

The Santiam News

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

Eleven people were killed by an explosion at the Santa Cruz, Cal., powder works.

The treasury department has ordered the Saturna, a Spanish vessel seized in Biloxi harbor, released.

In a storm off the Atlantic coast an unknown vessel was wrecked. Another vessel was reported signalling for help.

The monitor Terror captured the Spanish coasting steamer Ambrosio Bolivar with \$60,000 in silver on board, off the Cuban coast.

Troops are soon to be landed in Cuba. The plan is to establish a base of operations, open communication with Gomez and feed the reconcentrados.

Dispatches from Matanzas say an American torpedo-boat destroyer has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time six shots were fired at her and she retired.

The harbor of San Juan is being placed in a state of defense by the Spaniards. A new battery is set up at the east of San Cristobal castle and submarine explosives have been thickly planted at the harbor entrance.

Secretary Long has announced his intention of purchasing the Holland submarine torpedo-boat, on Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's recommendation. His proposition is to utilize the boat in blowing up Morro castle.

Secretary Long declares Havana will not be bombarded until serious danger from attack by the Spanish fleet is eliminated. He says the United States cannot afford to risk the loss of a warship until the armadas are destroyed or are no longer a menace to be greatly feared.

The three days' debate on the war revenue bill began in the house Wednesday. Dingley opened the debate and was followed by Bailey, who opposed the measure and proposed to substitute for it taxes on incomes and bank deposits and cottage of silver coinage.

General Miles and the Cuban representatives held an important conference in Washington, D. C., and went over the plans of operation. It is understood that the insurgents will be fully equipped by the United States, and will move on Havana, co-operating with our fleet.

Secretary Day's nomination was sent to and confirmed by the senate.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the Philippine Islands insurgents are massing around Manila, and a massacre of the Spanish is feared.

The cabinet has decided that no Spanish prize ship shall be released previous to the passing upon of their respective cases by the courts.

The conference report on the army reorganization bill was passed by both houses of congress and signed by the president. No progress was made on other pending war measures.

The house committee on naval affairs has decided to report a disagreement with the senate amendments to the naval bill, and ask for a conference. Boutelle, Hilliers and Cunningham will be the house conferees.

Two more Spanish prizes have been captured by the gunboat Newport. The Newport brought in to Key West the Spanish sloop Paquette and the Spanish schooner Pireno, Cuban coasting vessels, captured off Havana.

A rebellion is again imminent in Spain. Towns are in the hands of rioters at frequent intervals daily. The authorities are totally unable to control the mob. All revolutionary parties are active and the stability of the present monarchy is threatened.

The state department sent notice to all foreign nations of congress having declared war and that war has existed since April 21. Responses have already begun to flow in. A neutrality proclamation was issued by the British government. Among the first to take cognizance of the existence of a state of war were the British colonies. This in a measure supports the contention of the government that war actually existed before the declaration by congress.

London advices from Madrid say the Spanish minister of marine has received a cipher dispatch from Admiral Montojo, commanding the fleet at Manila, Philippine islands, announcing that he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position where he can await the coming American fleet and capture the monitor Terror by a later dispatch announcing that the Spanish fleet had actually sailed, and a still later one, from the government at Manila, saying that a naval engagement between the Spanish and American squadrons is hourly expected. The dispatch added that the Spanish fleet had just captured the American bark Sarsana, coal laden, off Manila.

Minor News Items.

A newly discovered spot on the sun visible now, is said to be 30,000 miles in diameter.

The sale of salt is a government monopoly in China, which yields a yearly revenue of \$11,000,000.

Jews have become farmers in Maine in such numbers as to be recognized as a factor in trading.

The contributions to the James Russell Lowell memorial fund in Boston now amount to \$22,078.

Arthur Crumpler, a colored man in Boston, born a slave and now 74 years old, is going to opening school.

Master in Westchester has a public school which has just celebrated the eleven hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee came home from Havana on the anniversary of the day that he went home from Appomattox—the historic 9th of April.

The London Chronicle says that James Judge, a New Castle engineer, has patented a gun which will fire 30,000 bullets a minute with enormous velocity.

LATER NEWS.

The senate has adopted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill.

