

LANGDON, N. DAK.

Again has Spain demonstrated her pre-eminence in diplomacy. She dropped it first.

It is confidently asserted that during this little scuffle tea, coffee and bread will be untaxed.

Is there any American who would have peace without honor? Then he is not an American—he is a coward and he has no country.

Mr. Croker will do his part of the fighting with Spain on the racing grounds of England; but as to his struggle with Hill he will leave orders and fight by substitute.

"The woman who swoons has passed out," says a lady. We have long had a feeling of respect for the woman who indulges in the good, old-fashioned faint and no fuss or airs about it.

Some army and navy officers who have been talking in a blustering tone—unless the newspapers have done them great injustice—might well read that ballad of Rudyard Kipling's which praises Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, familiarly known as "Little Bobs."

An't he does not advertise, Do yer, Bobs?

A correspondent of the New York Press believes that if the clergy united in prayer to that end God would sink every Spanish war vessel. It is well to have faith, but it is safer to keep your powder dry. Suppose, for instance, the Spanish should pray the Almighty to sink all of our navy? Why would not the efficacy of supplication be as great in one case as in the other?

The frequent difficulty in balancing account books has been solved, according to the Chicago Post, by the treasurer of a woman's club, who explains her system thus: "I just add up what I have received, and subtract from that what I have paid out, to show what is due the club, and then I make my husband give me a check for the amount." Unfortunately many expatriated cashiers have no husbands.

At the recent celebration of his eighty-third birthday Prince Bismarck walked with the help of a gold-handled cane that was given him by the present emperor. Those who saw him thus supported may well have thought of the fateful days when the first Emperor William leaned on Bismarck as on a strong staff, and by that aid was enabled to walk sturdily along untired and perilous paths to the imperial throne.

A man in New York gave his girl two brand new front teeth as a wedding gift, "to fill up the gap," as he expressed it. Directly the two separated, and then, on the highway, he tried to pluck the teeth from the gap, and the magistrate before whom he was taken fined him ten dollars for it. The proprieties of life ought to be respected. Only a stingy man would have limited his generosity to two teeth. He should have given her a full set, a wig, and a cork leg.

W. S. Gilbert wanted five thousand dollars as damages because a London paper said he was given to pomposity, envy and ingratitude, and the jury disagreed. Mr. Gilbert satirizes men, women and ideas rather more than any other man, and it is not reasonable that he should be sensitive to that sort of thing as applied to himself. It reminds one of the generous lad who said to his companion, "Let us play. I will hit you with a club and you will back up against the fence and cry." The suggestion that those who give should be willing to take would evidently come to Mr. Gilbert as a new proposition.

Muncie and Richmond, Indiana, are preparing to try the Pingree lot-garden scheme this year on a more extensive scale and systematic basis than any city in Indiana has yet attempted. Richmond has been experimenting along these lines for the last three years—not individually, but as a city, and under city management. The results have been wonderful. The poor of the city have thus been employed and have raised enough each year to take them through the winter with plenty of food. The city council has just voted an appropriation of several hundred dollars to carry on the early spring preliminary work, and citizens are pledging their vacant lots to the city—not to individuals. More than 150 lots will be given over to that purpose this spring and the city superintendent, who is appointed by the mayor and paid by the city, is now entering the names of those who want the gardens and assigning them to certain lots. Only the poor need apply and the amount of ground given is regulated by the size of the family. The ground is broken and prepared by the city, and the city, through the government, provides all of the seed. All that is required of the poor is to plant, till and care for the ground and harvest the crops. The city superintendent supervises all of this work, and if he finds that a man is negligent he will appoint others to attend to the work and reap the reward. This system costs the city something, but the cost is slight when compared with savings in the long winter months when such demands were made on charity.

WHIPPED BY SAMPSON

SPANISH FLEET SUSTAINS A CRUSHING DEFEAT.

