

MOVEMENT ON MANILA

First Battle May Occur at the Philippines.

OUR SQUADRON EN ROUTE.

Easy Victory For the Americans Is Predicted.

Our Ships Carry One Hundred and Twenty-Two Guns to Ninety-Six of That of the Enemy—Admiral Dewey Cares More For the Capture of the Spanish Fleet Than He Does For the Possession of the City—Every Preparation Has Been Made For a Battle—The Co-Operation of the American Fleet With the Insurgents Has Been Kept an Entire Secret—Strict Orders Against Any Barbarity.

LONDON, April 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "United States Consul General Williams, after spending the evening ashore with United States Consul Wideman, accompanied the American squadron. Thirty insurgent leaders here wanted to accompany it; but Chief Aguinaldo goes as their representative. He will take charge of the insurgent forces at Manila. Admiral Dewey has issued strict orders that no barbarous or inhuman acts are to be perpetrated by the insurgents.

"The primary object is the capture of the Spanish fleet, which Admiral Dewey thinks more important than capturing Manila. He is determined to prevent its preying upon American vessels. On reaching Manila he will demand its capitulation within half an hour of its arrival. His men are in the best of spirits and excellent health. There have been nine desertions, including six Chinamen, one Italian and one German during the fleet's stay at Hong Kong.

"Every preparation has been made. The ships are cleaned and painted for battle, and the general opinion is that the fight in these waters will result in an easy victory for America. Her ships carry 122 guns, as against 96 or thereabouts in the Spanish fleet. "The co-operation of the American fleet with the rebels has been kept a strict secret. The latter await the arrival of the fleet, when Manila must soon succumb. Its defenses are in a wretched state. The Americans in the Philippines are anxious to see British rule established there, and the proposal has been favorably received here. The Manila press on the contrary says there is great enthusiasm among the population for Spain, and that an obstinate resistance will be offered to the Americans; but the papers qualify this bold allegation by referring to the 'phlegmatic character of the natives, which prevents any excited expression of opinion.' These journals say, too, that the treason of a few hundreds or a few thousands of the rebels does not affect the virtue of the race; and they haughtily add that the Philippines will prove worthy of Spain.

"The governor of the Philippines has issued several proclamations. One required all able-bodied Spaniards to enroll themselves for military service, and another permission to foreigners to join. Exemption is granted to all American citizens. One extraordinary proclamation has excited great distrust here. It asserts that the American people are composed of all social excrescences, who have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, their acts of treachery and their outrages against the law of nations and international conventions.

MADRID UNMOVED.

She awaits the outcome with perfect confidence.

MADRID, April 28.—Madrid is absolutely unmoved. The capture of the American Saranac by a Spanish gunboat near Manila caused a momentary excitement, but the town is expectant of the result of the action likely to occur off the Philippines and awaits the outcome with perfect confidence.

As a counterpoise to the growing sympathy toward the Carlists among the people since Don Carlos raised a vigorous war note against the United States, the Spanish cardinals and prelates are now assembling here to visit the queen regent collectively, declaring their adhesion to and support of the reigning dynasty. They will endeavor to convince the people that the queen regent has never advocated peace at any price, but thoroughly participated in the enthusiasm of the people to defend the honor and rights of Spain.

Watching the Straits.

GIBRALTAR, April 28.—All day long a Spanish warship and a torpedo boat destroyer were seen cruising in the Straits of Gibraltar, evidently on the lookout for vessels carrying the American flag. Later in the afternoon the torpedo boat destroyer anchored off Ceuta, Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, and the warship proceeded westward.

Destroy American Commerce.

MADRID, April 28.—There is a report in circulation here that some of the Spanish cruisers now gathering about Manila will be used later to scour the Pacific and destroy American commerce in those waters.

Nietheroy Coming.

PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch received from Rio Janeiro announces that the dynamite cruiser Nietheroy, purchased by the United States, sails northward on Saturday next, escorted by a Brazilian warship.

Made Good Time.

MADRID, April 28.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz has arrived at Ferrol, steaming 600 miles in 31 hours.

HAVANA DISPATCHES

News Sent by Permission of the Censorship.

FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

American Torpedo Boat Fires on a Spanish Warship.

Shots Returned, the American Vessel Hit and Compelled to Retreat—American Torpedo Boat Driven Out of the Harbor of Matanzas—Two Spanish Vessels Have Run the Havana Blockade, Mistakes Made by American Monitors, Italian Cruiser Welcomed into Havana. Money and Ammunition Landed in Cuba For the Spanish Soldiers—Preparations to Fight Against the United States Troops—Eighteen Insurgents Killed in an Engagement With the Spaniards—Havana Residents Are Anxious For Hostilities to Begin.

