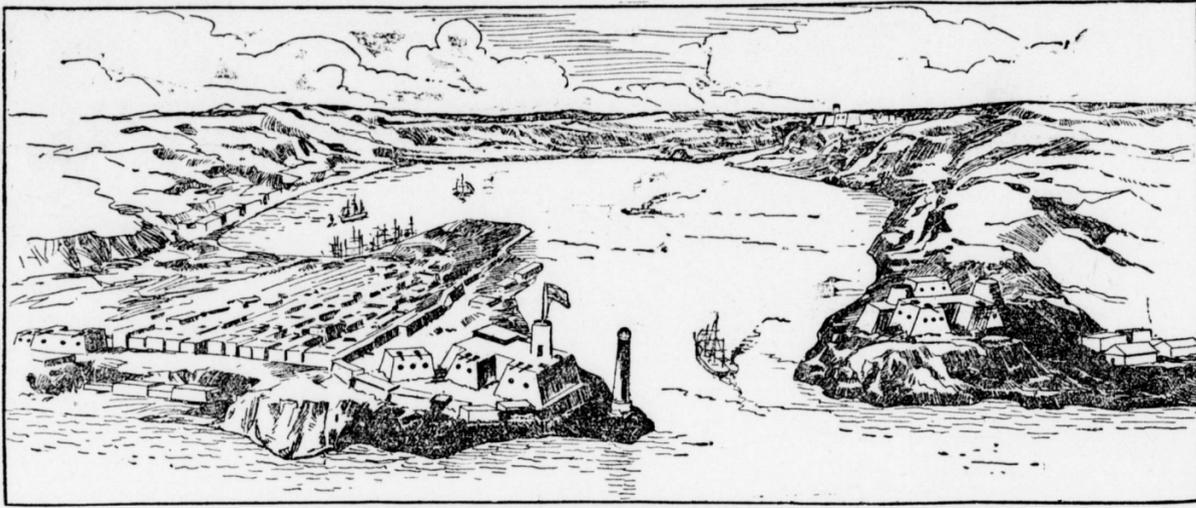


SAN JUAN BAY, PUERTO RICO, SHOWING FORTIFICATIONS



AS THEY APPEARED BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT BY ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET.

SUDDEN CHANGE.

It Comes Over the Plans of Army and Navy Men.

The Proposed Invasion of Cuba is Temporarily Abandoned and All Eyes are Centred on the Squadrons of Sampson and Schley—They are Expected to End the War by a Decisive Victory.

Washington, May 14.—A complete change took place Friday in the offensive plans of our government. The receipt of the news from Sampson of his attack on the forts at San Juan and the news of the actual presence of the Spanish squadron off Martinique, only 500 miles away from Sampson and less than 1,000 miles from Havana, caused the dispatch of the flying squadron under Commodore Schley and the delay by the army of the invasion of Cuba. It is to the navy that the government again looks for a battle that may end the conflict. The news of the presence of the Spanish fleet revealed at once the possibility of a quick move on the part of the Spanish fleet that would cut the line of communication by water between Cuba and Key West, exposing to great peril any American landing force that might be caught between a superior Spanish army in Cuba and the sea patrolled by Spanish cruisers. It became necessary therefore to defer the departure of the military expedition from Florida until the Spanish fleet is met and crushed or driven from West Indian waters.

Orders flew thick and fast from both the war and navy departments. The first checked the new movement on Florida and diverted the troops towards the concentration camp at Chickamauga. The navy department wired Sampson information of approach of the Spanish fleet and directions what to do, and another order ordered Schley to start with his vessels at the earliest moment. The commodore took no chance of a cancellation of these desirable orders, but at 3:45 o'clock had put himself beyond the reach of any telegraphic recall. What is expected of him cannot be disclosed at the navy department and naturally is purely a matter of conjecture.