Rumor of an Engagement Between Admiral Sampson's Fleet and the Spanish Cape Verde Squadron Rencoes the Blockading Squadron at Havana—The Captain of the Vicksburg Gives Out the News—Not Known Whether There Is Any Foundation for the Report More Than Rumor.

St. Paul, May 13.—The Pioneer Press prints the following from the New York Herald correspondent:

Off Havana, via Key West.—I was informed by the captain of the Vicksburg, when I hailed that vessel just after daybreak this morning, that news had reached the blockading fleet of an action between Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron and the Spanish Cape Verde fleet, east of Haiti, in which the latter had sustained a crushing defeat. Whether there is any foundation for the report more than mere rumor, I cannot say, as I was unable to get the vessel to take me to Puerto Rican waters.

IMPORTANT TREATY.

Negotiations With Santo Domingo Promise Complete Success.

(Copyrighted, 1898, Associated Press.) Santo Domingo, May 13.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a political and commercial treaty have been conducted by the minister of the United States for some months and now give fair promise of complete success so far as the desires of the American government are concerned. The correspondent of the Associated Press has it from the very best authority that the terms of the proposed treaty are immensely more favorable to America than those of the treaty of 1864 between the United States and Haiti, the significance of this statement may be partly judged when it is remembered that the Haitian treaty gives to America, as against any enemy in time of war, privileges of the utmost importance. There are other political features of the proposed treaty equally striking which it would be indiscreet to divulge now. The commercial clauses establish reciprocity as to customs dues and regulation between the United States and Santo Domingo.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Gen. Rodgers Will Have Charge of All Coast Defenses.

Washington, May 13.—Brig. Gen. J. L. Rodgers, the senior officer of the artillery branch of the army, was appointed chief of artillery of the army and placed in charge of the heavy artillery of all the coast defenses. Until recently he was in command of the Fifth artillery, stationed at Governor's Island, New York city, and arrived in this city under telegraphic orders from the war department and was officially notified of his assignment to the position indicated. The office of the chief of artillery was created during the civil war but was abolished at its conclusion. It was so successful in operation, however, during that crisis that it has been deemed advisable to re-create it for the present war. As such officer, Gen. Rodgers will have immediate supervision of all land defenses along the coast.

FEAR BOMBARDMENT.

People of Puerto Rico Are Panicked.

St. Thomas, W. I., May 13.—Two thousand seven hundred tons of coal has arrived here from Philadelphia for speculation. According to reports from Puerto Rico the people are panicking at the prospects of the bombardment of San Juan. There have been thirteen political arrests in Puerto Rico recently under the tyrannical measures enforced there. The shipping is suspended and there are no customs receipts. Hunger and smallpox are spreading. Two women are said to have died out of sheer fear of bombardment by a suspicious looking vessel at sea. An incessant coast patrol is maintained and the Spanish authorities are confiscating the coal of private individuals.

WHERE IS THAT FLEET

Spanish Minister of Marine Says It Has Not Returned to Cadiz.

London, May 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, denies that the Cape Verde squadron has returned to Cadiz. He affirms that "the fleet at the present moment is where it ought to be, according to the instructions given it."

Hunts German Trade.

London, May 13.—German export houses, says a dispatch to the Times, are suffering severely in consequence of the absence and withdrawal of orders from the United States. Already the loss to Germany is estimated at many millions of marks.

Roosevelt's Successor.

Washington, May 13.—Lieut. Col. Roosevelt has turned over his duties of assistant secretary of the navy to Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts, and the latter held a reception at the department of all the employees.

On Our Side.

Rio de Janeiro, May 13.—A faction of the Radical party is taking steps to officially declare themselves, in the chamber of deputies in favor of the United States and the independence of Cuba.

MAY INSTITUTE AN INQUIRY.

TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CARDENAS AFFAIR.

Old Navy Officers Are Indignant at the Sending of Unprotected Ships Like the Winslow Against Fortified Ports—Sobering Effect on the Element That Has Been Crying for Rapid Action—Apprehension Again Aroused Among New Englanders—Admiral Dewey Again Heard From—Not Yet Possessed of Manila.

