

## NO NAVAL BATTLE.

### Official Denial of the Report of a Battle Off the Haytian Coast.

## A BUSY DAY IN WASHINGTON

Work Going on at the Bureau of Navigation and in the War Department Yesterday—Officials Amused at the Threat to Cut the Galveston Cable—Recruits Arriving at Fort McPherson—Hawaiian Annexation Resolution—The Senate to Get Through With the War Revenue Bill This Week—Callers at the White House.

Madrid, May 22, 10 a. m.—An official dispatch from Captain General Blanco says some American warships shelled the forts guarding the water approach to Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, on Thursday night last.

Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France who was recently offered the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs had a long conference today with the premier, Senor Sagasta. Absolute reticence is observed as to the matters discussed.

6 p. m.—It is reported that Senor Leon y Castillo will return to his post at Paris.

Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, has denied, in the course of an interview, that the change in the constitution of the ministry would involve any alteration in the foreign policy of Spain, all the new ministers being in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost energy to the end, "Spain," said Senor Capdepon, "went perilously near sacrificing her honor in the interest of peace, only making a stand when further concessions would have involved her disgrace and effacement as a nation. This she will never do, and in this resolve the new cabinet entertains no illusions. It is aware of its weakness and poverty are opposed to strength and wealth, but Spain is in the position of a duellist bound to defend his honor against the gross insults of a more powerful antagonist, who, although he is convinced that the result is almost certain, still feels the force of the principle of noblesse oblige and offers a possible defeat to a certain disgrace. Ministers know that the moral sympathies of the powers are with Spain, and that, while hesitating to undertake the responsibility for action which might lead to a greater war, they may eventually intervene from motives of self interest and public opinion in behalf of Spain.

### MORE SPANISH WARSHIPS FOR CUBA.

Gibraltar, May 22.—An unconfirmed rumor is in circulation here that the Spanish squadron at Cadiz is about to sail for Cuban waters.

A Spanish battery of artillery arrived this afternoon at San Roque, seven miles northeast of Gibraltar, and has been placed in position.

### TO ATTACK NORTH ATLANTIC CITIES.

St. Johns, N. F., May 22.—Captain Strong, of the brigantine Energy which arrived here today with a cargo of salt from Cadiz, reports that when he left Cadiz a fortnight ago, the greatest activity prevailed in the naval arsenal there. The two Hamburgs, the Spanish Columbia and Normannia, purchased to be used as auxiliary cruisers and now named the Rapido and the Patria, were being rapidly armored, and the warships refitting in the harbor were loading stores and ammunition. Captain Strong is convinced that at the time he was in Cadiz the Spanish government fully intended to send this fleet to attack American coast cities on the north Atlantic, preferably Boston. He says the Spanish populace was bitterly inflamed against English and Americans and that his crew dared not venture ashore.

### TRANQUILITY AMONG THE FLEETS.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.) Key West, Fla., May 22, 6:30 p. m.—The tranquility of a tropical Sunday has been undisturbed by definite news from any quarter. There are only one or two ships in the harbor, and they are coaling with all haste to get away to join their fellows in an action which all are convinced is only a matter of days, perhaps hours.

Speculation is still concentrated on the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, the general opinion favoring some point on the southern coast. As both sides of the island are now patrolled by United States warships the naval authorities will not admit the possibility of Cervera's escape without the most desperate conflict in the history of naval warfare.

Reports from Admiral Sampson's squadron say that all is quiet off the northern coast of Cuba. Nothing from Commodore Schley is expected before Monday or Tuesday. A rumor reached here that four American warships, while bombarding Santiago de Cuba, had been driven off by the Spanish fleet, but the story is general discredited. Where it came from is a mystery.

### RESULTS OF BOMBARDMENT OF CARDENAS.

Senor Ernesto Castro, a well known lawyer, and president of the revolutionary junta of Cardenas, arrived here today on the United States gunboat Annapolis. During the recent bombardment of the bay in a small boat, trying to reach the American vessels and get transportation to the United States on an important mission. He was compelled to return to the shore where he saw and heard the results of the bombardment. The Spanish

them during the recent insurrection, and were in return promised regular pay and that their families in their absence should be cared for. They will also be exempted from tribute. A month's absence during which they received no pay, they turned home to find their families starving and to be called upon for tribute. They have risen against Spain.