Sampson's fleet is strong enough unaided to overcome the Spanish flying squadron if he can ever catch it out of the reach of fortifications. His fleet, however, is lacking in speed as compared to the Spanish vessels, and co-operation on the part of our flying squadron would add much to the chance of cornering the Spaniards and forcing the fight, which is believed to be necessary to the success of the Cuban campaign as now planned. Some one suggested at the navy department that the Spanish fleet when last heard from was at a point not very much more distant from the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard than from Havana, but if the Spanish admiral contemplates a movement in the former direction he probably will run full into Schley, who will have his scouts well out in advance when he moves southward.

It can be stated that there is good ground for the belief that the admiral has achieved all that was expected of him, or that was necessary to carry out the plans of the strategy board. The purpose was to destroy San Juan as a fortified base that might form a harbor of refuge for the Spanish fleet, and according to the admiral's report that has been practically accomplished.

Following is the dispatch from Admiral Sampson. It is dated St. Thomas, May 12: "A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced attack upon the batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire, but without material effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted."

A Costly Blaze.
Chicago, May 13.—Fire destroyed more than a million bushels of grain in Armour elevator D, together with the structure yesterday. The flames spread through a portion of the vast lumber district around Twenty-second and Morgan streets, entailing a loss estimated at nearly \$1,000,000, which, however, is fully covered by insurance. A brisk southeast wind, keeping the flames toward the Chicago river, was all that saved the entire lumber district from destruction. Spontaneous combustion in the annex at the southeast end of the elevator is thought to have started the flames.

THE PRETENDER'S CALL.

It is Answered by a Few of His Partisans in This Country and They Prepare to March Under His Banner—What He Expects to Do.

New York, May 11.—Senator Costina, American representative of Don Carlos, left New York Monday night to join his leader in Europe. Before going Costina said his departure was due to a summons from Don Carlos and that all the other American Carlists had already left or were about to leave to assist Don Carlos in his next effort to regain his throne. Costina said that, judging from the events of the past few days, Don Carlos would probably be established before he (Costina) arrived in Europe, but in any event the presence of the American Carlists was desired at this moment.

"With our knowledge of the United States and the American people we will be able to advise Don Carlos as to the expedient and best methods of carrying on the present war. It is possible that some way may be found to settle the difficulty when Don Carlos is king. The American Carlists will endeavor to bring this about. Should Don Carlos, however, consider that the honor of Spain or the interests of the Spanish people be compromised by a peace, he will carry the war on to the end."

"He will be in a better position to wage war than the present government is. Besides his own immense fortune, which amounts to about \$30,000,000, he inherited a large fortune from his first wife and his present wife is very rich. Besides this he can command the entire fortune of every Carlist in Spain, France or anywhere else. Don Carlos is already forming his ministry and at least two of the ministers have been decided upon. The marquis of Cerralba is to be president of the council and Weyler commander-in-chief of the army."

THE NATION'S THANKS.

Congress Expresses It to the Victors at Manila—Dewey Promoted and a Sword of Honor is Voted to Him—Medals for Officers and Men of the Fleet.

Washington, May 10.—Fitting tribute was paid by the senate Monday to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay.

A message from the president was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without debate and without a dissenting voice the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president.

The senate went farther, even, than that. A bill was presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven, in order that the president might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest position in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without dissent. In addition a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey a sword of honor and to have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a bronze medal for each of the officers and men who participated in the fight. The resolution appropriates \$10,000 to enable the secretary to carry its provisions into effect.

HOUSE.—The recommendation of the president that a vote of thanks be tendered Commodore Dewey and his associate officers and men was followed quickly with a unanimous vote, and with equal concert the house passed the bill creating an additional rear admiralship for the hero of Manila.

Will Lighten the Load.
Chickamauga National Park, Ga., May 12.—Orders have been issued from corps headquarters lightening the load of the infantrymen for the coming campaign. The men are to be relieved of the knapsack, tent, blanket, overcoat, canvas suit, change of underwear, soap and towels, which are to be carried in wagons. The regulation load of the infantryman is about 64 pounds and this will take off his shoulders about 17 pounds.