Washington, May 14.—The setback received by the American blockading squadron in the engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday and the loss of five lives on board the torpedo boat Winslow had a sobering effect on the element in the navy which is crying out for rapid action and efforts at destroying batteries with unarmored ships. There will probably be some sort of inquiry instituted to ascertain the responsibility for sending such unprotected ships as the Winslow against fortified ports. It is miraculous, in the opinion of the older officers at the department, that the damage and loss of life were confined to the Winslow, for the other boats with her were very little better off in the matter of protection, and scarcely any of them could resist the fire of a small rifle. It is likely that if such work as was attempted at Cardenas is to be done hereafter the task will be assigned to more formidable craft. Notwithstanding the multitude of rumors that came from all parts of the West Indies as to the bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico and other sanguinary engagements between Sampson's Battleships

and the Spanish forces the navy department was in official ignorance of any such event. At the close of office hours it was said that nothing had been heard from Admiral Sampson. It is believed that there will be difficulty in Admiral Sampson communicating with the department by cable from St. Thomas, and there are also patch boats accompanying Sampson's fleet will be deprived of the use of the cable also on the pretext that neutrality is thereby violated and St. Thomas made a base of operations. In this case it would be necessary for both the admiral and the newspaper men to have recourse to the direct cable at Haiti, about 250 or 300 miles distant from San Juan, involving a delay of a day and a half or two days in communicating information to the United States.

Just where the Spanish flying squadron it still remains in doubt and no word of official confirmation has come to the navy department of the Cadiz report of day before yesterday that the squadron is there. Still there are enough American scouting vessels covering the Approaches to the West India channel to spot any approaching Spanish ship in short order. The people on the New England coast have had their apprehensions aroused again lest the Spanish appear in force off their coast and proceed to destroy the summer resorts and small craft there. The department has done what it regards as necessary in assigning the monitors and some vessels of the mosquito fleet to the patrol of this coast and in holding Commodore Schley's magnificent squadron at Hampton Roads ready to fly at twenty knots speed to any point on the coast that may be threatened. A dispatch came to the navy department from Admiral Dewey at Manila. It was dated Hongkong, and was evidently a few days old, and does not show that Dewey has possessed himself of Manila. Probably he regards his original orders as not broad enough to justify further action without further instructions, and as his dispatch was sent last Monday he could not have received the last orders of the department.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Gen. Blanco Sends a Nice Story Home to the Folks.

Havana, May 14.—Gov. Gen. Blanco a dispatch to the minister of war at Madrid stating that on Tuesday five American vessels blockaded Cienfuegos and on Wednesday morning opened fire, being answered by the batteries. The enemy, the dispatch said, attempted to effect a landing with lighters drawn by steam launches, but the Spanish force, strategically disposed, obliged them to re-embark hastily and to retire westward after five hours' fighting. The Spanish losses were four men wounded and some damage was done to the lighthouses. The people of Cienfuegos loyally supported the troops landed carrying about refreshments among the soldiers and taking care of the wounded. The dispatch also asserted that the attack seemed to have been made in combination with insurgent bands concentrated on the Cienega slopes.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

Admiral Bermejo Says It Is at Fort de France.

London, May 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Admiral Bermejo admitted that the Spanish fleet is at Fort de France, on the west coast of Martinique, French West Indies.

The government has received information that Admiral Cerveras' voyage to Martinique was uneventful. The route to be taken to Puerto Rico is not known here, but it was embodied in the secret instructions. He was instructed to coal at a neutral port and probably selected Fort de France for the purpose.

Madrid, May 14.—A dispatch from Martinique to El Heraldito confirms the report of the arrival of the Cape Verde squadron at Fort de France.

SAN JUAN BOMBARDED.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON SILENCES THE BATTERIES.

