

It was even claimed that the Spanish fleet had won a victory. The excuse for this claim having been, as afterwards explained, that the Americans had been forced to retire behind neutral merchantmen in Manila harbor. And so broad had the claim been that arrangements for a celebration were made. Consequently, when the truth began to leak out, the anger of the people of Madrid rose rapidly. Reports from Madrid under date of the 2d were to the effect that utter consternation had reigned since the Manila disaster was divulged. The cabinet was said to have been in full possession of the particulars of the battle on Sunday morning, but decided to make known the news by degrees. When the facts were fully known a cry went up that treachery alone could account for the entrance of the American squadron into Manila harbor. Pacifying bulletins were sent out in the early morning of the 2d to the effect that the city was tranquil and that the authorities were determined vigorously to suppress all street demonstrations.

On the 3d the anger of the people at the ministry found expression through the Madrid newspapers, several of which bitterly attacked the ministry for having neglected the precautions necessary to have prevented the Manila defeat. Then came news that martial law had been proclaimed in Madrid and that troops were patrolling the city. The proclamation of martial law suspended the power of the civil authorities, proclaimed the city in a state of siege, ordered as a consequence that "all offenses against public order, those of the press included, will be tried by the military tribunals," and prohibited public meetings and public demonstrations. In the offenses of the press the proclamation included "offenses committed by those who, without special authorization, shall publish anything relative to any operation of war whatever." The immediate occasion of the proclamation was a demonstration on the 3d of over a thousand men, who cried as they marched through the streets: "Down with the Bourbons!" "Long live Don Carlos!" "Long live the republic!" and "Long live Weyler!" The civil governor of Madrid broke up the procession with the aid of the police, who were badly stoned, and thereupon martial law was proclaimed. Lieut. Gen. Daban, the captain gen-

eral of Madrid, took charge of the government of the city.

The minister of the interior explained in the lower house of the cortes, that martial law had been proclaimed because "certain elements had sought to turn the misfortunes of the country to their own advantage by trying to arouse political passions."

But the proclamation of martial law did not allay the excitement. On the 4th Madrid was in a wilder state than ever. The people were defying the troops and the troops were firing upon the people. The sentiment against the government was then plainly divided between the republicans, the Carlists and those who wanted a dictatorship under Weyler. Carlist, socialist, and republican papers had been suppressed, but revolutionary literature was openly distributed.

The bitterness of the popular feeling which had led to the proclamation of martial law, thrust itself into the cortes. At the session of the lower house on the 3d, one of the deputies, Salmeron, the republican leader and once president of the chamber, in the course of a speech on the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, said it would be "necessary to establish the responsibility attaching to the crown as well as to the least citizen." For these words he was called to order, his attention being directed to the constitution, which declares the inviolability of the crown. But persisting, he criticized monarchical governments in Spain, holding those of the past half century responsible for the present situation. His concluding words were: "We expend millions to maintain the monarchy, but we have not enough to buy ironclads. Whoever will destroy the existing regime will be a great patriot."

Sagasta replied in what the dispatches describe as "a determined way," begging the house to grant the necessary war appropriations. It was understood that if that were done the cortes would be dissolved, and he was greeted with angry demonstrations by both the Carlists and the republicans. He made none of the explanations of the defeat at Manila that were demanded, and a vote of censure of the government was moved.

In the evening, the minister of marine, while attempting to answer Salmeron, was howled down by the republicans, and epithets were ban-

died by the deputies, who called each other "Yankees" and "traitors." London dispatches describe the session as scandalous.

On the same day that martial law was proclaimed in Madrid, evidence that the disaffection in the city extends over Spain was afforded by orders given to the governors of provinces to resign their powers to the military authority in their own discretion. In cases in which this is done, the military authorities are to proclaim martial law.

Martial law was accordingly proclaimed on the 4th in some of the provinces. At Giron, on the Bay of Biscay, at Talavera near Toledo, at Malaga, and at Oviedo, the capital of the province of Oviedo, rioting was at that time apparently beyond the control even of the military; and some of the military at Giron had deserted to the people. A band of revolutionists were reported to have made a rendezvous at Catalan, in Valencia, to which the people from all directions were flocking.

Just before the Manila cable was cut, the Spanish government at Madrid, in reply to a request of the Chinese at Manila to place themselves under the British flag, and the offer of the British consul to accept the responsibility, said that there was no reason for the protection, as Spain "would uphold Spanish sovereignty in its integrity, while respecting international rights." The ministry communicated the offer to the British consul to the European powers with a statement of its refusal, and a significant suggestion to "the powers who are not disposed to allow Great Britain to protect China, that they have squadrons in the far east themselves for that purpose."

On the American side of the two oceans, preparations have been in progress looking to a movement upon Cuba. Troops were hurried from Chickamauga and Mobile on the 28th to Tampa and Fernandina, and regimental commanders of the First Provisional brigade at Tampa, commanded by Col. M. A. Cochran, were ordered to prepare their respective regiments for immediate field service with 30 days' rations. The regiments are the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Thirteenth United States infantry. Active preparations for departure were going on among the troops at Tampa on the 29th, but so far only

the First brigade had received orders to make ready for immediate departure. Two batteries and 15 carloads of ammunition arrived at Tampa on the 29th. Cavalry, artillery and infantry have kept pouring in there, and transports for troops are arriving. Admiral Sampson's fleet has come into Key West, and after coaling has left again, under sealed orders. It is supposed to be on its way either to intercept the Spanish fleet, or to effect a landing for troops at Matanzas, near where Gen. Gomez is said to have concentrated a large force of insurgents.