Spain's Desperate Flight.
London, May 10.—The Biarritz correspondent of the Mail, dilating upon Spain's internal troubles, says: "But for the necessity of getting the war credits voted in the cortes, Sagasta would have placed the whole country under military jurisdiction. The people are unable to obtain food or employment. The wages of the laborers are too small to buy food for themselves and their families. In the mining regions the miners are nearly famished. Meanwhile speculators make corners to raise the price of food and industry is paralyzed."

DOSES OF STEEL.

Sampson's Warships Hurlled Them at San Juan's Forts.

The Spaniards Were Plucky and Replied with Vigor to the Cannonade—Two American Seamen Killed—Defenders of Porto Rico's Capital Suffered Severe Losses.

On board flagship Iowa, off San Juan, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, May 14.—The forts of San Juan, Porto Rico, were bombarded by part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet Thursday morning. The enemy's loss is believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men killed and seven injured.

After three hours' firing the admiral withdrew the fleet and, heading for Key West, he said: "I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet and not for San Juan."

The men killed were Seaman Widemark, of the New York, and the gunner's mate of the Amphitrite. The latter died from the effect of the extreme heat. Of the injured men three were on board the Iowa and four on board the New York. All those hurt on the New York were injured by the bursting of a shell. The American ships were uninjured.

The engagement began at 5:15 a. m. and ended at 8:15 a. m. The enemy's batteries were not silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered. The ships taking part in the action were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck and Porter. The enemy's firing was heavy but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit. They went right up under the guns in column, delivered broadsides and then returned. The line passed thrice in front of the forts, pouring tons of steel on shore. It is impossible to judge the amount of damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot, but the Spaniards were plucky. The after turret of the Amphitrite got out of order temporarily during the engagement, but she banged away with her forward guns.

After the first passage before the forts the Detroit and Montgomery retired, their guns being too small to do much damage. The Porter and Wampatuck also stayed out of range. The smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our shots struck. The officers and men of all the ships behaved with coolness and bravery. The shots flew thick and fast over all our ships. The men of the Iowa who were hurt during the action were injured by splinters thrown by an 8-inch shell which came through a boat into the superstructure and scattered fragments in all directions.

Morro battery, on the eastward arm of the harbor, was the principal point of attack. Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans were on the lower bridge of the Iowa and had a narrow escape from flying splinters, which injured three men. The Iowa was hit eight times, but the shells made no impression on her armor. The weather was fine, but the heavy swells made accurate aim difficult. The broadsides from the Iowa and Indiana rumbled in the hills ashore for five minutes after they were delivered. Clouds of dust showed where the shells struck, but the smoke hung over everything. The shells screeching overhead and dropping around showed that the Spaniards still stuck to their guns.

Have Cut Out More Work for Dewey.
London, May 12.—Dispatches from Madrid say it is officially declared that the government of Spain has no intention of allowing Rear Admiral Dewey to rest upon his laurels. About 40,000 men of the reserves of the Spanish army have been ordered to rejoin the colors, and it is added that a formidable expedition is being organized for dispatch to the Philippines.

Flying Squadron Goes to Sea.
Old Point Comfort, Va., May 14.—The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley put to sea at 3:45 o'clock Friday under sealed orders. The squadron consists of the flagship Brooklyn, the first class battleship Massachusetts, the second class battleship Texas, the protected yacht Scorpion and the collier Sterling. Last night the cruiser Minneapolis steamed out to overtake the squadron. The combination of battleships and cruisers is considered very formidable and the caliber and number of guns are both in excess of any similar squadron as to number in the world.

A NOTICE TO THE WORLD.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, a Member of the British Cabinet, in a Public Speech Declares that England Desires an Alliance with the United States.

London, May 14.—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham last evening.

Mr. Chamberlain, after deprecating the constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was "discredited" and the government "weak and vacillating," said: "If foreign countries believe and act upon those statements, they will find themselves much mistaken and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests."

Then declaring that he intended to make a plain statement of facts, unfettered by the mysteries of the diplomacy of half a century ago, Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept the judgment of the people as willingly as that of the wisest diplomatist in the world.

Referring to the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been "perfectly justifiable," but he added: "The time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty therefore is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic."

"There is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the stars and stripes and the union jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

THE FIRST LAND FIGHT.

The Gussie's Expedition Meets the Spaniards on the Coast of Cuba and Both Sides Claim a Victory.

New York, May 14.—The Evening Post prints the following dated off Cabanas, Cuba: In an effort on Thursday to land companies E and G, of the First United States infantry, on the shore of Pinar del Rio with 500 rifles, 6,000 rounds of ammunition and some food supplies for the insurgents, the first land fight of the war took place. Each side may claim a victory, for if the Spaniards frustrated the effort to connect with the insurgents, the Americans got decidedly the better of the battle, killing 12 or more of the enemy, and on their own part suffered not a wound.

Just west of Port Cabanas harbor the Gussie anchored, the Manning covering the landing place with her guns and the torpedo boat Wasp came up, eager to assist. When the Gussie's men reached land they went into the bushes to form a picket line. Two horses had been led to land when suddenly a rifle shot, followed by continuous sharp firing, warned the men that the enemy was in waiting. The captain of the transport signalled to the warships and the Manning fired into the woods beyond our picket line. Shrapnel hissed through the air like hot iron plunged in water. The Wasp opened with her small guns. The cannonade lasted a quarter of an hour.

The pickets returned to the bushes. Several crept along the beach, but the Spaniards had drawn back. It was decided that the soldiers should disembark on the Gussie and that the guides should take the horses and seek the insurgents and make a new appointment.

Key West, May 14.—Friday afternoon the Gussie was still cruising off Cabanas and Mariel, having been unable to locate any insurgents or to land her cargo.

The French Deny the Story.

Paris, May 14.—A semi-official note was issued Friday denying the report that a number of French artillerymen were landed at Havana by the mail steamer Lafayette, which was allowed to enter that port recently. The note adds: "France has not departed and will not depart in any way from the rules of loyal neutrality."

Rowan Returns.

Key West, May 14.—Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan arrived here Friday from Cuba, bearing important dispatches from Gen. Calixto Garcia, of the insurgent army, for Gen. Miles or Gen. Shafter. Lieut. Rowan with a number of guides left Jamaica on April 23 to carry information to Garcia. He and his companions crossed to Cuba in an open boat, landing on the coast near Pico Ojo del Toro, province of Santiago. They marched to the mountains, where horses were obtained and then proceeded to Bayamo, where they found Gen. Garcia.

A RASH ATTACK.

Americans Get the Worst of a Fight at Cardenas.

Spanish Gunboats, Supported by Land Batteries, Disable the Torpedo Boat Winslow and Kill Five of Her Men—The Wilmington and Hudson Were Also in the Fray.

Key West, May 13.—When the United States gunboat Hudson came up to the government dock yesterday morning, the bodies of five dead men were lying on her afterdeck. They were the remains of Ensign W. Bagley and four members of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow, who were killed in an engagement in Cardenas harbor Wednesday afternoon. The bodies were covered by the stars and stripes.

In the cabin of the Hudson was Capt. Bernadon, of the Winslow, who is slightly injured in the left leg, and several others of the Winslow crew, who are slightly wounded. The dead are:

Ensign Worth Bagley,
John Varvares, oiler,
Josiah B. Tunnell, cabin cook,
J. V. Meek, fireman,
J. Deel, fireman.

The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged. They entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were there. These latter, however, were not discovered by the American force until the Spaniards opened fire. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats. The engagement lasted for about an hour.

The battle was terrific. The Wilmington and the Hudson were ahead and opened fire on the Spanish boats lying at the docks. The firing began at a range of 3,500 yards. A few minutes later the Winslow came up and also opened fire. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and land batteries was directed upon her. From all sides shot and shell poured in upon the little torpedo boat. The Wilmington and Hudson still kept up their fire, but they could not turn aside the terrible storm of fire and death pouring in upon the torpedo boat.

The crew of the Winslow never faltered for a second. At 2:35 p. m. a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out her boiler. In an instant she began to roll and drift helplessly. Then a cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries, and again a storm of fire was opened upon the helpless boat.

The Hudson, which was lying near by, started to the assistance of the Winslow. She ran alongside the torpedo boat and tried to throw a line to the imperiled crew. Up to this time, with the exception of the one shot which disabled the boiler of the Winslow, the firing of the Spanish gunboats had been wild, but as the Winslow lay rolling in the water, the range grew closer and shells began to explode all about her.

It was difficult for the Hudson to get near enough to throw a line to the Winslow's crew, so terrible was the fire. Finally, after about 20 minutes, the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line. Ensign Bagley and six men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow.

"Heave her," shouted Bagley, as he looked toward the Hudson and called for a line. The line was thrown, and at the same instant a shell burst in the midst of the group of men on board the Winslow.

"Heave her," shouted Bagley, as he looked toward the Hudson and called for a line. The line was thrown, and at the same instant a shell burst in the midst of the group of men on board the Winslow.

Bagley was instantly killed and a few others dropped about him. Half a dozen more fell groaning on the blood stained deck. One of the dead men pitched headlong over the side of the boat, but his feet caught in the iron rail and he was hauled back.

The torpedo boat, disabled and helpless, rolled and swayed under the fury of the fire from the Spanish gunboats. When the shell burst in the group on board the Winslow another shout of triumph went up from the Spanish boats and batteries, and again a heavy fire was opened on the torpedo boat.

Finally, the Hudson got a line on board the Winslow, and was towing her out of the deadly range, when the line parted and again both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

At 3:50 p. m. the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow, but there were only three men left at that time to make it fast. The line was finally secured and the Winslow was towed up to Hedras Island, where she was anchored, with her dead and wounded on her decks. There some men from the Hudson went on board the Winslow and took the most seriously wounded men off. Three who were taken on board the gunboat Machias died shortly after.

Lieut. Bernadon, with the surgeon bending over him, told the story of the battle. He said: "We went under full speed to attack the Spanish boats in the harbor and you know the result. We went under orders from the commander of the Wilmington. Our boat is badly damaged, but she will be brought here for repairs and I think she will be ready for service again in two weeks."

The American boats made furious havoc with Cardenas harbor and town. The captain of the Hudson said: "I know we destroyed a large part of their town near the wharves, burned one of their gunboats and I think destroyed two torpedo boat destroyers."

Has Sobered the Botheads.

Washington, May 13.—The setback received by the American blockading squadron at Cardenas and the loss of five lives on board the torpedo boat Winslow has 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 probably will be some sort of inquiry instituted to ascertain the responsibility for sending such unprotected ships as the Winslow against fortified ports. It is miraculous that the loss of life was confined to the Winslow, the other boats being unprotected.

MILES AND THE CUBANS.

Gomez and Garcia are Expected to Co-operate with the Commander of Our Army of Invasion.

Washington, May 12.—The courier who is on his way here with letters from Gen. Gomez to President Palma, of the Cuban legation, has stopped at Tampa and will not reach here for a day or two. Gen. Nunez, of the Cuban army, after conferring with the Cuban authorities here and with Gen. Miles, has left for Tampa. Although the courier will bring detailed advices from Gomez, the Cuban officials here are well informed on the general status of the Cuban forces in the field and this subject has been gone over fully with the war department officials. Entire harmony exists between the Cuban authorities and the war department. The Cuban authorities are ready to have the fullest co-operation by United States troops on Cuban soil, and it is said there is no ground for reports that Gomez desires to act single-handed in securing Cuban independence.

