



TWO CENTS.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1898.

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INVASION OF CUBA WILL TAKE PLACE

The Government Has Chartered Eight Large Steamers to Transfer Troops—No More Ships Will Be Purchased at Present as the War Fund Is Exhausted—New Battleships in Course of Construction at Newport News. France Announces Decree of Neutrality.

Washington, April 28.—The shelling of the Matanzas batteries was the topic of absorbing interest throughout naval and official circles generally today. It was discussed on the basis of the press reports from Key West, as the navy department received no information whatever on the subject. Secretary Long said at 4 o'clock this afternoon, as he closed up his office work of the day, that no report had been received from Admiral Sampson, nor was the navy department advised in any way of the shelling of Matanzas.

Mr. Long added that he felt no disposition to keep from the public any news concerning such an important event as a naval engagement or a battle. While it was essential that future strategic moves be guarded with the greatest care, yet Mr. Long made it clear that this did not apply to events after they had actually occurred, for as to battles and their attendant casualties he recognized that the public was entitled to know what had occurred. The secretary said that in the absence of all official information he was inclined to believe that the shelling was confined to the exchange of a few shots, and did not assume the proportions of a regular bombardment. When his attention was directed to reports that the shelling was the result of direct orders from the president, the secretary said this was not so, as the president was giving no direct orders on any of these movements.

WAR FUND EXHAUSTED.

The navy department has completely ceased its purchase of ships for conversion into war vessels, owing to the exhaustion of the \$50,000,000 war fund. It is confidently expected that congress will come to the relief, as the department is still in need of auxiliary vessels.

The news of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the big American sailing ship Shenandoah was gladly received at the department.

The board of bureau chiefs met today to begin the consideration of the plans for the three new battleships authorized by the naval appropriation bill, and progressed so far that circulars will be sent out tomorrow inviting bids from the ship builders. The vessels will be in the main very similar to the battleship Illinois, now building at Newport News. They will be about 12,500 displacement, 75 feet beam, 23 1/2 feet depth, 16 knots speed; will be covered with heavy armor, and armed with 13 and 6-inch guns in addition to numerous secondary batteries.

It can be stated authoritatively that there is no present prospect of a change in the head of the navigation bureau. The present efficient chief, Captain Crowinshield, though anxious to take his place in the fighting line, has yielded his personal ambitions to the urgent demands of Secretary Long and the president, and will remain at his post.

IMMINENCE OF THE INVASION.

A striking sign of the imminence of the invasion of Cuba was contained in the chartering today by the war department of eight large steamers of an average capacity of about 300 tons and able to carry from 500 to 1,200 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba.

The boats are the Olivette and the Florida, of the Plant line; the South-Pacific company's steamer Arkansas; the New York and Texas company's vessel Comal; and the Malambo, and three fine ships of the Boston Merchant and Miners line, the Allegheny, the Berkshire and the Decatur Miller. The price paid for the vessels is from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the thirty days for which they are engaged. They will be taken charge of by the quartermaster's department at the earliest possible moment.

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

The president and cabinet will consider tomorrow the large number of appointments that have been made for appointment to the posts of major general, and there is some expectation that he will nominate a few tomorrow.

ant de Carranza, late naval attaché at Washington. It is understood that three or four people have offered to accommodate Lieutenant Carranza if he desires a meeting.

The French embassy has received a cable dispatch from the foreign office at Paris announcing that a decree of neutrality has been issued and that a detailed copy will be forwarded by mail. On the receipt of the dispatch, the French ambassador wrote to the state department informing them of the 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, Korea and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality. Korea's neutrality is considered important, owing to her proximity to the Philippines.

GERMANY IS SILENT.

The state department has heard nothing from Germany, but this causes no apprehension, because of the strong assurances Germany has given that she will observe strict neutrality. This assurance was conveyed to Ambassador White, and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration. Germany, Austria and Portugal are the last of the important European nations to declare their attitude. The apprehension as to Portugal's course was considerably removed today by a call at the state department of Viscount de Santa Thyrza, the Portuguese minister, who gave strong assurances that Portugal would remain strictly neutral. He expects the official declaration almost hourly. Although Portugal explains her delay on the ground that the declaration of neutrality was not made until the 24th instant, yet Great Britain declared neutrality with unusual promptness. The effect of Great Britain's speedy action was to force the United States fleet to leave Hong Kong, while the fleet of Portugal's delay has been covered with heavy armor, and armed with 13 and 6-inch guns in addition to numerous secondary batteries.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Foreign governments through representatives in Washington are beginning to show much concern over that feature of the war tariff bill now before congress which increases the tonnage tax on trans-Atlantic shipping to 20 cents per ton. It is said this increase is about 500 per cent., the present rate being about 3 cents per ton, and that nearly the entire burden of the 200 per cent. increase falls on the trans-Atlantic shipping of Great Britain, Germany, France and one or two other commercial nations. A leading diplomatic official stated today that the proposed increase of the Atlantic trade was carried on by about one hundred steamships and about 4,000 British, French, German and other foreign steamships, so that the heavy tonnage tax would be practically insignificant as against American tonnage, while it would be very onerous against foreign shipping. A trans-Atlantic liner of 10,000 tons, he said, would pay, at 20 cents per ton, \$2,000 every time it entered an American port. There are intimations that it may have the effect of diverting shipping away from America to Halifax, Montreal and other Canadian ports.

JAPAN'S FRIENDLINESS.

The Press Urges Consent to Our Using Her Cruisers.

Yokohama, April 28.—The leading journals urge Japan to consent to America using Japan's two cruisers, now being built in the United States.

Hayti Will Fulfill Terms of Treaty.

Port au Prince, Hayti, April 28.—The Haytian government today officially informed United States Minister, Mr. W. P. Powell, that Hayti will fulfill all the terms of her treaty with the United States in regard to privateering, etc., during the war between Spain and the United States.

Englishmen Arrested as Spies.

London, April 28.—Owing to arrest of several Englishmen in Cuba, accused of being American spies, negotiations have been opened for taking off British subjects by British men of war.

Mr. Hart Is Postmaster.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Spanish spy arrested at Port Eade, La. Spain will make another appeal to the powers. Militiamen suffer from the storms at Mt. Gretna. The National Guard may be sent south in ten days. Englishmen at Havana are arrested as American spies. Monitor Terror captures Spanish steamship Guido, worth \$400,000. General Lee's appointment as major general of volunteers is assured. Hayti, France, Belgium, Mexico, Argentine, Portugal and Korea will be neutral. Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, contributes \$100,000 to the Spanish naval fund. President will appoint Minister Woodford a major general and Colonel Fred Grant a brigadier. American ship Shenandoah, falsely reported captured by Spanish, arrives safely at Liverpool. Atlantic powder mills at Morris, N. J., wrecked by explosion and much government powder destroyed. The National Guard will be accepted by the government in a way that will preserve identity of regiments. In heavy storm off Fortress Monroe the Brooklyn and Massachusetts have narrow escapes from collision, but are saved by superior seamanship. War department charters eight big transports capable of carrying 6,000 to 8,000 troops. They are hired for 30 days, which indicates an early advance on Cuba. Spaniards officially admit seven men were killed in Admiral Sampson's bombardment of Matanzas. The bombardment lasted 13 minutes and silenced all the batteries.

to be formed after the present organization is transferred into the United States service. Over 5,000 men have volunteered to go in his regiment.

RICHEST PRIZE YET CAPTURED

The Terror and Machias Secured the Big Spanish Steamer Guido.

AFTER THE FIRST SHOT FROM THE TERROR THE SPANISH STEAMER MAKES A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE, BUT IS SOON COMPELLED TO SURRENDER—TWO OF THE TERROR'S SHOTS GO THROUGH THE PILOT HOUSE—ONE SAILOR ON BOARD OF THE GUIDO IS BADLY WOUNDED.

Key West, Fla., April 28.—Aside from the news of the Matanzas bombardment, which set the town wild with joy, the event of today, practically marking the end of the first week of the war, was the arrival of a big prize, the steamer Guido. She was captured by the Terror and the gunboat Machias ten miles off Cardenas at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but not until after a stern chase. Five shots were fired, four by the monitor and one by the gunboat, though the shot from the Machias did not take effect. Two of the Terror's shots went through the pilot house and one struck a long boat and the upper works.

Manuel Rivas, a sailor, was in the pilot house of the Guido, prepared to sink her after the Spaniards did not leave to.

Meanwhile the Machias had come up and sent a shot from a four-inch rifle at the fugitive. Captain Kichendo, seeing that he had two successful enemies to combat, surrendered. Lieutenant E. F. Quilthous, Ensign J. P. Hubbard and two marines were put aboard as a prize crew and brought the steamer into Key West. As soon as Captain Kichendo and his crew learned of the conditions existing in Cuba they asked to be landed there.

The Guido is a steel screw steamer, of 2,143 tons. She is owned by La Flecha, is 350 feet long and 41 feet wide. She carried a crew of thirty-six.