### THE MONTSERRAT'S RETURN

Madrid, May 22, 7 p. m.—Captain Deschamps, of the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Montserrat, which arrived unexpectedly at Corunna Friday evening from Cienfuegos, having escaped the American blockading ships, reached Madrid this afternoon. Immense crowds awaited his coming in the approaches to the railway station. The station, the palace and the prominent places were cordoned by police.

Captain Deschamps handed to Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, dispatches from General Blanco. The minister of finance has submitted to the chamber a bill temporarily reducing the import duty on coal to one peseta per ton. The conservative press criticizes the measure as calculated to injure the native coal industry.

### AMERICAN WARSHIPS DRIVEN OFF.

Madrid, May 22.—An official dispatch from Havana says that American warships attempted to force an entrance at Isabela Sagua, near the mouth of the Sagua river, Santa Clara province, on the north coast. The troops were massed upon the shore and compelled the American to retire.

### Death and Destruction by Cyclone.

Fayetteville, Ark., May 22.—The tornado which passed through a portion of northwest Arkansas Friday night did immense damage to property and caused the death of at least seven persons. Reports of the destruction are coming in slowly and it is feared that the death list will add other names to the list. The storm came down the southeast, passing through the great fruit belt of the Ozark fruit region and through the southern end of Penton county, spending its force in the White river valley. Everything in its path was destroyed, the greatest damage being done near Elm Springs, Lowell and Modtown, the last named place being entirely swept away. At Elm Springs houses were blown down, orchards destroyed and stock killed. One man who had sought safety in a cellar was killed by falling timber. The house blew away and the cellar was filled with debris, crushing the man to death.

Two miles east of Elm Springs, a man named Killingsworth and his wife were killed. Their house was entirely destroyed and they were crushed to death in the debris. A mile away, a farm house, occupied by an Italian family was wrecked and the inmates were instantly killed. The residences of W. H. Holcomb and W. B. Peterson were destroyed. Twenty houses are reported blown away in the vicinity of Elm Springs, but details have not been received.

The storm was less severe in Crawford county, but one life being lost near Fort Smith. A Mrs. Nestor died from fright while the gale was at its fiercest.

### Attitude of the Powers Toward the War.

London, May 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "One point of interest in the reconstruction of the cabinet lies in the obstinate refusal of Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, to accept the foreign secretaryship. I am enabled to state that the ambassador's motive for refusal was the following: Senor Sagasta's cabinet is by its own formal declarations determined to carry on the war. Senor Leon y Castillo is aware that Spain's friends among the powers, France in particular, are resolved to insist upon her withdrawal from Spain at a favorable moment. France possesses a two-fold interest in having peace concluded—financial and political. The former would be severely damaged if Spain were utterly ruined and the latter would suffer if the United States retained possession of the Philippines.

The leading idea which actuates the statesmen responsible for the political scheme favored by Senor Leon y Castillo is that as Spain may be worsted in the long run, it is advisable to save as much as possible from destruction and that the sooner peace is concluded the more tolerant will be the terms acquired in by the United States. The most important of these terms, in the eyes of Spain's friends and protectors, is the possession of the Philippines, which can be utilized for further political combinations later on.

To become a member of a war cabinet, therefore, at the very moment when the friendly powers are resolved to press upon Spain a speedy peace, appears imprudent to Senor Leon y Castillo, who is in possession of the grave considerations of the negotiations. Spain's importance as a political factor in the far east is now thoroughly understood and everything possible will be done to gain time and profit by it. The first and most important step at present, therefore, is to utilize the most propitious moment for concluding peace on the basis of Spain's retention of the Philippines. When that time has come—and it is believed to be very near—Spain will be asked to propose peace parlers and friendly efforts will be made to induce the United States to rest satisfied with Cuba's independence and to abandon the scheme of running permanently or occupying temporarily the Philippines. These are the grave considerations which determine Senor Leon y Castillo, who is a party politician and usually submissive to the head of his party, to insist upon remaining as ambassador at Paris.

### EDWARD BELLAMY DEAD

The Noted American Author Passes Away—The Great Popularity of His Books.