The harbor defense plans of San Francisco are said to be in the hands of the Spanish.

A New York Journal dispatch says the government is preparing to seize several small islands in the South Atlantic as a bases of supplies.

Secretary Alger has submitted estimates of \$24,000,000 to cover additional army expenses to July 1. This will be included in the general deficiency bill.

Blanco, in his report of the Matanzas bombardment says the French and English consuls have entered protests on the ground that no previous notice was given.

From Key West comes the report that the gunboat Newport captured the small Spanish sloop Encracia off Cabanas, and sent her capture into port in charge of a prize crew.

It is announced that extraordinary naval and military activity is displayed throughout France. All the ships recently mobilized are kept in fighting trim. The reserves expect to be called out.

It was officially announced at Madrid that the fortifications of Matanzas have not suffered, in spite of 200 shells fired by the American fleet, and that not one man was killed or wounded thereby. The stories of the bombardment received from the United States are received with shouts of derision.

The navy department has received official advices from St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, to the effect that the Spanish squadron sailed from there, going in a westerly direction. Its destination is unknown, even to the officers of the warships, who sailed under sealed orders.

Spanish mail has been ordered confiscated by the postoffice department. In the first batch received at the dead letter office, the discovery of numerous contraband letters, some of which are of great importance to the naval and military authorities, has demonstrated that the order is not only justified, but a wise precaution.

A proclamation has been issued by the autonomist government at Havana. Spanish adherents in Cuba are urged to resist the American invasion. The Spanish is classed as an unholy one. The American campaign is denounced as being one of aggression and the United States government is accused of sailing under palpaty false colors.

The monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias have bombarded Cardenas, killing many Spaniards. After an hour's firing, the batteries of the enemy were silenced. A shot from the shore batteries provoked them to fire back. For two hours, the reports say, Cardenas withstood the bombardment. Then the ancient guns, which did no damage to the ships, suddenly grew silent.

News has reached San Francisco of a terrible explosion of powder that was carried by pack train to Colonel Dan Burns' Candelaria mine in Mexico. The pack train was unusually large. It consisted of over 110 mules and the attendants numbered some 40 Mexicans. A part of the freight consisted of ammunition, caps and boxes of powder. It is said that 215 boxes of powder and 20,000 caps exploded with such force that 15 men and 60 mules were killed.

The committee on military affairs has favorably reported the administration bill suspending important laws governing the quartermaster's department in the army.

Minister Clayton communicated to the foreign department of the government at Mexico the resolution of the American congress declaring war with Spain. Minister Mariscal, of the foreign department, replied, assuring the American minister on the authority of President Diaz, that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality.

Oriental advices received by steamer in Vancouver, B. C., tell of a shocking massacre which occurred near Taipeh, China, at the house of one Yang Kinsang. A party of over 20 robbers entered the house and murdered Yang, his wife, his mother and children and servants, 15 persons in all, who resisted them in their attempt to loot the house and attack the daughters. When the robbers had butchered all the inmates they set the house on fire.

The large packing-houses of the Atlantic Powder Company, near Dover, N. J., containing high explosives for the United States government were blown up and two men are known to have been killed. Several are missing and a number were injured. The explosion is believed to have been the work of Spanish spies. Suspicious characters had been seen around the buildings for several days.

The large Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Corunna for Havana with a large cargo of provisions and money for the Spanish troops, was captured by the United States monitor Terror. The capture took place 10 miles off Cardenas, after a desperate chase, during which the monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias fired several shots, almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot hole into the water. One man in the pilot house was seriously injured. It is estimated that with her cargo she is worth nearly \$500,000.

At Roubaix, one of the socialist strongholds of France, the 11,000 public school children receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town.

The late Mrs. Julia W. James, of Boston, left nearly all her estate, valued at \$242,000, to the Museum of Fine Arts and the Institute of Technology.

Corea's first railway, 25 miles in length, is being constructed by American contractors. It is to extend from Chemulpo, on the Yellow sea, to Seoul, the capital.

Dr. G. B. Lee, one of the surgeons of Bellevue hospital, New York, who has tendered his services to the government in the event of war, is a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Mrs. Rebecca Van Zandt, who died recently at Seneca Falls, N. Y., aged 106, has been personally presented to and had shaken hands with every governor of New York state.