The first open expedition from the United States to Cuba since the beginning of the insurrection left the headquarters of the Cuban junta in New York on the 30th and marched down Broadway to the Cortland street ferry. It was 150 strong and under the command of Joaquin D. Castillo. On the same day Palma, of the junta, called for the enlistment and rendezvous at Tampa of Cubans to go to Cuba. Over 2,000 were reported as encamped there on the 4th. The insurgent Gen. Nunez left Key West on the 1st with a small force, and was supposed on the 4th to have effected a junction with Gomez. He took 30 horses for the purpose of making rapid communication between the scattered bands of insurgents. Quantities of arms, ammunition, food and clothing are being collected and moved to Cuba.

The Terror brought the Spanish steamer Guido into Key West on the 28th. The capture had been made the day before in full sight of two Spanish gunboats. They made no attempt to defend the steamer, but the latter endeavored to escape and did not surrender until her pilot house was shot away and the helmsman badly injured. The gunboat Newport captured the Spanish sloop Engracia off Cardenas on the 28th, and on the 29th the Nashville captured the Spanish steamer Argonauta, off the southern coast of Cuba, taking as prisoners of war Col. Vincente de Corijo, of the Third Spanish cavalry, and several other Spanish officers who were passengers. Col. Corijo, is reputed to be a brother of Gen. Weyler's wife, but he denies it. On the 30th the port of Cabanas, a fortified town on the north coast of Cuba, about 35 miles west of Havana, was fired upon by the New York, after the torpedo boat Porter, which was re-

connoitering, had been fired at from the shore. Early on the 3d the Wilmington destroyed a partly finished fort about four miles east of Cojima, Cuba. It also fired upon a troop of Spanish cavalry passing Jaruco beach. Spanish mails captured on the Argonauta show the condition of the Spanish in Cuba to be desperate.

An engagement at Puerto Principe was reported at the captain general's palace in Havana on the 2d, between Spanish troops and the insurgents, and at Washington it was rumored on the 2d that the volunteers in Havana had mutinied and that Gen. Blanco had threatened to turn the artillery upon them.

The Spanish commandant in Santiago de Cuba proclaimed on the 24th that every man between 15 and 50 years of age must enroll for military service under penalty of arrest, military trial, and death. An exodus began at once from the city and continued up to the time of the report—April 28th. Among those who went to the insurgent camp was Magistrate Manduley, of the high court at Santiago, one of the most prominent men in the city, and until the decree an intense Spanish sympathizer.

Lieut. Rowan, who went under orders from the war department to confer with the Cuban insurgent Gomez, as told on page 8 last week, was reported on the 3d as having performed his mission and left Cuba on the 1st.

It was not until the morning of the 29th that the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde islands, which, as reported last week on page 9, had been required by Portugal to depart, actually left the islands. It broke into two squadrons, one going west and the other north. The squadron which headed west was composed of the cruisers Marie Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Christobal Colon, together with the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton, Terror and Furor. The northerly bound squadron comprised the torpedo boats, Azor, Aryo and Ariete, and the transports San Francisco and Ciudad de Cadiz. It was supposed that the stronger squadron was on its way to the American coast, and that the other was bound for the Canaries. Later in the day the Ariete, Aryo and Azor returned, owing it was said to a

slight collision at sea between the Ariete and Aryo, but on the following day left again. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of either squadron. The appearance off our coast of the westerly-bound squadron, however, was expected, and a dispatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 3d tended to confirm the expectation. According to this dispatch the telegraph operator at Cape Race, Newfoundland, and also the operator at Trepassey, 15 miles east, reported that at about ten o'clock on the night of the 30th they had for 15 minutes heard heavy firing in the bay south of Trepassey. Up to the 5th no explanation of this firing had been reported.

The American battleship Oregon, which left San Francisco on the 19th of March, a month before the war, under orders to join the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on the 30th of April. Fears had been felt for its safety, as the Spanish torpedo boat, Temarario, was known to be at the La Plata river, where it might intercept the Oregon and by surprising sink it. But the report of the Oregon's arrival at Rio Janeiro, showed that it had not only escaped the Temarario but had left it 1,000 miles to the south. The Oregon was regarded, however, as still in danger of being met by the Spanish fleet, which had left the Cape Verde, and gone no one knew where, as elsewhere explained. The American gunboat Marietta, which was awaiting the Oregon at Valparaiso, met it at sea a few days before it was due at Valparaiso, and the two came the rest of the way together. Not until they were passing through the Straits of Magellan did the two ships learn of the war. On the 4th both vessels sailed from Rio Janeiro for home.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain promptly declared her neutral intentions, and on the 30th the governor-general of Newfoundland promulgated a British proclamation forbidding the delivery of coal to any belligerent ships except for the express purpose of enabling them to proceed direct to their own country or to some specified neutral destination, and advising against supplying coal to belligerents for any purpose if there were reasonable grounds for suspecting bad faith. This proclamation seemed to refer to the expectation that Spain might send her fleet across the Atlantic and endeavor to