HAVANA, April 28.—The Spanish gunboat Ligera, it is announced here, encountered at Cayo Piedra, not far from Matanzas, an American torpedo boat destroyer which opened fire on the Spanish warship. The gunboat it is added, answered with 11 shots. It is claimed the American destroyer was damaged and retreated.

Dispatches from Matanzas say that an American torpedo boat destroyer has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time, it is stated, six shots were fired at her and she retreated. The Spanish coasting steamer Cosme Herrera, which ran the blockade on Saturday last, is, it appears, not the only vessel to have reached this port since the blockade was established, as the arrival of the steamer Aviles from Nuevitas is also reported.

It is announced from Cayo Frances, near Calbarien, that two United States monitors captured two schooners loaded with coal; but, discovering that they were German vessels they were released. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan arrived here on Saturday. Her band played the Spanish national hymn, and the forts and Spanish warships answered, their bands playing the Italian national hymn. The usual salutes were exchanged.

The Spanish steamer Montsermat, from Cadiz on April 19, via Las Palmas on April 13, for Havana, has arrived, it is announced, safely at Cienfuegos. She had on board \$3,000,000 in silver and a quantity of ammunition. It is officially announced that the insurgent Brigadier General Masso has been authorized to form a division of natives to fight against the United States troops.

The Spanish officials say that the well known insurgent leader, Juan Delgado, with 17 of his followers, has been killed near Cano.

BLOCKADE EFFECTUAL.

Havana Already Feeling the Effects of the War.

KEY WEST, April 28.—The blockade continues without incident. No casualties have been reported to the flagship. The torpedo boat Dupont arrived from Matanzas, reporting that there had been no more firing there and that the blockade was effectively established. No prizes have been secured by the Matanzas squadron.

News has been received that the La Lucha asserted that two coasting steamers had sneaked into Havana harbor on Saturday; but it should be remembered that at that time the blockade was only in its initial stages.

The fighting squadron is equipped with a force of small boats, which under cover of darkness can get close in shore, where they are likely to prevent blockade running by little craft hugging the coast. The incident cannot be taken as in any way a criterion of the blockade's effectiveness, or as effecting in the slightest the chance of our success.

Havana even now feels the pinch of the blockade. When Spanish need of food becomes imperative, then, if there is money enough in the city to make it worth while there are likely to be many attempts at blockade running; but Rear Admiral Sampson says they will be unsuccessful. Then will come the inevitable and Havana will be forced to surrender and beg for food.

Information regarding the movements of the insurgents is meagre; but it is known that as many as can are leaving Havana. The insurgent army is believed to be active and is trusted to shut off all communication between North and South Cuba, though communication between Havana and Batabano still appears to exist. Much has been written regarding concerted movement by the insurgents upon Havana and its defenses. This seems hardly feasible. The scarcity of food is bound to affect insurgents and Spaniards alike. As soon as the former carry their campaign into the far north of the island they are confronted with starvation.

WARSHIPS MUST MOVE.

Portugal Will Not Allow the Spanish Fleet at St. Vincent.

LISBON, April 28.—The state council meets tomorrow in order to decree the neutrality of Portugal during the war between Spain and the United States, after which the Spanish fleet must leave the Cape Verde Islands. In view of this, it is announced, several Portuguese warships have started, or are

about to start, for the Cape Verde islands.

There are no belligerent warships in any Portuguese ports, excepting, of course, the Spanish fleet at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, which, it is expected, will put to sea at once.

WILD STORIES.

Paris Newspapers Publishing Unreliable War Dispatches.

PARIS, April 28.—The newspapers here are publishing all series of wild stories. According to one of them, Germany has protested against the blockade of the Philippine islands, and contemplates sending warships from Kiao-Chou to uphold her protest.

Another story, purporting to come from St. Petersburg, says Great Britain upset Russia's efforts at Washington, because Great Britain is working hard to secure an Anglo-American-German understanding, "which Russia will meet by a league comprised of all the other European powers."

Our Fleet Gone to Manila.

LONDON, April 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says: "The American fleet, headed by the flagship Olympia, sailed at 2 o'clock Wednesday direct for Manila. The British cruiser Immortale will follow the American squadron."

Lee Summoned to Washington.

RICHMOND, April 28.—General Fitzhugh Lee has been summoned to Washington and will leave here at once.

Expected a Severe Storm.

EASTPORT, Me., April 28.—Cruiser Minneapolis has gone to safer anchorage, anticipating a severe storm.

NEW YORK MILITIA.

Those Selected to Answer the President's Call For Volunteers.

ALBANY, April 28.—Adjutant General Tillinghast has promulgated this order:

"The president of the United States having called on this state for 12 regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry, and requested that, as far as practicable, the National Guard be given the preference, the following organizations are selected to enter the service of the United States as volunteer regiments for a service of two years unless sooner discharged: "Of the First brigade, the Ninth and Twelfth regiments.

"Of the Second brigade, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-seventh regiments.

"Of the Third brigade, two regiments, of the organizations of the brigade.

"Of the Fourth brigade, the Sixty-fifth regiment and one regiment of the separate companies of the brigade.

"Of the Fifth brigade, the Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments.

The two troops of cavalry will be furnished, one by squadron 'A,' the second by troop 'C.'

It is not expected that the move to the places of mobilization will begin until the first of next week.

"The 25 per cent. of the guard, who are to remain home will be immediately organized into six regiments to be used for local defense if necessary.

"The two regiments to be organized from the Third brigade will be comprised of the following organizations:

"First regiment—First battalion, Tenth battalion, Second battalion, Third, Thirty-third, Twentieth and Forty-fourth separate companies; Third battalion, Fifth, Sixteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth separate companies.

"Second regiment—First battalion, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Twenty-first separate companies; Second battalion, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth separate companies; Third battalion, Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-second separate companies."

RESPONDED NOBLY.

National Guardsmen Obey the Call of Duty.

BUFFALO, April 28.—The showing made by the National Guard in volunteering for service whenever the president may direct is very gratifying. In this city, out of a total of 623 men in the Sixty-fifth regiment, 524 have signified their willingness to go to the front, while in the Seventy-fourth regiment 453 out of 598 have enlisted for regular service. The separate companies also show up well in most cases.

In Rochester the First company signed with but 12 exceptions, while the Eighth will go entire. Sixty-nine out of 78, comprising the Thirteenth company of Elmira, have volunteered; 52 out of 86 at Niagara Falls. Forty-second company; 86 out of 99 at Olean. Forty-third company; 61 out of 86 at Hornellsville. Forty-seventh company; and 15 out of 80 at Medina. Twenty-ninth company.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the National league base ball games:

At Cincinnati. R. H. E. Cincinnati.....0 0 2 2 1 0 0 = 5 8 0 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 = 3 11 2

Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; Thornton and Donohue.

Umpires—McDonald and O'Day.

At St. Louis. R. H. E. St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 = 3 11 2 Pittsburgh.....0 4 1 0 0 2 0 = 9 11 0

Batteries—Daniels, Sudhoff and Sugden; Hastings and Schriver.

Umpires—Cushman and Heydler.

Second game. R. H. E. St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 = 2 8 4 Pittsburgh.....1 0 0 2 1 0 4 = 9 11 0

Batteries—Hughes and Sugi; Tannocill and Schriver.

Umpires—Cushman and Heydler.

At Louisville. R. H. E. Louisville.....0 0 1 1 0 4 3 = 6 8 3 Cleveland.....0 3 3 0 2 0 0 = 8 13 3

Batteries—Ehret and Wilson; Young, McAllister and O'Connor.

Umpires—Swartwood and Woods.

At Philadelphia. R. H. E. Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 = 5 8 4 Boston.....2 0 1 0 1 0 0 = 6 10 0

Batteries—Dunkle and Boyle; Nichols and Bergen.

Umpires—Snayder and Curry.

At Baltimore. R. H. E. Baltimore.....0 1 2 0 0 1 0 = 4 9 8 Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 2 1 1 = 7 11 0

Batteries—Hughes and Clarke; Kennedy and Ryan.

Umpires—Lynch and Connelly.

At Washington. R. H. E. Washington.....0 2 2 0 0 3 0 = 6 8 8 New York.....4 0 8 5 2 1 0 = 20 14 0

Batteries—Donovan, Amole and McGuire; Seymour and Grady.

Umpires—Kinslie and Andrews.

WAR SITUATION.

Blockade Complete and No Intentions to Bombard.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The war situation is substantially this: The blockade squadron remains passive before Havana with no present purpose of bombarding, or of drawing the fire of the shore batteries. The strategic purpose of effective blockade of the Cuban capital 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.

As to the report of 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 in number and quality to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department, therefore, is satisfied that the Spanish fleet will not go to do battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the battalion of Manila, and are not expecting an engagement for about two days.

Without giving any 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 being to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations in Asiatic waters. It is possible that this can be done without attacking the other at all, by seizing a suitable port on some adjacent island without fortifications, the sympathies of whose inhabitants are toward the insurgents.

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 if she has gotten in that 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 American 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.

CUSHING DAMAGED.

