

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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GUNS SPEAK AGAIN

Admiral Sampson Gives Spaniards Another Smell of Powder.

NEW YORK OPENS ON A CUBAN FORTRESS

Only a Few Shells 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 FLAGSHIP 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 Ericsson. The flagship shaped a course to the westward, meeting and speaking off Havana the Wilmington. Alaguila, 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.

An Havana was passed the squadron presented rather an imposing appearance, with five newspaper dispatch boats plying along the coast. We were within long range, but the fortifications did not open fire. The enemy apparently has been perfecting his batteries to the eastward of Morro castle. The bay of Mariel, thirty-five miles to the west of Havana, was reached in the middle of the afternoon. Old Mariel tower stands on the point to the left of the entrance and on a higher point to the right stands a block house of the kind that sentinal the troops. There is a big, old-fashioned smooth bore battery near the block house. These seemed to constitute the sole defenses.

The entrance to the bay is very narrow and faces due north. There is only fourteen feet of water on the bar. The flagship steamed more lifeless and desolate place could hardly be imagined. At the great tobacco warehouses on the edge of the bay there was no movement. The town beyond seemed like a cemetery among the palms and banana trees. The bay was a dead, dead place.

UNWORTHY OF ATTENTION.
However, on the green palm-covered mountains to the left smoke rose in slanting lines. Two little gunboats 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 and the block house were not very worthy of attention by the flagship.

The New York continued to lay down the coast toward Canabas, thirteen miles away. One the route the little Castine swooped out of the northwest with a motley crew of white cloud lookouts 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 stateroom when, about 6 o'clock, the foggy 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 battery."

Below deck was empty in a moment. The cruiser was off Canabas and almost opposite the ruined hacienda of a tobacco plantation, from a point near which a troop of Spanish cavalry had been routed. The opened a muckety fire upon it. The four-inch gun of the New York, taking a range of 3,700 yards, immediately sent a shell into that vicinity, and this shot was followed by six others from the after port guns. When the flagship came about, Captain Chadwick himself armed the after starboard four-inch gun. By this time the cavalry had decided that the engagement was over and were proceeding up a hill. The captain's shell dropped into the middle of their formation and they wildly scattered. The flagship then placidly continued its way back toward Mariel.

The venture ended, leaving only one thoroughly disheartened man on board. Gunner's Mate Lentine, whose station is in the after turret, grumbled bitterly because those two eight-inch guns, "General Lee" and "Stone-wall Jackson," had been called upon to disperse the Spanish soldiers.

SPANISH BOATS.
Meanwhile the Spaniards are now probably gathered round some cognate bottles: "Ah, we fifty Spanish soldiers, we fought today a great battle. Yes, we fifty men—a little band of fifty men—we fought a great ship. More cognate. Just think how easily we can crush these Americans when fifty men can fight the flagship."

The signal officer on the after bridge states that as the silent fleet passed Mariel at 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 gunboats had better eyesight and upon seeing the New York bolted so abruptly that it dragged half the mud in the bay loose with its anchor. Its crew could be seen moving excitedly to and fro upon its deck. It was within easy range of three miles, but in direct line with the town.

The coast from Havana to Canabas is high and beautifully wooded, with lofty mountains in the background. This part of the island must be at all times more healthy than low-lying Florida and more suitable for military movements.

The flagship has returned to its station. The torpedo boats are evidently keeping Havana rather nervous tonight. The firing began at 6:30 and lasted fifteen minutes. Ten shots were fired from the New York's batteries. The New York and Helena tried to draw fire from the batteries of Havana and

Mariel, but failed. Yesterday afternoon the flagship New York, with eight well directed shells from the six-inch gun on its port bow and two from one of the eight-inch guns in the forward turret, completely silenced and rendered useless for both men or guns two Spanish forts at Port Canabas, 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 noon the New York steamed up the west coast. Following the flagship for quite a distance came the Iowa, Indiana, Helena and torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson, 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 bowed along until Mariel was reached. It was easy from aboard the dispatch boat, without glasses, to see the commotion raised 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 swung leisurely at anchor at a mile range. After Admiral Sampson had surveyed Mariel to his apparent satisfaction he sent the flagship clipping merrily further up the coast.

Again the flagship rode unconcernedly half a mile from the forts, and the Porter and 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 torpedo boat came scurrying back under the lee of the flagship. The officers and men disappeared from the decks 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 fort's guns were silenced. Three six-inch shells had sufficed. More shots put a quietus on the fortifications. The first shot was fired at 6:30. At 6:35 the New York let go two six-inch shells, one at each fortification to complete the job. There was no answer from the shore. Ten minutes later the flagship let go two of its eight-inch turret guns, and the shrieking shells left a trail of fire easily seen in the dark shadow of the evening. At this time the shore was barely visible, and the New York put back to the westward.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 30.—(Incoming boats say that the firing by the flagship New York last night was on Canabas, a small fort about ten miles west of Mariel. The torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson were scouting close to the coast when a small battery opened fire on them with a rapid-firing gun. The torpedo boats hastily withdrew and notified the flagship, which was cruising slowly in a westerly direction. The New York promptly returned the fire, sending a shell into the fort. About twelve shells from its six and eight-inch guns. The batteries ashore made no response. The firing was by no means in the nature of a bombardment.

FULL DETAILS.
The full details of the Canabas affair are that the New York was lying quietly outside the Piqueque harbor of Canabas, about twelve miles west of Mariel, when an inspection trip having just been completed, the flagship was followed by the torpedo boats Ericsson and Porter.

A return to the station off Morro castle, Havana, was contemplated, the band was playing its usual dinner music, when, from a hill to the eastward of Canabas harbor, came the sound of volley firing. It was plainly a small arms attack, though no smoke was seen.

The enemy was thought to be hidden close to the beach and in front of a ruined white building which eloped as if it had once been the hacienda 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 pierce definitely the exact location of the night more amused than annoyed at this novel method of attacking the flagship. However, Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick decided that the lesson taught at Matanzas must be taught again at Canabas.

"Man the port battery," was the order. At a few minutes past 6 o'clock the four-inch gun in the afterport battery sent a shell flying over the water into Cuba's soil, raising a little cloud of dust about 100 yards 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 afterport, the other four-inch gun in the after battery had landed its projectile.

A few more shots from this battery were fired, but the ground was apparently damp, and it was hard to tell where the shells were falling. The shells 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 over for the evening. Its starboard batteries now bore on the coast.

SPANIARDS SCATTER.
A moment or so later Captain Chadwick saw the Spanish cavalry, then mounted, ascending a hillside toward the hacienda and he personally trained a four-inch gun and sent two shots, the second one plunging 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 practice at Canabas commenced about noon, when the flagship, with the Ericsson and the Porter, departed westward. The admiral was anxious to personally investigate the blockade in the harbor.

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 anything but the "City of Saffron Dirt," as some people thought she looked.

When out of range of the Santa Clara batteries, after passing the Iowa, Detroit, Mangrove and Mayflower, the flagship proceeded westward, steaming about two miles distant from the shore. When Mariel, twenty-five miles from Havana, was reached, the flagship came to a standstill and the gunboat

ENGLAND HANGS BACK

John Bull Not Effusive in Friendship for Uncle Samuel.

WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM CHASTISED

Venezuela Affair Still Rankles in His British Breast.

TEMPORARY REVERSE WOULD SUIT HIM

Thinks United States Ought to Get a Little Whipping.

LITTLE RELIANCE ON MADRID ADVICES

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

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)
LONDON, April 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There is no strong sympathy with the United States here beyond a certain limited circle of advanced radicals. The bulk of hostile feeling consists in desiring that the United States may find the subjugation of Cuba a tougher job than they expect. Most Englishmen 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 is decidedly tepid 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 affairs in the far east to counteract the idea of rapprochement between England and the United States, the ministers have found so overwhelming a mass of feeling among their own supporters in favor of an observance of the strictest neutrality that any friendly tendency on their part has been completely arrested. Any observer who has mixed among the Englishmen, representatives of different classes cannot fail to be struck by the almost total absence of any spontaneous manifestation of good will towards the United States in the present context. 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 naval opinion here is profoundly skeptical concerning the rumor that the Spanish fleet is crossing the Atlantic. They fully believe it will not 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 in impenetrable mystery, but it is beginning to be felt here that their mystery is the only feature they have to recommend them. The Spaniards are undoubtedly encouraged in this proceeding by the absurd and the dispatches printed here from New York conveying the impression that every fresh canon about the Spanish war ships being sighted sends a wave of panic along the whole Atlantic seaboard. A vivid illustration of the faction in which the Spanish stage navy is being exploited is shown by today's dispatches. The cruiser Numancia is mentioned in a Cadiz telegram as being one of a formidable squadron which sailed on some mysterious mission. Two hours later a Barcelona dispatch announces the Numancia's arrival here in tow, having been brought from Toulon with some weeks' repairs uncompleted.

Discussion of the American war loan 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 time 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 shillings. Then again the United States' debt in charge per head is only 1 shilling 11 pence as against Great Britain's 12 shillings 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 a Long Voyage.

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 a 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 fleet. The battleship, which has been lying under the crutch 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 Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I have authority to state that doubts entertained in Austria regarding Austria's neutrality are totally unfounded. Austria has never in war given a declaration of neutrality except once in 1871, when it was a neighboring power.

Austria's neutrality in the present war is self-evident. 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 Austrian president. The largest Austrian arm torpedo ship, Maria Theresa, has received orders to sail for Cuba for the protection of Austrian subjects and five Austrian consulates.

French Holders of Spanish Debt.

PARIS, April 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Monsieur Economique, 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 has 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. Newmark, 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 60,000,000 consists of government bonds, or guarantees to check and from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 of miscellaneous securities.

Prohibits Raising Money for Spain.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 30.—(Via Galveston.)—The government of Uruguay, having declared neutrality during the war between Spain and the United States, has prohibited public performances and the raising of subscriptions in public for the purpose of adding to the fund being raised to increase the strength of the Spanish navy.

AT OLD FORT OMAHA

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

Exact Time for the Transfer Cannot Now Be Given Out.

FINEST PLACE IN WEST FOR A CAMP

Army Officer Praises the Old Fort as a Place for the School of Instruction for the National Guard.

The Nebraska troops will rendezvous at Fort Omaha, tomorrow or Tuesday at the latest, the army troops to the number of about 1,000 will take up quarters and remain there until ordered away.

There has been much shouting to the effect that the troops would be camped 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: Nebraska troops will rendezvous at old Fort Omaha. H. C. CORBIN.

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 stated.

The railroads get an opportunity of hauling the soldiers back to Omaha and the state foot the bill. The action of Governor Holcomb in this matter is severely criticized. 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 treasuries of the railroads and knew of no easier way than by shipping the state troops down to Lincoln. It is possible that the 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 the city and mustered in. He knew that the government stores and the government reservations are here, and I can't see any reason for his arbitrary order. The matter of transportation is not the only item of expense he has thus saddled upon the state. Had the governor waited, 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 and not Fort Crook, no plan for their reception was made, though it is certain that they will be given a hearty welcome, and that the welcome will be featured to a greater extent than the departure of 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 believe that the better plan is to save what the expense of a parade would cost and put it into a fund to be used for paying off the army indebtedness of the two Omaha companies.

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 Nebraska soldiers are coming home. I am opposed to expending a large sum of money to pay the expenses of a big blowout upon their return. I think that the better way to do it is to get out and hustle and collect in money, using it to pay off the expenses of the armies. 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 home. 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 Nebraska 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 Department 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 Lincoln. 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 storehouse and the supply depot are located here. The government has its teams and men to haul the supplies and the warehouses are filled with provisions. He 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 would 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 mobilized in this city. From an army standpoint it is the most natural thing. The government storehouse and the supply depot are located here. The government has its teams and men to haul the supplies and the warehouses are filled with provisions. He 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 would not be more than one-half what it would have been at Lincoln."