Battleship Iowa Fired the First Shot Which Took Effect—Other Ships Joined in and Soon Moro Castle Was Reduced to a Heap of Ruins—The Fort Made Little Effort to Respond and Was Silenced Almost Immediately—Thousands of the Population Seek Refuge in the Interior.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) Port au Prince, May 14.—The American fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan de Puerto Rico yesterday. The following are the details of the bombardment thus far received: The bombardment began yesterday morning. Rear Admiral Sampson with nine warships arrived before San Juan just before sunrise. At a signal the battleship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect.

Then the battleship Indiana opened fire, and within a few minutes Moro castle was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost immediately. The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, which took her crew on board.

Thousands of the population and the foreign consuls have sought refuge in the interior of the island.

The foregoing dispatch from Port au Prince was not carried there by the dispatch boat of the Associated Press which is with Admiral Sampson's squadron and will be heard from either at St. Thomas or San Domingo. The information telegraphed is from a reliable staff correspondent at Port au Prince who received his advice from foreign official sources. His advice are believed to have reached him direct from Puerto Rico via Santiago to Kingston and thence to Port au Prince.

Havana, May 14.—Gen. Blanco sent received a cable message to-day from the captain general of Puerto Rico which says that yesterday morning an American fleet of eleven vessels opened fire upon the forts, which answered vigorously. The dispatch says that at the time it was sent, 9 a. m., no personal losses had been sustained and little material damage done.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, May 13.—News has just been received here that Admiral Sampson with his entire fleet bombarded San Juan this morning. It is almost impossible to obtain details at this point, but I hear that Moro fort was entirely destroyed.

MEETS FLAT DENIAL.

Stories of Concentrated Action Towards Intervention.

Washington, May 14.—In all official quarters, the state department and diplomatic, the reports coming from London to the effect that some of the continental powers, particularly Germany and France, have made protests against American occupation of the Philippines are met with flat denial. There has been no recent concerted action among the continental powers toward intervention, nor have the reports of these powers in Washington exchanger any views lately touching on intervention. This statement is made in the most specific manner by French and German officials. Both the German and French authorities feel that their declaration of neutrality should be received in good faith and without the frequent intimation that they are about to intervene to defeat the ends of the United States. As showing how far fetched such reports are, an ambassador stated that intervention along the lines suggested by the cable dispatches from London would be so clearly against American interests as to amount to a casus belli. Being one of the four ambassadors at Washington he was in a position to state that there was no truth in the publication at London, cabled to this country, that the ambassadors have made a joint representation to Secretary Day concerning the occupation of the Philippines.

SPANISH CABINET CHANGES.

Some of Sagasta's Ministers Become Sick and Turn.

Madrid, May 14.—It turns out that Admiral Bermejo, on learning of the Cavite disaster, told Senor Sagasta that he must resign, owing to the delicacy of his position, though he felt that he was not responsible for the state of the defenses of Manila.

Senor Moret pleaded weariness and Count Xiquena illness. According to the last forecast the new ministry will consist of Senor Sagasta as president, Senor C. Grossard, minister of justice of the dissolving cabinet, as minister of foreign affairs; Senor Annon as minister of marine; Senor Romero Giron as minister of justice, and the duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, as minister of public works, agriculture and commerce.

The new cabinet will probably be substituted Saturday. The general opinion is that it will endure until the budget is passed and collapse at the first opportunity afterwards.

The changes, however, are pacific in tendency. Senor Cullon having been the most warlike element in the dissolving cabinet.

Hawaiian Annexation.

Washington, May 14.—The house committee on foreign affairs, by a vote of 10 to 4, agreed on the New lands resolution for the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

Sent Up for Three Years.

Medora, N. D., May 14.—In the district court Henry Hall was found guilty of killing cattle and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

ARBITRATION BILL HAS BUT THREE NEGATIVE VOTES.

After a Prolonged Discussion the Bill Is Finally Disposed of—Senator Hoar's Important Amendment Regarding the Issuance of Injunctions Goes Through—War Revenue Bill Presented to the Senate—The House Transacts Little Business of Importance—Two War Measures Adopted.

Washington, May 13.—After a prolonged discussion the senate passed the bill "concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees," popularly known as the railroad arbitration bill. The most important amendment to the measure to the amendment was that offered by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, which provides that the courts shall issue no injunction against railway employees which shall compel them to give their personal service to a company against their will. On the final vote only three senators were recorded against the bill. A bill was passed removing all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution on persons who were at one time engaged in rebellion against the United States. The war revenue measure was reported to the senate and notice was given that it would be taken up next Monday for consideration.

In the House.

The house effected but little legislation. An important measure providing for the organization of a special line of coast defense vessels and men to maintain them was passed. The senate bill to establish a volunteer signal corps was passed without amendment. These two emergency war measures were the features of the session. The house voted to insist upon its non-concurrence in the senate amendment to the bill providing for feeding and arming the Cuban people, and the speaker named as conferees Messrs. Marsh of Illinois, Griffin of Wisconsin and Cox of Tennessee.

TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Thirteenth Minnesota Gets Orders to Move as Soon as Possible.

St. Paul, May 14.—One ray of hope broke through the gloom which has for so many days shrouded Camp Ramsey on account of the enforced inactivity of the troops, when a message came to Col. Reeve yesterday afternoon announcing that the Thirteenth regiment would be sent to San Francisco at once to prepare to embark for the Philippine islands. The receipt of this message set the camp in a flurry at once and messengers were dispatched to give orders to begin preparations without delay. The news was passed to the captains of the different companies of the regiment and through them to the men. They received the order with cheers and other wise manifested their approval by shouting for every one whom they thought could have had any connection with the disposition of their regiment. Col. Reeve said that he did not believe that under any circumstances the regiment could be moved to-day, and that in all probability they would not go for two or three days.

ALMOST DESERTED.

Troops Are Rapidly Leaving Chickamauga Park.

Chickamauga, Ga., May 14.—Gen. Brooke's army here is rapidly disintegrating and by Saturday night nothing will be left except the general and his staff and one company of the Eighth infantry, to be held here as guards for government property. Three infantry regiments left yesterday for Tampa. They are the Second, the Seventh and the Sixteenth. There are now only four regiments left, the Eighth and Twelfth infantry and the First and Tenth cavalry. The Two infantry companies will leave to-day and the two remaining cavalry regiments will leave to-morrow morning. Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler has left, under orders from Washington, for Tampa, where he is to take command of the volunteer cavalry ordered to that point.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

Will Maintain Neutrality Without Making Formal Declaration.

Budapest, May 14.—Premier Baron Banffy, replying to an interpellation in the lower house of the diet, said: The government has not thought it necessary to issue a formal declaration of though it is unfortunate that the war could not be prevented, it does not follow that Austria-Hungary is called upon to adopt a special attitude in the matter. The friendly relations of Austria-Hungary with both powers imply an unconditional neutrality, without a formal declaration. More-over an official declaration of neutrality would not correspond with Austria-Hungary's practice in similar cases, as she has only twice done so in the present century, and then when the belligerents were "Hungary's immediate neighbors."

SPANISH LOSSES.

Montejo Estimates That Four Hundred Were Killed on the Ships.

Hongkong, May 14.—The British gunboat Linet arrived this afternoon from Manila, after a stay of one week following the battle in Manila bay. She brought three passengers from Manila city, but no mail from the American fleet, as there had been no communication on account of a case of plague aboard the Linnet.

I learn that no change in the situation has taken place since I left our squadron a week ago. Rear Admiral Dewey is evidently waiting orders before moving against the Spaniards ashore.

WAR SUMMARY.

Saturday, May 7.

The Spanish fleet has not reached the Canaries.

Spain will protest that the Cuban blockade has not been effective.

Talk of possible intervention of foreign powers again receives its quietus.