Not the Result of an Encounter With a Spanish Vessel.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It was learned that the torpedo boat Cushing is on her way north in order that repairs may be made to her starboard engine, which is wrecked as the result, it is said, of an attempt to show off her fine qualities by Naval Cadet Boyd, who was temporarily in charge of her.

The repairs, it is expected, will take about a month, and probably will be done at the Norfolk navy yard. It is said that the vessel had no encounter of any sort with the Spanish, and that there is nothing in reports current that the Spanish gunboat Ligera had fired at and hit it.

WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

A Number of Countries Have So Informed the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The state department posted a notice stating it had been officially advised of the language of neutrality orders by Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Russia and Colombia. To these should be added Great Britain, that country having issued a neutrality proclamation, although the state department has not yet been officially advised of the fact. It is supposed also that the official notice of France's neutrality will soon be received.

Including France, four of the six great powers of Europe have declared their neutrality, namely, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. There are more of the great powers, Germany and Austria, neither of which have yet acted. The delay of Austria does not cause surprise, as Austria's sympathy with Spain is no more pronounced than that of any other country of Europe. It is doubted, however, that Austria will assume a neutral attitude eventually. The delay of Germany is felt to be due solely to Germany's consulting her own commercial interests before shaping the exact terms of her neutrality proclamation.

HOSTILITIES DELAYED.

Actual Fighting May Not Begin Until Next Fall.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended. That belief, however, has not prevented the officers whose duty it is to get the troops together from pushing their work with the greatest energy. Thus, within 12 hours after the Hull bill became a law, the department was able to begin to send out circulars prescribing the methods to be followed in recruiting the regular army up to its full war strength of 61,000 men.

The enormous amount of work involved in thus increasing the army, regular and volunteer, has caused General Miles to abandon his southern trip for the present. The officials of the department were overwhelmed with all sorts of protests and appeals against their action in making the assignments of troops among the volunteer forces and many changes may be looked for.

READY TO SAIL.

Ten Complete Vessels Now in the New York Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, in command of Lieutenant Adolph Marx, is ready to sail.

Besides the dismantled cruisers Chicago and Atlanta there are 10 vessels now in the yard. The Yankee and Prairie, which will be manned by the re-enlisted members of the Massachusetts and the New York naval reserves respectively, will not be ready to accommodate the sailors for a week at least.

Captain Weeks, in command of the Massachusetts naval brigade, has returned from Washington, and said that

his trip to the capital, where he had an interview with Secretary Long, had been a very satisfactory one. The members of the brigade will be granted a furlough of 12 months each, and the majority of those who are here will at once volunteer for 12 months service in the regular navy. They will be kept together and their officers will retain the positions which they now hold.

RIGHT TO SEARCH.

How Different Countries Stand on This Question.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—From the first Germany and Great Britain have opposed the right of search as detrimental to British and German commerce. Thus far Spain has announced a much more radical doctrine than the United States in the matter. The Spanish order published in the official Gazette last Monday announced the purpose of exercising the right of search of all merchant ships on the high seas. The president's proclamation qualified the right of search, requiring great caution in general and with boats carrying mails in particular.

No European Intervention.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Members of the diplomatic corps dismiss the report coming from Europe that another move toward European intervention will be made as soon as Spain suffers a decisive reverse. This is said to be purely conjecture, as no such move has taken form thus far by the exchange of notes.

Chased by Spanish Gunboat.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A special to The Evening World from Colon says: The steamship Allianza from New York arrived here safely. She reports that on Sunday last, when six miles off Cape May, a Spanish gunboat headed toward her gave chase. The Allianza changed her course, and after a run the gunboat gave up pursuit.

Caring For Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The navy department as yet has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our warships, but the legal offices of the department think they will be sent to the Boston naval prison.

Rather Indefinite.

BAYONNE, France, April 28.—Mail advices from Madrid say a Spanish squadron sailed Wednesday and it is rumored was going to bombard northern ports of the United States. The port of departure was not given.

Expected in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 28.—Advices from English and Spanish agents of mercantile firms here indicate Spanish fleet from Cape Verde likely to appear first in this locality, hoping to obtain coal.



WE no longer supply our seeds to dealers to sell again. At the same time, anyone who has bought our seeds of their local dealer during either 1896 or 1897 will be sent our Manual of "Everything for the Garden" for 1898 FREE provided they apply by letter to us and give the name of the local merchant from whom they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cts. for the Manual who will state where they saw this advertisement. Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention.

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The seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will be held at Wilkesbarre from May 16 to 21.

There are two things a woman cannot drive—a man and a nail.

MOTHER! There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "MOTHER"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it, so assists nature in the chaghtaking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

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