Springfield, Mass., May 12.—Edward Bellamy, author and humanitarian, died early this morning at his home in Chicopee Falls, in the 49 year of his age. Mr. Bellamy had been in feeble health ever since he finished his "Equality" eight months ago. Indeed, long before it was done he had the most significant warnings that his vital energies were being undermined, although it was not until August his physicians definitely told him that one of his lungs was affected. At the earnest solicitations of his physicians and family he resolved to try the effect of the Colorado climate and early in September last removed with his family to Denver, Colorado, where he was welcomed by a host of friends. He received, however, little or no benefit from the change and since January he had rapidly. When he recognized that recovery was impossible he became anxious to get back to his old family homestead at Chicopee Falls, Mass., where he was born and where he lived his entire life. His wife's health was so poor that he helped her to Denver to help her realize this wish and on April 26th brought him back very weak, but very peaceful, to his old home.

He was born at Chicopee Falls, March 18th, 1849, and was the third son of Rev. R. K. Bellamy, a thirty-five years pastor of the Baptist church at Chicopee Falls. After finishing a course at Union college, he completed his education by a year of European travel and study. And by the study of law, he was at 21 years of age, admitted to the bar of Hampden county, Massachusetts. From the legal profession he went into journalism, finally in co-partnership with his brother, C. J. Bellamy, starting The Springfield Daily News. He published "Six to Nine," a Nantucket idyll, "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," "Miss Livingston's Sister," and other books. It was in 1888 that his famous book, "Looking Backward" was published, the sale of which, up to the present time is over 450,000 copies in America and probably over 500,000 copies have been sold in other parts of the world.

"Looking Backward" has been translated into German, French, Russian, Arabic, Bulgarian and several other languages. It is stated that Emperor William purchased 10,000 copies of "Looking Backward," which he distributed among the students and working classes of Germany. His reason for so doing, if this is really true, is apparently to those conversant with German politics.

On December 30, 1891, Mr. Bellamy, being convinced that it was his duty to supplement his efforts in "Looking Backward," by educating the people toward reform in government, issued the first number of The New Nation, a paper destined to become the most quoted and influential political or evolutionary journal in the world. An idea of its influence may be judged from the fact that since The New Nation was started, over 350 papers devoted to nationalism have been launched in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the Bellamy movement through the direct inspiration of The New Nation have started departments devoted to political reform, which are conducted and edited from the writings of Mr. Bellamy in The New Nation, and "Looking Backward."

### Uncle Sam's Gunners.

(New York Mail and Express.) "The grandest shot I ever saw or ever heard of, you Americans are the deadliest gunners on earth." So said an English naval officer, by courtesy on board the monitor Puritan, when a man at the guns planted a ten-inch projectile plumb in the vitals of the Spanish rampart at Matanzas.

"In my opinion, if Dewey, with his expert gunners, had been in command of the Spanish squadron at Manila, he would have been the victor just the same, for all the world knows that in marksmanship nothing ever could equal our boys." This was the remark of an officer at the Brooklyn navy yard. He was referring especially to that superb shot from the cruiser Raleigh that struck the magazine of the Don Juan de Austria and blew the Spanish warship into splinters.

The naval powers of the earth are standing aghast at the havoc wrought at Manila by the men at our guns. It has placed us at one stride in the front rank of naval powers, demonstrating that with the total transformation in methods ushered in with the birth of ironclads the American navy of 1898 has solved the problem with superior gunnery, just as it solved the problem of our success in our earlier wars, when the grappling iron and the hand-to-hand combat on deck called for superior courage and endurance. No matter what the test, the sailors of Uncle Sam are up to date.

### Six Shells for the Navy.

Reading, Pa., May 22.—On a rush telegram from Washington the Carpenters' work is at least sent 150 13-inch projectiles destined for Sampson's fleet. These weigh 1,200 pounds each and will go through anything Spanish afloat. Other eight hundred projectiles of somewhat smaller size are on hand and they go tomorrow to San Francisco for Dewey at Manila. The 13-inch projectiles are popularly known here as "McKinley's peace-makers."

### Impure Blood in Spring.

This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is absolutely necessary to purify the blood and put the system in a healthy condition at this season.

### Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

### OPPOSING FLEETS

No Definite Information Obtainable as to Their Location.

