

# TO ATTACK BY LAND

Army Preparing to Go to Cuba.

## 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 signification 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 New York & Texas Company's vessels Comal, 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 Decatur Miller. The price paid for those 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 Cisneros, 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. Recruiting-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 which point the troops from Mobile 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.

## WAS IT A SPANIARD?

### Bungling Attempt Made to Blow Up Torpedo Boats.

Portland, Or., May 2.—A bungling attempt to set fire to the shop or frighten the workmen on torpedo-boats 12 and 13 was made under the wharf of the Wolff & Zwicker iron works about 11 o'clock last night.

While nothing could be learned of the perpetrator, a Spaniard or a Mexican who was seen hanging about the place all day and who had been several times ordered away is suspected by the police.

The late workmen, who were just quitting the building, were startled, as the whistle blew, by a dull report apparently just below the wharf on which the torpedo-boats are building, which shook the structure to its foundation. The Madison-street bridge night watchman also heard the detonation and saw a blinding flash directly under the torpedo-boats.

Three of the workmen seized lanterns and hurried beneath the wharf. Just as they reached the ground, a second report, like that of a shotgun or revolver, was heard, and they saw a light flash for an instant, but that was all. Groping about by the dim light of their lanterns, they were unable to find anything which could have made an explosion, and they finally decided to abandon the quest till daybreak.

The Spaniard whom the police suspect of having set off the explosion, either with the deliberate purpose of blowing up the torpedo-boats or setting fire to the building, or thinking to terrify the contractors, had been lurking about the place all day.

Whatever was the purpose of the man who set off the explosion, he failed to do any more harm than to set the town agog, for the wharf and boats were unscathed.

### ALLEGED GERMAN NOTE.

#### Rumor That She Will Not Permit the Bombardment of Manila.

Madrid, May 2.—A great impression has been produced here by a rumor that the German government has issued a note declaring that it will not oppose the landing of troops in the Philippines but will not permit a bombardment, owing to the important German mercantile interests in all the towns of the island. Germany's omission to declare neutrality is held to be the cause of the rumor.

Japan has requested permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

The United States fleet is not expected to reach Manila until Tuesday. The Spanish fleet has been divided in two. It will be reinforced by a large auxiliary cruiser.

According to dispatches from Manila, the *Vox Espanola* describes the port of Manila as impregnable. The paper also says that the forts of Malate, Sud Malate, Pastei, Mirallas and St. Lucia Pilar bristle with guns, chiefly Krups.

### PORUGAL'S NEUTRALITY.

#### Officially Announced in a Proclamation in Lisbon.

Lisbon, May 2.—The official gazette today publishes the neutrality decree of Portugal in the war between Spain and the United States.

It is similar to the decree issued at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and contains the following six articles:

First—Forbidding the equipment of privateers in Portuguese waters.

Second—Forbidding the entry of foreign ships into Portuguese waters.

Third—Permitting belligerents to make a short stay in Portuguese ports.

Fourth—Defining legitimate trade as regards the belligerents and forbidding trading in goods considered contraband of war.

Fifth—Warning Portuguese and foreigners in Portugal against actions contrary to the security of the state.

Sixth—Refusing protection to any infringers of the decree.

### COST OF THE WAR.

#### Sum Needed for Additional Army Expenses.

Washington, May 2.—The secretary of the treasury today received from the secretary of war estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the expenses of the war for the remaining two quarters of the present fiscal year, aggregating \$34,019,987. In his letter, Secretary Alger says that the acts of congress approved April 22 and 26, 1888, authorizing the enrollment of a volunteer army and placing the regular army on a war footing, will necessitate this increase for the organization, support and maintenance of the new forces.

This estimate, which will be transmitted to congress, is entirely independent of the allotments made by the president to the war department out of the \$50,000,000. This will indicate that up to July 1 next (two months) the increased expenditures on account of the war will be approximately \$90,000,000.

The Spanish government officials are bewildered at the attitude of Great Britain. They believe the government and people of Great Britain hold divergent opinions, and that the official acts of Great Britain are due to a secret compact with the United States.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Alger this morning issued a most sweeping order directed to all bureau chiefs of the war department and all officers on special duty, from highest to lowest, instructing them, under no circumstances, to give information to the press on any subject connected with the war. A similar order already exists in the navy department.

Manila, May 2.—The government has forbidden the use of cipher dispatches.

## MATANZAS FIRED UPON

### Engagement Lasted a Half Hour.

### SPANISH RETURNED THE FIRE

#### Great Damage Done to the Fortifications of the Cuban Port—Believed 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 ships 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 confidential official remains at the department all night to translate the messages as received. There was considerable business done 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.

Washington, April 29.—The war situation is substantially this:

The blockading squadron remains passive before Havana, with no present purpose of bombarding or 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 Montserrat at Cienfuegos. The officials are inclined to believe that 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 this 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 also stated 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.

Manila, May 2.—The government has forbidden the use of cipher dispatches.

## 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 probabilities 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 22d inst, instructions have been sent to engineer officers to plant mines in rivers and harbors. Regulations for navigation of 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 advises received here today say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Porto Rico. They are being painted black or possibly gray.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Porto Rico, and it is being enforced in a tyrannical 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 buoys 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 ordered extinguished at night. The French residents, when these advices left San Juan, were seeking refuge in the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genuily.

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 has charge of American interests, has cabled to his government requesting that a British warship be sent to that port.

Spanish steamers landed at Maiguez, 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 mail. On receipt of the dispatch, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, wrote 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, Argentine Republic, Corea and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality. Corea'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.

Easton, 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 Rarick, William Stumpf, Casper Ray, David Scheer, 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 Moses, Indians, appellants, charged with murder in the first degree, committed in Skagit county, May 5, last year.

Waterville, Wash., April 28.—"Uncle Jimmy" Walters, 87 years age, was killed by a bull two days ago, but the fact was not known until today. It was discovered that the bull had broken through a fence and overtaken Mr. Walters and crushed him to death, breaking several ribs on each side of his backbone.

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

## MANGROVE'S CAPTURE

### Seized the Big Spanish Liner Panama.

### HAD PROVISIONS FOR HAVANA

#### Captain Everett's Threat to Sink the Spaniard Brought It to a Stop—The Panama Car