HEADQUARTERS NEBRASKA NATIONAL GUARD, ADJUTANT GENERAL CORBIN'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Neb., April 30, 1898.—General Orders No. 12.

1. All company commanders of the First 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.

2. All persons offering themselves as recruits, as above provided, will be directed to appear at Camp Alvin Saunders until Monday evening, May 2, 1898, after which 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 twenty and under thirty, who is physically weak and ill, or who is a minor, or who has the written consent of his parents.

4. Company commanders are hereby authorized to wire transportation, if necessary (money should be used if possible), to such number of recruits as may be necessary to comply with the regulations above mentioned.

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

It is given out that the troops will be sent to Omaha and there mustered in. The companies 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.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska: Cloudy; Showers; Northern Part Clear.

1. Sampson Does Some More of England's Sympathy in Letting

2. All Eyes on the Philippine

3. First Cyclone of the Season

4. Last Week in Omaha

5. Proceedings of the House

6. Cuba Threatens a Consular

7. Iowa News and Comment

8. Beautifying Exposition Grounds

9. Bureau of Public Comfort

10. Fishes of Empire

11. Condition of Omaha's Trade

12. Editorial and Comment

13. Judge Munger's Big Docket

14. In the Anniversary of the

15. Over the Peruvian Desert

16. How to Succeed in Journalism

17. In the Domain of Woman

18. Outlook for Literature

19. Cable's Fight for Freedom

20. Teaching Boys a Trade

21. Power of the Electric Arc

22. Life on a Torpedo Boat

23. Sporting Review of the Week

24. With the Wheels and Wheelmen

25. "The Bluffer"

26. American Battle Cries

Temperature at Omaha:

5 a. m. 50 1 p. m. 68

6 a. m. 50 2 p. m. 68

7 a. m. 55 3 p. m. 70

8 a. m. 55 4 p. m. 69

9 a. m. 56 5 p. m. 68

10 a. m. 57 6 p. m. 68

11 a. m. 59 7 p. m. 69

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 condition. The gas company has supplied all of the streets, while a number of the buildings that will be used for officers' quarters and the military school are supplied with gas, the chandeliers still being in place."

As soon as the Nebraska soldiers reach the city the work of mustering them will begin. This will consume at least two weeks, as they will all have to be examined as to their fitness to serve in the army. The examination completed, those who pass will be sworn 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.

The Missouri Pacific railway will haul the two regiments of infantry in the Nebraska National guard from Lincoln to Fort Omaha. The cost of transportation was made at the state capital yesterday afternoon after the bids of the five competing railroads had been examined by the state officers and gone over by them with the representatives of the railroad.

William C. Barnes, traveling passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, handled the bid for his road at Lincoln, and the news of the award was communicated by him to the local office. Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent Phillips said that the troops would be brought here via Union and the Missouri Pacific. He did not know when the movement would be made Monday or Tuesday. It was reported among the officials of other lines that the troops would not be brought to Omaha until Tuesday, Governor Holcomb desiring to keep the men at Lincoln as long as possible.

There are somewhat over 1,000 soldiers with all their tents and camp luggage, guns and other equipment to be brought from Lincoln to Port Omaha. The troops will be transported in either three or four trains, probably the latter. Each of the new high-back 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 baggage car to a train, will accommodate the two regiments quite well. The tracks nearest to the Fort Omaha grounds are owned by the Elkhorn and the Missouri Pacific will run the trains into the post over these tracks. The switch of the Elkhorn 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 Port 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 Harry General Bliss, Lieutenant Stotsenberg, Captain Roeder, the latter being of company M, from Grand Island. The text of the order is as follows:

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(Continued on Third Page.)

DEWEY IS AT WORK

Arrives Off Manila and Captures Four Spanish Frigates.

FLEET OF THE DONOS 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 Averaging Themselves on the Priests and Spaniards 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, Manila, is situated.

The rebels are averaging themselves on the priests and Spaniards are protesting