The queen regent has asked Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence to bring about European intervention.

A party of correspondents is said to have been captured by Spaniards in Cuba and beheaded.

The troubles in Spain will either result in the seating of Don Carlos on the throne or the proclaiming of a republic.

Washington officials insist that the lack of communication is evidence that the Spaniards are not in control of Manila.

The French liner Lafayette, captured by the Annapolis while trying to run the blockade at Havana, was ordered released. Her capture was an unfortunate mistake.

Monday May 9.

A big naval battle is expected at Puerto Rico, Tuesday.

Sampson's fleet has been sighted north of Cape Haytien.

Spanish loss at Manila was 200 killed and about 500 wounded.

Damage is threatened to San Francisco through the agency of Spanish spies.

Between sixty and eighty thousand men will be landed on Cuban soil at once.

The London Daily Mail says the Spanish estimate of the loss at Manila is one thousand killed and wounded.

Dewey's Report Has Been Received. He sunk all the Spanish warships, silenced all the batteries, and is now master of Manila bay.

The Spaniards lay a neat trap to destroy two American gunboats at Havana, and nothing but the awkward gunnery of the Spaniards prevented the success of their plan.

Tuesday May 10.

That the Spanish cabinet will be re-organized is increasingly probable.

Carlists in Spain will strive to secure control after another Spanish defeat.

Blanco sends word to Spain if the forced retirement of American vessels.

Sampson's fleet may strike at Puerto Rico.

Eighteen thousand insurgents soldiers are in camp in vicinity of Sancti Spiritus.

Both houses of congress pass resolutions thanking Dewey and his men also creating a rear admiralship for Dewey.

The Spanish at Manila do not propose to surrender until the city is blown up. A large quantity of arms and ammunition for the insurgents leaves Tampa.

Wednesday, May 11.

Gen. Miles will go to Cuba with the first expedition.

First detachment of the invading army leaves Tampa.

All troops at Chickamauga ordered to start for the front at once.

Interesting news from Sampson is expected within twenty-four hours.

Preparations for sending troops to Cuba are being hastened with renewed vigor.

Rioting in Italy is part of a plan of revolution which was prematurely commenced.

The Norwegian steamer Brantsburg, captured by the Newport, has been ordered released.

The Spanish fleet has returned to Cadiz, according to information received at Washington.

Foreign diplomats at Washington have unofficially exchanged views on the advisability of urging Spain to sue for peace.

Thursday, May 12.

Dewey has been confirmed as rear admiral.

The Spaniards, at heart, are in favor of peace.

The army movement on Cuba has now been fairly launched.

An important treaty with Santo Domingo is about completed.

Charles H. Allen assumes his duties as assistant secretary of the navy.

A rumor that Admiral Sampson has defeated the Cape Verde squadron.

Story of the return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz is doubted by navy officials.

The people of Puerto Rico are panicking at the prospects of bombardment.

O. H. P. Belmont's offer to equip a torpedo boat, to be commanded by himself, is rejected.

Scores of fires are seen in the neighborhood of Havana are believed to be the work of the insurgents.

The work of shipping supplies for the expeditions to Cuba and the Philippines is being pushed with energy.

Aggressive operations on a big scale for the ejection of the Spaniards from the pearl of the Antilles are being pushed.

Friday, May 13.

The Yale captures a Spanish steamer.

The Spanish Cape Verde fleet is located at Martinique.

The gunboat Machias shells and captures Dian key, Cuba.

Admiral Dewey is instructed to destroy all Spanish warships in Asiatic waters.

Admiral Sampson bombards San Juan, Puerto Rico, and silences the batteries.

Four members of the Spanish cabinet resign. Sickness and weariness are the causes given.

In an engagement at Cardenas five Americans are killed. The torpedo boat Winslow is badly disabled.

The Thirteenth regiment of Minnesota volunteers has been ordered to proceed at once to the Philippines.

New England people are worrying about their coast defenses. They fear an attack by the Spanish warships.