St. Petersburg has taken the last horse car from its streets. The Hungarian city of 600,000 inhabitants is said to be the only large city in Europe in which the horse has been banished from the street cars.

A DASH TO CUBA

Transports are Chartered to Take the Army Across.

MAY LAND AT MATANZAS

Regular Troops Now on the Way to Tampa—Object is to Strike a Decisive Blow Before the Rainy Season Sets In—Work in War Department.

Washington, April 30.—A rather striking significance of the invasion of Cuba was made today in the chartering of eight large steamers, of an average capacity of about 2,000 tons, and able to carry from 500 to 1,000 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba. The names of the boats are the Olivette and the Florida, of the Plant line, now in the Gulf; the Southern Pacific Company's steamer Aransas; the Conal, now at New York, and Alamo, now en route to the Gulf, and three fine ships of the Boston Merchants' & Mariners' line, in Baltimore, the Allegheny, Berkshire and the Deatur Miller. The price paid for these vessels is from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the 30 days for which they are chartered. They will be taken charge of by the quartermaster department at the earliest possible moment.

General Shafter, in command of the troops now concentrated at New Orleans, has been in consultation with the officials today as to the execution of plans of campaign, but the orders given him cannot be made public.

The president and cabinet will consider the large number of applications that have been made for the appointment to the posts of major-general and brigadier-general, and there is some expectation that he will be able to nominate a few of these officers soon.

General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here today, after a 10 days' visit to Virginia. With him came Miss Cienfuegos, the young Cuban girl rescued from Cabanas, who has been the guest of Miss Lee. The general shared the keen public interest in the report of the shelling of Matanzas. He has visited that city frequently, and was familiar with the lay of the land and defenses. He said the batteries were antiquated and were no longer able to offer any formidable resistance.

Every endeavor is being put forward by the war department to organize the volunteer army and increase the regular army to its full strength. Mastering-rolls of the companies of the volunteer army have been prepared in the war department and sent to the officers who have been detailed to formally induct the state troops into the service of the government. With a few modifications they are the same as those used in the late war.

The question of arms and equipments for the volunteer army is now receiving the attention of the ordnance department and the quartermaster-general's department. As soon as information is received as to the exact number of arms needed for the volunteers, they will be shipped to their state rendezvous for distribution.

The three independent regiments of cavalry authorized by the volunteer army act, and which are to be composed exclusively of frontiersmen, are to be known as the First, Second and Third regiments of United States volunteer cavalry. They are to be composed of 12 troops each.

Off for the Front.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., April 30.—The two companies of the Ninth (colored) cavalry, which arrived in Chattanooga late this afternoon, were stopped after having started to Chickamauga, and switched into the Western & Atlantic yards. Orders are said to have been received to have the troops proceed as rapidly as possible to Tampa, Fla., to meet the troops from Mobile which have also been ordered, and they will leave before morning.

It is currently reported that the companies of the Ninth regiment now in camp here will be shipped at once to Tampa, as well as the Twenty-fourth infantry (colored). Officers of the Ninth have been making every preparation for departure.

Another Letter Held Up.

Washington, April 30.—The post-office department has information of another letter being held up because it contained treasonable matter. The postmaster at Santa Cruz reported that a letter to Senor Sagasta, Spain, had been mailed there, and, under direction of Assistant Postmaster-General Tynan its contents were examined. It was mailed by a woman who gave an address where an answer would reach her, and contains information in regard to the fortifications of San Francisco, where guns are located, etc. The letter will be referred to the war department.

Suspected Spanish Spy.

Laredo, Tex., April 30.—When the Great Northern mail train arrived this evening a stranger on the train was arrested by an officer from Fort McIntosh, and from what could be learned he is thought to be a Spanish spy, who has been under surveillance all the way from New York. He was bound for Mexico. The prisoner is at the post, but nothing further of a definite nature could be learned tonight.

Gladstone's Condition.

Hawarden, April 30.—During the day Gladstone had occasional attacks of pain and did not sleep very well. Miss Helen Gladstone, replying to a letter of sympathy, writes, referring to the illness of her father:

"We cannot hope for his recovery, but the progress of his illness is very slow. He will probably remain with us for some time."