PRIZES IN THE HARBOR.

All of the prizes still lie in the harbor and, according to instructions received by United States District Attorney Stirling today from the department of justice, will remain there indefinitely. These instructions were to the effect that the crew and passengers of the Panama, which carried four 14-pound guns and which was captured by the Mangrove, should be held as prisoners of war. The crews of the other prizes are also to be detained aboard until further orders and will be allowed no communication with the shore.

It is conceded that whatever the result of the president's proclamation will be, it will not affect the Panama, which was an auxiliary cruiser.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, who resigned as head of the prize court of inquiry, will represent the owners of the cargoes and various ships and not the Spanish government, as at first stated.

It was reported today that a box thought to be from one of the magazines of the Maine had been found off southeast point, 25 miles from here, but nothing is known of the circumstances at the naval station.

The steamer City of Key West, which arrived here this afternoon, reported that she sighted today the missing Spanish schooner Saco, captured by the monitor Terror and carrying a prize crew under Paymaster G. Simpson. The Saco then was at Rodriguez Key, off Key Largo, seventy miles from here. She had been blown out of her course while making for Key West. All on board were safe, and the report of the news here has afforded much relief.

Womanmaker to Be a Colonel.

THAT BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS CITY

The First Engagement of War with Spain Takes Place.

CRUISERS NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI AND MONITOR PURITAN SILENCE THE BATTERIES OF SPANISH NEAR MATANZAS—THE AMERICAN SHIPS UNHARMED BY THE FIRE FROM THE SPANISH BATTERIES—AN OBJECT LESSON IN EFFECTIVE AMERICAN GUNNERY.

New York, April 28.—The New York Herald was the first paper in America to get a report of the bombardment of Matanzas, which took place under Admiral Sampson's orders shortly after noon on Wednesday. The afternoon edition of the Herald, the Evening Telegram, today contained more than a page of descriptions of this first engagement of the Spanish-American war. It printed four accounts; two by its own representatives on board the dispatch boat, Somers N. Smith, and by Richard Harding Davis, who was on board the flagship Brooklyn, representing the Herald and the London Times, and one by R. J. MacHugh, the joint correspondent of the Herald and the London Telegraph. Mr. MacHugh's description is as follows, being dated Wednesday:

The first engagement of the war was concluded at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A hour before that the cruisers New York and Cincinnati and the monitor Puritan, steamed into the bay off Matanzas, directed by the American admiral, Admiral Punta Gorda and returned it with what appeared at least to be disastrous results. There were no casualties on board the American ships, and none of them was hit with projectiles.

For some days the Cincinnati, which was being blockaded the port, noticed the men were sent out at regular intervals on a low, sandy point that runs out near the entrance to the port. A report of this circumstance was sent to Admiral Sampson, together with a notification that the torpedo boat Dupont had been fired on by a concealed battery whose location had not been discovered.

The Spanish admiral, however, had resolved to draw the fire of the batteries so as to discover their whereabouts and to demolish the new works that were in construction.

HERALD'S DISPATCH BOAT.

The dispatch boat Somers N. Smith, of which I was picked up, and spoke the flagship about ten miles east of Havana early this morning. She was then in company with a torpedo boat, but she left at a rapid speed. We followed, and after a run of about thirty miles we sighted the Cincinnati and the Puritan, lying off Matanzas. The three vessels immediately stood close in shore and half speed, line ahead, the New York leading and the Cincinnati in the rear.

Matanzas is a town of about forty thousand inhabitants, lying on the western side of a river where it empties into the bay. The entrance to the harbor is about four miles wide, and on both sides the Spanish have erected batteries and stray earthwork fortifications, the exact location of which was not known to the blockading squadron.

The New York and her consorts stood straight in until the flagship was almost between the points of Punta Gorda and Cardenas on the opposite shore. She then headed westward and fired a salvo along the shore, about three or four thousand yards distant from it. It was possible to make out every point with the utmost clearness, and we could see the new soil of the new earthworks, with groups of men standing watching the ships.

FRESH NEWS FROM BLANCO.

Movements of the Squadron from a Spanish Standpoint.

Madrid, April 28.—An official dispatch from General Blanco says: "Part of the enemy's squadron has gone eastward. One of the American ironclads has grounded opposite Diezmas, province of Pinar del Rio, and three other ships are working to refloat her. Spanish volunteers are watching on shore."

A dispatch to El Imparcial from Havana, says the insurgents attacked Artemisa, province of Pinar del Rio, but were repulsed.

WILL FORCE THE BLOCKADE.

Captains of Steamships of Company Trans-Atlantic to Try It.

GERMANY'S NEUTRALITY.

Emperor Is Satisfied That the United States Does Not Want to Annihilate.

London, April 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "I hear from good source that Emperor William, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion to explain his views regarding Germany's neutrality. He maintains that the United States is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy, as he possesses absolute proof that the United States do not intend ever to annex Cuba. They are prepared to suffer defeat from the Spanish fleet, but they will not end the war until Spain renounces her sovereignty over Cuba, which can then, and not till then, gradually be restored to order."

FLEET MUST SAIL.

Portugal's Declaration of Neutrality Will Cause Activity at Cape Verde Islands.

London, April 28.—The bombardment of the Matanzas fortifications is regarded here as preliminary to the landing of American troops and making Matanzas the base of American operations in Cuba. It is also supposed that the Spanish admiral desires to judge the quality of the Spanish gunners and to give his men something to relieve the monotony of the Spanish men of war is still unexplained. The secretary at the Spanish embassy, interviewed on the subject, ridiculed the statement that the squadron at Cape Verde is delayed by lack of coal, first because for a long time the Spanish vessels have been particularly well fitted out, not only with coal, but with food and all kinds of warlike material; second, because St. Vincent could supply any required quantity of coal.

It is believed that the squadron at Cape Verde islands has really been waiting for the arrival of the Delavoy and the Alfonso XIII and other men of war, but now that Portugal has declared neutrality, the fleet will be compelled to sail without delay, whether reinforced or not.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Showers; Warmer.

1. Telegraph—Government Getting Ready to Invade Cuba. National Guard Will Go South. The Bombardment of Matanzas. Monitor Terror Captures Another Rich Prize.

2. Telegraph—Bombardment of Matanzas Concluded.

3. Local—West Scranton and Suburban.

4. Editorial.

5. Proof of American Appreciation of British Friendship.

6. Local—Criminal Court Proceedings. Jurors for Court Beginning May 30.

7. Local—Ambulance Fund Steadily Growing.

8. Local—Bicycle Ordinance in Council. Many Appointments Confirmed.

9. The News Round About Scranton.

10. Advertisements.

11. Telegraph—Sad Plight of Porto Rico. Atlantic Powder Mills Completely Destroyed.

(Continued on Page 2.)

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE SENT SOUTH

The Pennsylvania Soldiers Are Expected to Leave Mt. Gretna in About Ten Days—A Recruiting Squad Will Secure and Drill a Sufficient Number of Men to Bring Companies Up to the Standard of Membership—Terrible Sufferings of the Guardsmen Yesterday from the Storms. The Regiments Will Remain Intact.

From The Tribune's Special Correspondent.

Mt. Gretna, Pa., April 28.—Colonel Courson will today send home a recruiting squad to secure and drill sufficient men to bring the membership of the various companies up to the required standard of 81. I learned at midnight from a reliable source that I cannot quote that the Pennsylvania soldiers will go south in ten (10) days.

T. J. Duffy.

SUFFERINGS OF CAMP LIFE.

Experience of the Guard at Mt. Gretna One to Be Remembered.

Mt. Gretna, Pa., April 28.—Governor Hastings is a very happy man tonight. I saw him on his special car as he was leaving Harrisburg after he had had an interview with his staff, Adjutant General Stewart, Attorney General McCormick and David Martin were with him. He said everything was now satisfactorily arranged. The three brigadier generals were informed of the result of his visit to Secretary Alger and they expressed glad at the success which attended his efforts.

"That former arrangement would never do," said the governor. It meant the reduction of two of the colonels in your way, Courson and Dougherty, happily everything is now so arranged that the regiments will remain intact." The news of the new arrangements were received by the men with great favor. It means that the entire state guard will go into the national service as it stands.

When General Sherman made his famous utterance, "War is Hell," it must have been after just such a day as the National Guard of Pennsylvania experienced today. I have heard a score of civil war veterans declare at different times this evening in the old hobbles that they never in their tiny career put up with so much hardship as they did on this the first day of service in the Spanish-American war. The experiences of the Thirteenth is a fair sample of what all the soldiers suffered—for suffer, rather than experienced, is the word. Leaving a little before midnight after a busy and tiresome day of preparation, they rode for eight hours in crowded cars taking turns sitting down and stuffing themselves with liquor—those of them who were fortunate enough not to be total abstainers—to keep themselves warm. Arriving at Mt. Gretna they found themselves in a bilge, and learning that there was the task of putting up their canvas and doing the other duties of a first day in camp which usually requires the best part of a day. The cold driving snow gave way to the meanest kind of chilly, drizzling rain which continued incessantly all day long and is still falling at this writing. It is 6 o'clock p. m. With nothing but the remains of the one day's cooked rations to subsist on they walked through the day, with the wet canvas on the muddy grounds in the cold, clammy rain. At supper time they enjoyed their first cup of hot coffee since leaving home. The coffee was about all they had that was warm, the cooks not being able to secure rations, owing to some hitch in the commissary arrangements due to the poor railroad facilities.

NO PLACE TO SLEEP.

All this might be bearable, if it was

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all, but it was not. There were no lumber for flooring, no straw and the ground was so soggy that sleeping on blankets was not to be thought of. How to get any rest was a problem to be solved by each individual. The majority of the officers and hundreds of soldiers are in Lebanon besieging the hotels and boarding houses for accommodations. Two hours is no uncommon wait for an oyster stew, and sleeping on a cot in a hotel corridor is not beneath the dignity of the biggest of soldiers. Privates are content to sit about the stove in an all-night saloon, snatching what sleep a straight-backed chair affords.

Said one Thirteenth regiment man at the depot as he was waiting for the train to Lebanon: "I would rather sit up with a small-pox patient than sleep in my tent tonight." If the division officers' intention, as they say, was to give the boys a taste of real army experience, they have got their wish. In one day they have experienced about everything in the way of hardship that a soldier could expect, with the exception of a long march, and if an eight hour march is much more of a hardship than the eight-hour ride, the Thirteenth had it, it is to be hoped they will never have an eight-hour march.

Colonel Courson said: "In all my experience in the federal army and my twenty years' service in the militia I never put in such a day as this. I hope I may never put in another like it." It is a happy finale, however, to the above story to say that there was not a single man at the hospital today. About the only happenings of the day outside of the endurance of hardships was the arrival of Captain N. F. Stahl from Princeton and the running away of Colonel Courson's saddle horse. The animal broke from the colonel's valet and dashed nine miles over the mountain before retaken.

T. J. Duffy.

TEST OF ENDURANCE.

Evidence That Pennsylvania Militia Are Not Fair Weather Soldiers.

Mount Gretna, Pa., April 28.—The Pennsylvania militia today received the first test of its grit and endurance of the present campaign, when the entire division assembled at Mount Gretna as a result of the president's request upon Governor Hastings for volunteers.

Snow, hail and rain were the distinguished features of the soldiers' advent, and tonight the men sleep under canvas and on ground ankle deep in mud.

Long before daylight the clouds began to assume a threatening aspect and the first of the regiments had hardly arrived before snow began to fall and a cold north wind swept across the valley. By 8 o'clock the storm had increased in severity and those regiments of the Third brigade already arriving suffered intensely from the cold wind. The snow was wet and as the big supply trains began dragging the camp equipment across the parade grounds, the wheels sank deep in the ground. By noon hail had begun to fall, and cut into the faces of the men, who were especially in the field, generally disagreeable, and to a considerable extent arduous. There was not a murmur from the ranks. Each man bore himself as steadily and obeyed orders as promptly as if the most pleasant weather prevailed. Rain followed the hail and kept falling until the middle of the afternoon. Officers and men alike floundered around in the mud as best they could, all showing a firm determination to prove to the state that its militia are not fair weather soldiers, but can manifest the same soldierly qualities under stress of difficulties.

REGIMENTS ARRIVE.

The regiments arriving as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, when the Ninth, under Colonel G. Bow Dougherty, reached the camp with every man in the ranks. The regiment left Wilkes-Barre at 8:30 o'clock last night. Immediately after the Ninth came the Thirteenth, Colonel Courson commanding, and the Twelfth from Williamsport, with Colonel Cozzell in command. They followed the remaining commands of the Third brigade, General Gobin and the Third brigade staff arrived shortly before noon and at once took possession of brigade headquarters. General Wiley and the staff officers of the Second brigade, came into camp while the hail storm was at its worst. The remnants of this brigade followed soon after in quick succession. It had almost ceased raining when the first of the Philadelphia troops arrived and it was well on in the afternoon before the last of them reached camp. As column after column of the troops marched across the field to quarters, the men went ankle deep in mud at each step. Major General Snowden and staff arrived about 4 o'clock. Owing to the late arrival of many of the commands, it was decided to postpone the formal opening.

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