Concerning the strength of the Cuban forces in the field, the Cuban representatives here say that there are in all about 40,000 men either under arms or ready to take arms as soon as guns and ammunition are at hand. Of this number it is said that about 15,000 lack arms and equipment, leaving about 25,000 now in the field and reasonably equipped, although additional ammunition and supplies would be most advantageous to these latter. This 25,000 does not exist in any one camp, or series of camps.

Cuban officials say their forces have adopted the tactics essential to a fight against heavy odds and have scattered their forces into small groups over an area of 3,000 square miles. These small groups are best able to carry on a guerrilla warfare, which diverts Spanish attention to every part of the island. The immediate command of Gomez is said to number 3,000 men and is located in the Santa Clara district. Some distance away, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, are the forces under Gen. Garcia, aggregating 15,000 men.

It is expected that Lieut. Rowan, the United States officer who made a daring landing in Cuba and proceeded inland to Gen. Garcia's camp, will arrive at Key West to-day. This doubtless will afford the authorities here much more data of the situation of the insurgents. It is understood that Rowan already has stated that the Cubans in Garcia's district occupy a number of towns vacated by the Spanish, and that the Cuban administration of these towns is in the hands of "fine men."

A WATER FAMINE.

Death of Aqua Fura Proves a Serious Problem for People at Key West.

Key West, May 12.—The water problem is getting serious at this place. Naval officers recognize it and are looking anxiously for the smoke from the stack of the big government condenser, which is promised to supply 40,000 gallons daily. The plant should have started April 25, but is not yet in operation. The officers in charge of this station are skeptical of the condenser's ability to produce 20,000 gallons.

Key West's water sources are primitive and limited. The shallow wells are all brackish and under suspicion of surface drainage. Two companies at various times have driven artesian wells 1,800 and 2,300 feet deep, but they never secured fresh water. The town lives by cisterns and rain barrels and the latter are only a shade better than the wells. These cisterns, filled during the rainy season, usually run very low by the close of the dry season, which is due now.

This year, in addition to the rains coming very late, the town has had its population doubled by the presence of troops, ships and war vessels and the army of newspaper correspondents and their tugs, which vessels take water by the thousand gallons. Of course the war vessels and some of the other craft have condensers, but the draft on the town's supply is still abnormal. The torpedo boats are without condensing apparatus and they have been scouting for fresh water as keenly as buccaneers after Spanish galleons. Many a discovery of a fresh cistern is hailed like a strike in the Klondike and every gallon of water has three purchasers.

Water has advanced from 1½ cents to 10 cents a gallon within the past two months. All who can afford it drink bottled water, but a dearth of this supply is approaching. Most of the brands of bottled water are \$1 a gallon and "live" water is 15 cents a pint by the hundred bottles.

Cigarette Fiends Can't Pass Muster.

Washington, May 12.—The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. However, the physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of cigarettes the rejections are about 90 per cent.

Repulsed by Women.

Madrid, May 12.—A serious riot has taken place at Logrono, capital of the Spanish province of that name, on the Ebro. The grain and provision stores were attacked and pillaged by rioters, who included numbers of women armed with axes and cudgels. The cavalry charged the mob, but the soldiers were repulsed by a determined onslaught made upon them by the women.

Must Not Doubt Germany's Neutrality.

Berlin, May 13.—The semi-official North German Gazette is denying a reported interview between Emperor William and United States Ambassador White, relative to the German government's attitude towards the United States, says: "Americans cannot doubt the character of our strict and perfectly loyal neutrality after the repeated official declarations. Let this be a hint to English, French and Austrian newspapers which are anxious to represent the government and public opinion of Germany as hostile to the president and people of the United States."