### THE SECOND SPANISH SQUADRON

Rumored That it is About to Sail Westward—Alleged That it Will Attack North Atlantic Cities—All Quiet Along the Blockade—Result of the Bombardment of Cardenas—Spanish Warships to Coal at Sea—The Montserrat Reaches Corunna—Priests in Manila Urge Spaniards to Give No Quarter to the Americans.

Washington, May 22.—The rumors of a great naval battle, current last night, were disposed of by the navy department early today, in the following official bulletin:

"No truth in the published statement concerning an engagement of St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, in which twelve ships were sunk.

This was posted not only for general information, but also to quiet the alarm among relatives and friends of those on board the American ships. As a rule the department adopts the cautious phraseology of stating that no official information has been received, but to make assurance doubly sure in this case, the department declared there was no truth in the reports. This indicates that the officials' information is such as to warrant the statement that the American and Spanish squadrons have not met.

The bureau of navigation, was open throughout the day, but the officials were engaged on routine work and there was no evidence of that activity which would attend the receipt of important information, nor of that keen expectancy which would indicate the near approach of the two fleets. In the absence of exact information as to the location of the fleets, this serenity in naval circles was a fair indication that the official advice did not give promise of an immediate engagement. It is evidently the views of the war board that an engagement, if it can be avoided, will be decided by the whole war, and there is no purpose to allow such momentous results to go off on a fluke, or on a too precipitous move in deference to public pressure for results, but to move finally, yet cautiously and insure a victory when there is a fight.

### BUSY DAY AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Army headquarters was as busy as on week days, as the mingling of large bodies of men gives scant time for Sunday rest. An extended dispatch was received from San Francisco, giving the final details of the embarkation of troops for the Philippines next Tuesday. It is stated that the City of Erin, the Sydney and the Australia, would sail on that day with the First Regiment of California volunteers, the First Oregon volunteers, one officer and fifty men from the heavy artillery of the California volunteers, making in all 125 officers and 2,400 men, under Brigadier General Thomas Anderson. Although General Anderson takes charge of this command, it is understood that General Otis, who is in San Francisco, will accompany the expedition. The Pekin was originally secured by the navy department, but as she is so large and serviceable as a troop ship the army is using her in conjunction with the navy. Besides the troops, she will carry supplies and ammunition for the navy.

General Miles spent the morning in his office. In answer to inquiries he said there was nothing to announce as to his own plans or the concentration of troops in the south.

Secretary Alger called at the White house at 10:30 o'clock and was with the president for fifteen minutes. Later the president, accompanied by Mr. T. Herrick of Cleveland, who, with Mr. Herrick, are guests at the White house, went to church. Up to this time the White house had received no war information of importance.

Secretary Day and Assistant Secretary Crider were at the state department part of the day, but it was said by those in authority that no word of importance had been received from our consul officers in the West Indies. They would be about the first to report an engagement in that locality.

The report from Madrid that the officials there threaten to cut the cable from Galveston if our ships isolate Blanco by cutting the cables at Santiago are received with much amusement by officials familiar with cable routes. The cable from Galveston runs to Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports. It is so far west that the Spanish admiral could not reach it without a phenomenal run, and if he succeeded in cutting it there would be no strategic advantage against the United States, as the line is rarely used for government business.

Atlanta, Ga., May 22.—About 2,000 recruits have arrived at Fort McPherson since that post was made the centralization point for the branch of the army. Every recruiting station in the country from Maine to California has sent some men and they are still arriving at a rate of 200 a day.

It was not intended to send any of the men away until they were uniformed and equipped but the need of the Philippines has brought about the necessity of getting men in the regular army regiments in the west.

Colonel Cook, the commandant, yesterday lined up the recruits at the post and asked for volunteers to go to the Philippines. Nine hundred responded almost instantly, but only 600 are wanted to make out the third battalion of the two regiments. It is likely these men will go to New Orleans to join

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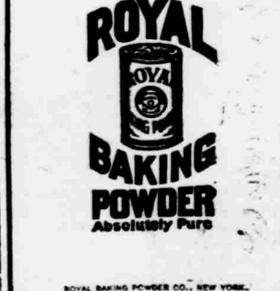
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The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



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