Hull, England, April 30.—Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase by Americans of the steamers Galileo, Chicago and Topeka.

TO GUARD THE COLUMBIA.

Auxiliary Naval Vessel Will Be Stationed at the Mouth.

Washington, April 30.—It is the intention of the navy department to have one auxiliary naval vessel stationed at the mouth of the Columbia river for its protection, or in case of necessity. The probab titles are that one of the merchant vessels which have been negotiated for on the coast will be used for this purpose, or some vessel that can be readily obtained on the Columbia. She will probably be armed with six pounders and rapid-fire guns. The Oregon naval reserve will probably be mustered in for service as her crew, as it is desired that men familiar with the river and Pacific Northwest be in command or in position to render service on board the cruiser.

MINES IN THE COLUMBIA.

Governor Lord Officially Notified of Their Existence.

Salem, Or., April 30.—Governor Lord today received from Adjutant General Corbin, at Washington, the following telegram:

"The secretary of war requires me to inform you, in reply to your telegram of the 23d inst, instructions have been sent to engineer officers to plant mines in rivers and harbors. Regulations for their location, if friendly vessels have been approved and published by the secretary of war."

The governor desires that all persons concerned take notice of the facts in the telegram.

READY FOR THE SIEGE

Porto Rico Warehouses Are Full of Provisions.

St. Thomas, West Indies, April 30.—Porto Rico advices received here today say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Porto Rico. They are being painted black or possibly dark gray.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Porto Rico, and it is being enforced in a grammatical manner. Crowds of people are leaving for the interior, and the capital is almost deserted by the civilian population.

The military are most actively engaged in preparing for defense. Thirty torpedoes have been planted in the channel. In addition, an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance, the bows in the channel have been altered and from Monday last, after the news of the blockade of Havana reached there, accompanied by a report that the Cuban capital had been bombarded, all lights were extinguished at night. The French residents, when these advices left San Juan, were seeking friendly vessels for their evacuation.

An American sugar estate, it is announced, was plundered after the receipt of the news of the declaration of war between Spain and the United States. The British consul at San Juan, who received of American interests, has called to his secretary requesting that a British warship be sent to that port.

Spanish steamers landed at Matanzas, 70 miles from San Juan, Tuesday, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and there was a similar landing of supplies at San Juan Tuesday. Besides this, about 50,000 tons of provisions were landed at San Juan Sunday last. The warehouses of Porto Rico are reported to be full of provisions, and the Spanish authorities say they can stand a siege of two months.

All their coast lights have now been ordered to be extinguished.

FRANCE IS NEUTRAL.

Official Notice Has Been Received of the Proclamation.

Washington, April 30.—The French embassy today received a cablegram from Paris announcing that a decree of neutrality between the United States and Spain has been issued, and that a detailed copy will be forwarded by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, to the state department informing it of France's neutrality. The cable notice is brief, stating only that the decree follows the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The state department has also been informed that Mexico, Argentina, Republic, Corea and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality. Cuba's neutrality is considered important, owing to her proximity to the Philippines.

The state department has heard nothing from Germany, but this causes no apprehension, owing to the strong assurances Germany has given that she will observe strict neutrality between the belligerents. This assurance was conveyed to Ambassador White, and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration of neutrality. Germany, Austria and Portugal are the last of the important European nations to declare their attitude.

Powder Works Destroyed.

Dover, Pa., April 30.—The town of Dover, in Morris county, N. J., and the country within a radius of 20 miles was started this afternoon by a series of terrific explosions, the first of which occurred at 2:10 o'clock. The explosion occurred in the Atlantic Powder Company's works, and the plant is now a mass of ruins. Six workmen were killed and four others were seriously injured, some probably fatally. The remains of the dead have not been recovered. They are:

Alfred Barick, William Stumpf, Casper Ray, David Scher, William Haycock, Elias Aber. All the killed were married and left families.

Olympia, April 29.—The supreme court has affirmed judgment in the case of the state, respondent, vs. Johnny Tommy and Charlie Moore, Indians, appellants, charged with murder in the first degree, committed in Skagit county, May 5, last year.

