He said the best proof that his policy had been useful lay in the attacks heaped on him by the Yankee press and McKinley, and when he took up the cudgels for his soldiers and the honor of Spain this government prosecuted film. He startled the house by declaring he had promised Senor Canovas 50,000 men to invade the United States after crushing the Cuban incurrection, and he repeated now to tions are here, and I can't see any reason the government and country the advice he for his arbitrary order. The matter of transhad given Canovas no to remain on the defensive but to attrob the United States on sea and land, as the ere ill prepared. He announced he will yet, some day, reply to all his adversaries with many documents in his possession, and he significantly turned toward Marshal Campos and Moret. Then the duke of Tetuan and General Azcarraze come to the rescue by solemnly in office had absolutely approved all the

think it fit to reply or prolong the detate. SPAIN MUST FORM AN ALLIANCE.

acts of Weyler. The government did not

the War Situation MADRID, Friday, April 29 (via Frontier)-(New York World Cablegrem-Special Teic gram.)-Having questioned one of the lead ing Cuban autonomist senators who has jus arrived from Spain to represent his colony

in the Cortes, I got this reply: "As much as it may surprise you, I mus tell you that we consider the only way out of the present conflict in Cuba is to look to Europe. It is quite possible Spain might, even at so late a day, reconsider its fatal and ill-advised policy of isolation and neutrality in European Mediterranean affairs.

"It seems at last that after all the chance of friendship in the courts of the govern ments which have been offered so often for twenty-five years, that would have been so useful in the present crisis, Spain must make up its mind to go about it resolutely, accepting any and all bids for its alliance and disposed to make any promise of its naval and military support in European, African and Mediterranean questions. No price is too high or too dear in the eyes of the people to get moral and material assistance against the United States.

The only question is now if the government will have the decision, energy, foreeight and talent required for such supreme and necessary international policy. They ought not to hesitate before any contingency. and even if they have to join a triple alliance with France and Russia, they must go quite straight ahead, regardless of consequences, even if such consequences led the European coalition to be confronted by the United States allied to England and Japan. "We have nothing to expect from either Japan, the Philippines or England, so we must seek our allies where there is a commucity of interests, political and commer clal, with a view to check the Monroe doc trine, which is threatening all European colonies in the new world, with the further riew to check the political growth of the Anglo-Saxon communities. We know per-

fectly well we are not alone in Europe 21 harboring such aspirations and designs." This Cuban autonomiet plainly exposed what 90 per cent of the Spaniards themselves think and desire and their diplomacy may yet attempt to realize.

French Holders of Spanish Debt. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. PARIS, April 30 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Monde Eco nomique, a leading financial paper, commenting on the heavy fall in Spanish securities says that French interest in these stocks is greatly reduced, as a large amount of scrip as been transferred of late years by French to Spanish holders because of the depreciation in Spanish currency and the consequent loss in bringing home the interest. It is calculated that now two-thirds of the external debt is held in Spain, France holding only one-sixth. M. Newmarck, a high authority, declares that the holding in France of Spanish securities is between £100,000,000 and £120,000,000, of which from £40,000,000 to 160,000,000 consists of government bonds, or guarantees to check and from £60,000,000 to £80,000,000 of miscellaneous securities.

Probibits Raising Money for Spain. MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 20 .- (Via Galveston.)-The government of Uruguey. having declared neutrality during the war between Spain and the United States, has tend to entirely discredit the Aurore's story log of subscriptions in public for the purof exceptional military naval activity at pose of adding to the fund being raised to

Rendezvous for the Nebraska Troops is to Be Located There.

ADJUTANT GENERAL CORBIN'S DECISION

Executive Officer of the Army Designates the Post for Gathering.

LEAVE LINCOLN MONDAY OR TUESDAY

Be Given Cut. FINEST PLACE IN WEST FOR A CAMP

Army Officer Praises the Old Fort as

a Place for the School of Instruction for the Xational Guard.

The Nebraska troops will rendezvous at Fort Omaha. Tomorrow or Tuesday at the latest, the state troops to the number of about 2,000 will take up quarters and remain there until ordered away. There has been much shouting to the effect

that the troops would be encamped at Fort Crook. Yesterday The Bee sent a query on this point to the War department, and last night received the following reply: WASHINGTON, April 30 .- To the Omaha

Bee: Nebroska troops will rendezvous at H. C. CORBIN. Adjutant General, U. S. A. The telegram does not state just when

the troops will move, but it is understood that they will be here tomorrow or Tuesday, though upon which date cannot now be

The railroads get an opportunity of hauling the soldiers back to Omaha and the state foots the bill. The action of Governor Holcomb in this matter is severely criticised. One of the heavy taxpayers of the state, in speaking of the plan pursued by Governor Holcomb, last night said: "It looks as though Governor Holcomb was anxious to turn a large sum of state money into the gas, the chandeliers still being in place." treasuries of the railroads and knew of no easier way than by shipping the state troops governor had no official notification that the troops would be mobilized here. If he did not have this notification he knew very well that the soldiers would be brought to this city and mustered in. He knew that the government stores and the government reservaportation is not the only item of expense he has thus saddled upon the ctate. Had the governor walted, he could have saved the cost of transportation of many of the companies that will now have to double the road."

Owing to the fact that it was uncertain up till last night that the mobilization of the state troops was to be at Fort Omaha railroad. declaring that the conservative party when and not Fort Crook, no plan for their rethat the welcome will be featured to a the Guards and the Rifles last week, though it may not be so much of a demonstration as there are a great many people who be lieve that the better plen is to save what the expense of a parade would cost and put armory indebtedness of the two Omaha com-

panies.

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME. H. J. Penfold, who was on the last parade committee, and who was also one of the marshals of the parade of last week, said last night: "I am mighty glad that the boys are coming back, and I am also glad that the balance of the companies of the two Nebroaka regiments are coming with them. I am opposed to expending a large sum of money to pay the expenses of a big blowou upon their return. I think that the better way to do is to get out and hustle and collect in money, using it to pay off the expenses of the armories. If we raise more than is needed, we can put it into a fund to be expended in getting up a great parade when the boys are ordered south, if that time should ever come. If they do not go to war, the money thus raised can be divided between the two Omaha companies, and in this way it will do much more good than hiring bands to give them a welcome home from the few days' stay at Lincoln. "As I understand the situation, the two Nebracka regiments will be brought over the Missouri Pacific, and will be switched onto the stub track at the old fort. If this is true, they will not pass through the city to reach their camping place, which in itself would make it impossible to have a parade." Captain Davis, chief clerk of the Depart-

ment of the Missouri, when apprised of the order issued by Adjutant General Corbin said: "The move is a good thing, but the troops should never have been sent to Lincoin. If Governor Holcomb had given the matter any consideration, he might have known that the Nebraska soldiers would be mobilized in this city. From an army standpoint it is the most natural thing. The government storchouse and the supply depots ERAL'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Neb., April under assumed names. are located here. The government has its 30, 1898.-General Orders No. 13: teams and men to haul the supplies and the knew, or ought to have known this fact, and he also knew or ought to have known that the government would not ship this stuff to Lincoln. The expense of feeding the men here will not be more than one-half what it

would have been at Lincoln. PROPER PLACE TO COME. "The grounds out at Fort Omaha are admirably adapted for the rendezvous of a large body of men. If the men do not want to sleep in tents they can occupy the old barracks, that are large enough to accommodate double the number of soldiers in the two Nebraska regiments. But right here, I am of the opinion that it would be much better for the men to sleep in the tents. After they leave Omaha to go to the field they will not have beds and barracks and my judgment is that it is a good thing for them to get accustomed to out of door life, as they will have plenty of it if they move toward Cuba which they probably will if the war con tinues for any great length of time. "Speaking about the old fort, the parade

and drill grounds are the best in the country and this alone is a great item for consideration, as during the next month all of the men who are not in the hospital will official quarters by the correspondent here prohibited public performances and the rate- drilling. An ther thing to be taken into con sideration with respect to Fort Omaha is the water and the lights. The water company Breet. I am assured at the ministry of ma- increase the strength of the Spanish navy. has mains running through the grounds and

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Cloudy; Showers; Norther, 1 Sampson Does Some More SS Englaud's Sympathy is Lui Guardsmen Coming to Fortill Commodore Dewey at Man 2 All Eyes on the Philippine Spain Puzzles the Naval H First Cyclone of the Sense Last Week in Omaha Soci

Proceedings of the House Dave Mercer Has a Great Mobs Threaten a Consula 6 Council Bluffs Local Matters. 7 Iown News and Comment.

Merchants and Early Clo

Sporting Events of a Day. Beautifying Exposition Grounds. Bureau of Public Comfort.

"Ashes of Empire." 11 Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial News. 12 Editorial and Comment.

13 Judge Munger's Big Docket. Summer Weather in Omaha. Echoes of the Ante Room. 14 In the Amusement World.

Musical Review of the Week 16 Over the Peruvian Desert. 17 How to Succeed in Journalism. 18 In the Domain of Woman. 19 Outlook for Literature.

20 Cuba's Eight for Freedom. Teaching Boys a Trade. 21 Power of the Electric Arc. Life on a Torpedo Boat. 22 Sporting Review of the Week.

23 With the Wheels and Wheelmen. 24 "The Bluffer." American Battle Cries.

Temperature at Omaha: Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 56 6 a. m.... 56 1 p. m..... 65 2 p. m..... 68 7 a. m ..... 55 S a. m..... 4 p. m ..... 60 9 a. m ..... 56 6 p. m..... 68 7 p. m..... 69 11 a. m..... 59 12 m ..... 61

an abundant supply of water is always at hand. There are hydrants along all of the streets and several drinking fountains.

"With reference to the lighting of the grounds, everything is in the best of con- situated. dition. The gas company has lamps along all of the streets, while a number of the buildings that will be used for officers' quarters and the military school are supplied with

the city the work of mustering them into down to Lincoln. It is possible that the the service of the United States will begin. This will consume at least two weeks, as they will all bave to be examined as to their fitness to serve in the army. The examination completed, those who pass will be sword in and then if there are not enough men left to fill the regiments they will be recruited up to the required number. MISSOURI PACIFIC GETS THE HAUL.

two regiments of infantry in the Nebraska National guard from Lincoln to Fort Omaha. The award of transportation was made at the state capitol yesterday afternoon after the bids of the five competing railroads had been examined by the state officers and gone over PLANS OF THE REBEL LEADER. by them with the representatives of the

William C. Barnes, traveling passenger for his road at Lincoln, and the news of the award was communicated by him to the greater extent than was the departure of local office. Assistant General Freight and gram-Special Telegram.)-General Emilio Passenger Agent Phillippi said that the Weeping Water. He did not know whether the movement would be made Monday or Tuesday. It was reported among the officials it into a fund to be used for paying off the of other lines that the troops would not be brought to Omaha until Tuesday, Governor Holcomb desiring to keep the men at Lin-

coln es long as possible. There are somewhat over 1,600 soldlers with all their tents and camp luggage, guns and other equipment to be brought from Lincoln to Fort Omaha. The troops will be transported in either three or four traine, probably the latter. Each of the new highback coaches seats fifty passengers. At this rate thirty-two coaches will be required to transport the troops. Four trains of eight coaches each, with one teggage car to a train, will accommodate the two regiments quite well. The tracks nearest to the Fort Omaha grounds are owned by the Eikhorn, and the Missouri Pacific will run its trains into the post over these tracks. There was a switch of the Eikhora directly into the post when the Second infantry, U. S. A., was stationed there, but since that time it has been torn up. The main track of the Elkhorn, however, runs within a short distance of the post.

GOV. HOLCOMB FINALLY GIVES IN.

Orders Issued to Guard to Come to Fort Omaha LINCOLN, April 30 .- (Special Telegram.)-A meeting was held at the governor's office tonight and a most important order was prepared. It orders an increase in the guard and provides for the furnishing of transportation. The order would also indicate that the move to Omaha will be made next Tuesday. Those present at the meeting tonight were: Governor Holcomb, General Barry, General Bills, Lieutenant Stotsenberg and Captain Roeder, the latter being of company M, from Grand Island. The text of the order is as follows: HEADQUARTERS NEBRASKA NA

TIONAL GUARD, ADJUTANT GEN-1. All company commanders of the First warehouses are filled with provisions. He and Second regiments, Nebraska National Guard, are hereby ordered to recruit their respective commands to the maximum number allowed by law, viz: Eighty-one

enlisted men.

above mentioned.

2. All persons offering themselves as re to appear at Camp Alvin Saunders until and the Prussian diet have been almost un-Monday evening, May 2, 1898, after which noticed. they will report at the rendezvous at Old Fort Omaha, near Omaha, Neb. 3. Company commanders will be careful to receive no person who is in years over 45 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. All minors have the written consent of their parents. 4. Company commanders are hereby authorized to wire transportation, if nec essary (mail should be used if possible),

By command of the commander-in-chief, P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General. MUSTER AT OMAHA.

to such number of recruits as may be

necessary to comply with the regulations

It is given out that the troops will be sent to Omaha and there mustered in. The companies will be taken one at a time, the privates mustered first, then the company officers and last the regimental officers. It is estimated that it will take fifteen days to make the medical examinations. The instructions of the War department to

Lieutenant Stotsenberg say that the government will pay all the expenses, which is

(Continued on Third Page.)

# DEWEY IS AT WORK

Arrives Cff Manila and Captures Four Spanish Fr'zes.

FLEET OF THE DONS IS IN HIDING

Does Not Have the Nerve to Face the

Music.

CANNOT ESCAPE FOR LACK OF COAL Philippine Insurgent Committee Gives News

to the World. WELL SUPPLIED WITH MONEY AND ARMS

Rebels Are Avenging Themselves on the Priests and Spanlards Are Putting in the Time Massacring Chinese.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) HONG KONG, China, Saturday afternoon, April 30.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Commander Dewey's American squadron is in sight of Manila. The fleet has already captured four Spanish prizes. The Spanish war ships, instead of giving battle, are in hiding. They have not coal enough to permit them to escape.

The Philippine insurgent committee here has just reported these facts. The rebel leaders here have asked United States Consul Wildman to send them to Manila. They, have money and arms.

General Aguinaldo, the insurgent president and commander-in-chief, arrived at the Philippines Monday to lead a rebel descent on the island of Luzon, the largest of the group and the one on which the capital, Mccila, is The rebels are avenging themselves on the

The steamer Memnon has arrived here with upwards of \$1,000,000 in treasure taken from As soon as the Nebraska soldiers reach the Philippine cathedrals. The Catholica here are about to send a ship to the res-Chicamen are being massacred by the Spanish. The big store of the Manila Sugar.

priests against Consul Wildman's protests.

company is being sold to Hong Kong capitalists by telegraph for a song. BERLIN, April 30 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-It is stated The Missouri Pacific railway will baul the that Germany has sent an official note to America offering no obection to the landing of Americans at the Philippines, but protesting against a contemplated bombard-

ment which would endanger interests. Aguinaldo Will Resume Control of

the Republic. ception was made, though it is certain that agent of the Missouri Pacific, handled the bid (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, Saturday Evening, April 30 .- (New York World Cable-Aguinaldo, the supreme leader of the late troops would be brought here via Union and Philippine rebellion and the proclaimed president of the Philippine republic, will reach Hong Kong in a few hours on his

voyage from Singapore. It is now deemed that this is the proper moment when the circumstances of his immensely important mission may be disclosed to the American people. That mission is to resume control of the destinics of the infant Philippine republic. All the efforts to wrest liberty from Spain were suspended temporarily in consequence of the honorable peace concluded December 14, 1897, with Governor General Primo de Rivera, upon bis promising to make sweeping reforms, including the curbing of the colossal arbitrary, powers of the monastic fraternities in the Philippine islands-the prime cause of the intolerable oppression, cruelties and exactions inflicted upon the natives. Those reforms were not carried out by the Spanish government and therefore the whole treaty fell through. The rebel leaders resumed freedom of action consequently and General Aguinaldo came to Singapore to confer with

the other Philippine leaders here. Meanwhile Howard Bay-an Englishman who had been osttled in the Philippines for fifteen years, but who, owing to the troubles there, had taken up a temporary residence in Singapore-was in constant friendly relation with General Aguinaldo. Through his agency Spencer Pratt, the American consul general here, obtained a secret interview with Aguinaldo. Mr. Pratt succeeded in convincing General Aguinaldo that it would be a mistake to pursue a course of independent action and persuaded the Philippine chief to agree to co-operate with the American forces in a contemplated attack on Manile and the other Spanish strongholds in the Philippines and to be followed by the organization of a

provisional government. Mr. Pratt, having obtained Commodors Dewey's approval of this action, effected Gen. eral Aguinaldo's secret departure on a British steamship with an aide-de-camp, Colonel Depilar, and his private secretary, Heyba,

GOVERNMENT CURBS THE PRESS, German Papers Treat the United States More Friendly.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 30 .- Public attention is so engrossed with the Hispono-American strugcruits, as above provided, will be directed gle that the reconvening of the Reichetag The newspapers print entire pages of war

news, from all parts, mostly unreliable, and much of it unfavorable to the United States. Extras are repeatedly issued, alleging great naval disasters to the Americans. One of the worst offenders announced on

Wednesday evening last, that four American wer ships had been blown up (giving among the victims a ficticious ironclad) off Buenos Ayres.

As a whole, however, the German press has ceased its hostile tone toward the United States. For this change the government is entirely responsible, as all the newspapers which are in the habit of obtaining information from the foreign office, which includes all newspapers of importance in the empire, were this week given a hint to stop their abuse of the United States as being directly opposed to the government's attitude, besides being unpatriotic and politicalis unwise. The hint was effective and not a line directly hostile to America has since

been printed to any paper. The correspondent of the Associated Press notes that several newspapers, notably the