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It was General John A. Dix who said, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The advice still holds good.

MAJOR A. O. BRODIE, who is to command the Arizona battalion in the cowboy regiment, is a West Point graduate and every inch an officer and a gentleman.

The grain in this valley was never looking better and a large crop is now assured. With present prices there is nothing to prevent a prosperous season for our farmers.

SOME one has forwarded to the TRIBUNE a copy of a Spanish paper called the "Diario de la Marina." Its attempt to justify the blowing up of the Maine gives one the "Diario."

THERE are no flies on Bill McKinley, after all. He is the President of every American, and they will stand by him as long as the war lasts, be he right or wrong. When it is all over they will jump on him with both feet, but they don't propose to allow anybody else to do it.

ANY man who sympathizes with Spain in the present war thereby justifies the foul and treacherous murder of 206 United States sailors. Remember the Maine! And when a traitorous mouth opens, break it. Those obliged to stay at home can do that much for their country.

THOSE in our midst holding sentiments not friendly to the United States in the present emergency would do well to "pull their freight" or keep their mouths shut. No true American will allow for one minute traitorous sentiments to be expressed. A word to the wise is sufficient.

REV. I. T. WHITMORE returned from Washington last Monday. He expresses confidence that the \$20,000 appropriation for preliminary work on the Buttes reservoir will pass with the Indian appropriation bill, though the matter has been shelved temporarily on account of the emergency of the war with Spain. The people of Pinal county are glad to welcome Mr. Whitmore home; they are satisfied he did all in his power to accomplish his mission.

THE TRIBUNE refuses to believe that the Mexican people, who so patriotically celebrate the 16th of September in memory of their independence from Spain, can harbor anything but warm sympathy for the Cubans who are now also seeking to throw off the Spanish yoke. And if they can bear animosity towards the United States for upholding a principle in which every republic in the Western hemisphere is vitally interested, they must be a strange people.

THE TRIBUNE don't propose to argue the question as to whether the United States is right or wrong in the present controversy with Spain. The question has gone beyond argument, and it doesn't make the slightest difference. If your Uncle Samuel were a hundred times wrong it is the duty of every American to uphold him. The TRIBUNE wouldn't give a tinker's cuss for a man who wouldn't be loyal to a friend even when wrong, for one who is always right does not so much feel the needs of friendship. But this is not for a moment admitting that Uncle Sam was ever anything else than right. That fine old gentleman never made a mistake in his life.

THE better class of our Mexican population is loyal to the United States government in the present conflict. It is only the disreputable or ignorant who side with Spain, and all such will be given an opportunity to emigrate. A meeting was held in Phoenix Wednesday night which was largely attended by the respectable part of the Mexican population. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Mexican-American citizens of Phoenix, Arizona, in mass meeting assembled, that we heartily endorse the action of the President and Congress of the United States in declaring that Spanish rule in the island of Cuba must end; and further

Resolved, That we as citizens of the United States pledge our lives and sacred honor to the cause of the American government and pledge our services in any manner that may be called for in upholding the national honor in support of the government and flag of the United States.

WAR UP TO DATE.

Matanzas Bombarded by Sampson's Fleet.

HEAVY LOSS OF THE ENEMY.

A Rich Prize Captured—Silver and Wheat Climbing up the Golden Stairs—Arizona Troops Organizing, Etc., Etc.

KEY WEST, April 29.—It is reported that the battle ships Terror and Machias bombarded Cardenas. Many Spaniards killed. The American ships did terrible execution for three or four hours.

KEY WEST, April 28.—Matanzas forts are demolished to-day by Sampson's fleet. The Spanish loss was heavy; American loss nothing. The fleet is ordered to bombard the entire coast. The engagement lasted twenty minutes. Sampson's fleet silenced the Matanzas shore batteries. Spanish loss, one hundred killed. Eighty-five shots were fired by the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati. Fleet uninjured.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It is the belief here that real fighting in Cuba may begin in a week or possibly less. Twenty thousand regulars have been formed into a corps to be commanded by Major-General Brooke. The troops in this corps consists of a division at Tampa under General Wade, one at Mobile under General Copplinger, and another at New Orleans under General Shafter. This corps will probably invade Cuba at Matanzas to assault Havana in the rear, while the blockading fleet is bombarding the fortifications on the water front.

The advance on Havana will not, however, be made until a base of supplies has been established at Matanzas, and a junction with the insurgent army has been completed. The Spanish soldiers in and around Havana number 40,000 or 50,000, and an attack without the help of Cubans would be a poor move.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which sailed south Monday, is to clear a path into Havana harbor. Her business will be to explode the submarine mines that carpet the entrance to the inner harbor between Moro Castle and Punta Brava. At that point the channel is only about 500 feet wide. The Vesuvius will make a path by dropping shells filled with a thousand pounds of nitro-gelatin in the water above the mines. The shells will be timed to explode four seconds after they strike the water. That will be sufficient time for them to sink to the bottom, where the Spanish mines are planted. Then they will explode. The concussion will either explode the mines or break the connections, so that they will be rendered harmless. Each shell is expected to clear a path 100 feet wide.

The Vesuvius can fire three shells every twenty seconds, so her work can be performed in a great hurry. When Sampson's squadron is ordered to close quarters with the Spanish forts, after clearing a path the little, but terrible, dynamite can stand off a distance of 2200 yards behind a battleship or monitor and fire shells into the fortifications. An escort for her from Newport and protection for her in front of Havana are necessary, because she has no protective belt on her hull. Shots from ordinary small rapid-fire arms will penetrate her hull. She can fire over a monitor because her guns are trained upward at an angle of 18 degrees.

The Niebtheroy, another dynamite cruiser purchased from Brazil, the whereabouts of which has not been made known for some time, is expected to turn up in Cuban waters to assist in the storm of steel nitro-gelatin shells that will fall on Havana and probably on Matanzas when the cry, "On to Havana!" becomes an order to the army and navy. The Niebtheroy is a much larger vessel than the Vesuvius, but she carries only one pneumatic gun, whereas the latter has three. Her weapon is of a later and much more approved pattern. Both vessels, if necessary, can throw smaller 10-inch shells at a distance of over 5,000 yards. Such a necessity would hardly arise, except by a disaster which would disable the battleships and monitors.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following is the declaration of war passed by the Senate and House and signed by the President: A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. Be it enacted: First—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. Second—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States, the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Long says he has no report of the bombardment at Matanzas. The strategy board believes that the only purpose of Sampson was to draw fire

from Matanzas batteries and learn their number and strength. If any batteries were building Sampson would prevent work on them.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 27.—The scene of the powder mill explosion, which occurred this morning, looks desolate. All that remains of the gun cotton plant is some twisted iron and a large hole in the ground made by the nitro-glycerine. It is now known that 11 persons were killed.

MADRID, April 27, 10 a. m.—A dispatch from Manila says the Spaniards have captured the American bark Saranac loaded with coal. The Spanish Philippine islands fleet is said to have sailed to meet the United States squadron.

LONDON, April 25.—According to dispatches from Athens the Greek newspapers declare that the United States made an offer of \$9,000,000 for the entire Greek navy. Nearly all the Spanish orders for munitions to one of the biggest Sheffield firms have been cancelled.

BERLIN, April 26.—It is announced semi-officially that Germany, following the course adopted in the China-Japan and the Turko-Greek wars, will not issue a declaration of neutrality, the idea being to preserve her freedom of action and "to be in a position to intervene if she considers it necessary."

LONDON, April 28.—The action of Portugal prohibiting the transmission of news dispatches regarding war ships caused a sensation showing that she was doing everything possible to aid Spain.

LONDON, April 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish officials are bothered at the attitude of Great Britain. They believe the official acts of Great Britain are due to a secret compact with the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The treasury department has ordered the Saturnina, a Spanish vessel seized in Biloxi harbor, released.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The allotment of the \$50,000,000 defense fund to date aggregate \$41,222,116.

MADRID, April 28.—The version of the bombardment of Matanzas by the United States fleet reached here says after hours of fighting the Americans were obliged to retire.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Naval officers say they expect the first big war news to be from the Philippines as Dewey either must capture Philippine port as a base of operations or sail for San Francisco.

KEY WEST, April 28.—The United States monitor Terror captured the big Spanish steamer Guide bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana early yesterday. The prize had on board a large cargo of provisions and money intended for the Spanish troops in Cuba. The capture took place ten miles off Cardenas, after a desperate chase, during which the Terror and gun boat Machias fired, almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot house into the water. The Guide is one of the richest prizes captured. It is estimated with its cargo to be worth \$400,000.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A special to the Sun from Queenstown says the report that the Majestic from New York for Liverpool passed a cruiser and three torpedo boats bound west when 1700 miles west of this port, seems to tally with other advices that the Spanish battleship Pelayo, which sailed ostensibly for St. Vincent, was really dispatched with the torpedo boats for the American coast. At 4 o'clock Monday morning the Majestic met the American line steamer Paris, bound west, in lat. 48 min. 52 sec., long. 29 min. 06 sec., which is about 830 miles west of Queenstown.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Amid enthusiasm over 4000 militiamen marched out of Chicago to-night bound for the war. They comprised the First, Second and Seventh regiments of infantry and the First Cavalry.

KEY WEST, April 26.—The light-house tender Mangrove now armed with two six pounders captured the big Caballos liner Panama for the Spanish auxiliary cruiser.

The United States gunboat Newport, Capt. B. Tilley, has brought in the Spanish sloop Pageto and the Spanish schooner Perene, the Cuban coasting vessels which she captured off Havana this morning.

HONG KONG, April 26.—The Philippine island insurgents are massing around Manila and a massacre of Spaniards is feared.

LONDON, April 26.—A royal decree proclaiming neutrality was printed in the London Gazette this morning.

FALMOUTH, England, April 26.—The U. S. torpedo boat Somers in view of the neutrality decree must not leave this port. A British torpedo boat has taken up a position near her.

MADRID, April 27.—An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, announces that the Spanish gun boat El Cano has arrived there, having captured the American bark Saranac, Capt. Bartaby, from Newcastle, N. S. W., on February 23 for Iloilo. The Saranac had 1649 tons of coal on board. The dispatch also announces that the Spanish fleet has sailed to take up its position to meet the United States squadron. The

latter had not been sighted when the message was sent, but the American ships were expected at any moment.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Great excitement on change to-day by silver jumping to 58 1/2 and wheat to \$1.20. Financiers say that the white metal will reach the 75c mark inside of a week.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Ex-Delegate Murphy of Arizona called on Secretary Alger to-day and told him that Arizona was anxious to furnish more soldiers than the apportionment called for. The offer was taken under consideration.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Portugal has been forced to reply to an ultimatum of the United States. The Government warned Portugal that if it continues to allow the Spanish fleet to remain at Cape Verde islands, it will have to assume the position as an ally of Spain and a enemy of the United States.

The notice sent to Portugal that it must compel the Spanish fleet to leave Cape Verde or else acknowledge its friendliness to Spain, was in the nature of an ultimatum. A reply was demanded to-day.

At 10:45 o'clock this morning Assistant Secretary of State Adee said:

"We have received official notice from Portugal that as soon as the United States promulgated a declaration of war, she would notify the Spanish fleet, now at Cape Verde Islands, to leave within within forty-eight hours, or to remain until the end of hostilities. Portugal also notifies us that she will do nothing until this declaration of war shall have been made."

KEY WEST, April 23.—The Spanish steamer Ambrosia Bolivar has been captured by the Terror, with \$60,000 in silver on board.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The cabinet has decided not to release the Buena Ventura, or the other early prizes, but let the courts settle such matters.

Most Governors have made prompt and gratifying responses to the call for volunteers.

The President's proclamation has allowed the Spanish vessels in United States waters until May 31st inclusive for loading and departing, and the Spanish ships met at sea shall be permitted to continue their voyage if loaded before that time in the United States. The Spanish vessels bound for the United States which sailed prior to April 12th are exempt from capture and are allowed to discharge their cargo.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President has nominated Wm. R. Day of Ohio to be Secretary of State vice John Sherman resigned and John R. Moore of New York, assistant Secretary of State vice Wm. B. Day.

LONDON, April 26.—It is understood the apparent severity of the British at Hong Kong and Falmouth towards the United States war vessels is the result of an understanding between the two governments.

MADRID, April 26.—It is announced that the Spanish admiral at St. Vincent threatens to sail without orders unless sent against the war ships.

KILGERON, Ireland, April 26.—The mail steamer Ireland, said to have been purchased by the United States has been forbidden to sail.

PARIS, April 26.—The French cabinet to-day approved the neutrality proclamation.

Michael Wormser, one of the wealthiest men in Arizona and a resident of Phoenix since 1875, died Monday. He was 69 years old, unmarried. He was worth upwards of \$400,000 and owned about 9,000 acres of land lying south of the Salt river and the San Francisco ditch, which is about twelve miles long.

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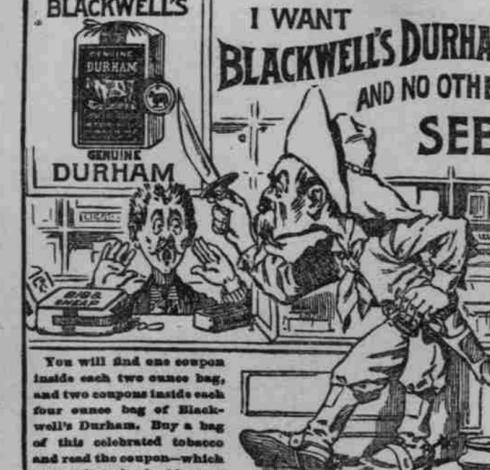
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