Two German Steamers Purchased.

New York, April 28.—Hamburg-American officials announce that the Fuerst Bismarck and Hamburg have been purchased by the United States.

The Useless Somers.

London, April 27.—The officers of the United States navy at Falmouth, are destined to remain in England for some time, as the neutrality proclamation will be issued tomorrow, and no convoy for the little craft, without which it is impossible for her to attempt to cross the Atlantic, has been secured.

FORT BOMBARDED

New York, Puritan and Cincinnati Fire on Matanzas.

SPANISH RETURNED THE FIRE

Great Damage Done to the Fortifications of the Cuban Port—Returned There Was Also Loss of Life—No Damage Done to American Warships.

On Board the Flagship—New York, off Matanzas, April 29.—The New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor this afternoon. There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed that the hail of iron which pounded in the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spaniards, though nothing is known definitely.

The engagement commenced at 12:57, and ceased at 1:15. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda.

A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship, and this was also shelled.

About 12 8-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short.

About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York, and the others fell short. The shells left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries, having been accomplished.

In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three vessels from a range of from 4,000 to 7,000 yards.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, when asked if he was satisfied with the result, said:

"Yes, I am. I expected to be."

The half-completed Spanish earthworks and battery were apparently blown up by the shells.

All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement, and when they were firing at the shortest range, nearly every shell took effect.

The forts which were bombarded were on a low-lying point, and were considered merely earthworks. They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortest range, portions of the forts could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagship returned to Havana, and the Puritan and Cincinnati were left on the Matanzas station.

DEPARTMENT NOT INFORMED.

Washington, April 29.—So far as could be learned, the officials of the administration were not notified of the bombardment of Matanzas yesterday afternoon. The navy department keeps a telegraph office open in the building all night and a confidential official remains at the department all night to translate the messages as received. There was no communication of any date over the wires till the early morning hours, but none of the dispatches were sent either to the White House or to the secretary of the navy.

BOMBARDMENT OF HAVANA.

Not the Present Purpose of the Government—Substantially True.

The blockading squadron remains passive before Havana, with no present purpose of bombarding or of drawing the fire of the shore batteries. The strategic purpose of an effective blockade of the Cuban coast is being accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the authorities here. There is no indication that a part of the fleet will be withdrawn for the purpose of affording additional protection to North Atlantic ports.

No word had come to the department up to the close of office hours of the arrival of the Montevideo at Cienfuegos. The officials are inclined to believe that if she has gotten into port she did so before the blockade of Cienfuegos had begun.

The very fact that the Madrid officials have rather ostentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet has sailed to bombard the cities on the North Atlantic coast is taken as a certain indication at the navy department of the utter improbability of such a movement. If it were contemplated, the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose public.

The navy department, as yet, has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our warships, but the legal officers of the department think they should be sent to Boston naval prison.

The state department posted a notice today, stating it had been officially advised of the issuance of neutrality orders by Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Russia and Colombia. It is supposed also that official notice of Great Britain's and France's neutrality will be received by tomorrow. Including France and Great Britain, four of the six great powers of Europe, have declared their neutrality.

—Great Britain, Italy, France and Russia.

DEWEY'S FLEET.

Atlantic Squadron Goes to Manila to Secure a Base of Operations.

Washington, April 29.—As to the imminence of a naval battle off the Philippine islands, the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their reason for this belief is that the Spanish fleet is very inferior to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department, therefore, is satisfied that the Spanish will not do battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the batteries of Manila, and the department is not expecting an engagement for about two days. Without giving an explanation for setting this time, the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's whereabouts.

There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future. The main purpose of the American expedition is to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations. It is thought this can be done without attacking Manila at all, by seizing some convenient point on the islands.

The Spanish fleet at the Philippines may resist the United States fleet for a short time, with assistance of the guns from the Spanish forts, but otherwise the American vessels would make very short work of the Spanish squadron.

SAILED FOR THE WEST.

Spanish Squadron to Bombard Northern Ports of the United States.

Bayonne, France, April 29.—According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated Tuesday, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four ironclads and three torpedo-boat destroyers, sailed for the United States yesterday. It was rumored that the squadron was to steam directly across the Atlantic and bombard Northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed is not mentioned.

It was said, however, that a second squadron, consisting of four ironclads and two cruisers, was being formed at Cadix. Its destination was unknown.

HIS FIRST INFORMATION.

Surprising Ignorance of a British Shipper Stopped by the Flagship.

On Board the Flagship—New York, off Havana, April 28.—The first news from Havana reached the squadron this evening, when the British steamer Lurline was stopped by the flagship. The Lurline is commanded by Captain Tucker. She sailed from London and was bound from Havana for Bermuda. She has 200 cabin passengers on board, besides a cargo of horses and sugar. She is the first boat known to have left Havana since last Friday, when the blockade was commenced.

She was seen coming out from El Morro about 5 P. M., and was about six miles from land before the New York started on her trail. Smoke poured from the flagship's smokestack as she rushed through the water to cut off the stranger, who was going at a good pace.

Lieutenant Marble was sent on board by Captain Tucker. The Spaniards on the deck shouted "Hurrah!" and waved their hands at the New York. Captain Tucker gave satisfactory proofs of the Lurline's identity. He said the people in Havana did not know that the war was in progress. The English consul-general had said nothing to him, so the captain alleged, about the war or the blockade. When asked what explanation was given in Havana for the appearance of the American ships outside El Morro, Captain Tucker said he had not bothered his head about it, and had not heard any one talking on the subject.

It is the opinion of this correspondent that very little reliance can be placed on Captain Tucker's story. The El Morro batteries were believed to be firing at something about 5 P. M., but it was impossible to ascertain definitely whether this was so or not.

The news from Matanzas, Cardenas and Mariel is meager, but it indicates that the blockade has been firmly established at those ports.

The Oregon Nearing Montevideo.

Chicago, April 29.—A special to the News from Washington says: The navy department has received word that the battleship Oregon was spoken a few hundred miles below Montevideo. The vessel was forming a line with the forced draught, and making a good speed. She will stop at Montevideo for coal, and will proceed to Key West with all possible haste. The officers are not concerned for her safety.

Letter From an Oregon Apprentice.

Tacoma, April 29.—Miss Susan Peters, of this city, today received a letter from her son, who is an apprentice on the battleship Oregon. The letter is dated Callao, Peru, and says they are on the lookout for Spanish torpedo-boats, and expect to see one. He says a Spanish warship left Callao three days before the arrival of the Oregon. The latter expected to leave Callao as soon as she finished coaling.

Maine factories sold \$250,000 worth of wooden shoe pegs in 1897.

Grant's Birthday.

New York, April 28.—The 76th anniversary of the birthday of General U. S. Grant was celebrated tonight with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, under the auspices of the Grant Monument Association. Two hundred and forty-six guests were present.

Washington, April 29.—In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before the next fall, when the rainy season has ended.

The cruiser Cincinnati today captured Lieutenant Fernandez, of the Spanish army, who was returning to his family on a small sloop. Lieutenant Fernandez is detained on the flagship.

Bread Riots in Italy.

Rome, April 29.—Several bread riots took place today at Bari, the capital of the province of that name. A mob of 2,000 attacked the newspaper office, devastated the public gardens, and then proceeded to make an assault upon the town hall and prison. The latter attempt was frustrated by the prison guards and police.

A LINER CAPTURED

The Little Tender Mangrove Takes the Big Panama.

LOADED WITH PROVISIONS

Captain Everett's Threat to Sink the Spaniard Brought It to a Stop—The Panama Carried Two 12-Pounders, But Did Not See Them.

Key West, April 28.—The lightship tender Mangrove puffed proudly into Key West harbor this morning with the richest prize of the war thus far. The captive was the Panama, Captain Quevedo, a big trans-Atlantic liner, and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana. She had 29 passengers, including three women, two Frenchmen and one Mexican, and a crew of 72. As the Panama carried two 12-pounders, she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove, and as the latter came into the harbor with her prize, there was no craft that did not salute her.

The Mangrove, under Lieutenant-Commander William H. Everett, was cruising along the Cuban coast, navigated by Ensign Palmer, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening,