

Here two attacks were made upon the city hall. One was repulsed, with 12 rioters killed and 50 wounded, but a second assault was successful and the rioters took possession. They then looted the house of the tax collector. The cry of the mob was "Down with the taxes!" On the 11th, at Logrono, the capital of the province of Logrono, lying about 125 miles northeast from Madrid, the mob sacked stores and emptied the grain warehouse. It numbered thousands, with women in the van. A bloody attack upon the mob was made by a troop of cavalry, but the women rioters, armed with axes, rallied against the charge, drove back the cavalry, and, followed by the rest of the rioters, chased the horsemen down the street.

The incapacity of the Spanish government in connection with the American war, and the rioting throughout the kingdom, are the opportunity of the Carlists. The earl of Ashburnham, the representative in England of Don Carlos, said on the 6th in the course of an interview that in a short time either Don Carlos would be seated upon the throne or a republic would be proclaimed. The Carlists, he said, are strongest in the country, and the republicans in the city, their total numbers being about equal, but the Carlists have the advantage of better organization and discipline and of being united under one leader, the republicans being divided. They are discredited also, he said, by the anarchist wing of the party. That Don Carlos is actually preparing for an overthrow of the present dynasty is further indicated by one of his American representatives, Costina, who sailed from New York on the 9th to join his leader in Europe. Costina said upon leaving that all the American Carlists had been summoned to meet Don Carlos to assist him in his next effort to get possession of the Spanish throne, and that a Carlist ministry is now being formed.

The disordered conditions in Spain have extended over to Italy, where there are good reasons for believing that a revolution is imminent if not actually under way. News from Italy, as from Spain, is unreliable, owing to the censorship. The Milan correspondent of the London Daily News advised his paper on the 10th that fresh and more rigid measures have

been adopted in the censorship of telegrams, so that reports must be taken with allowance. He added that the rebels are besieging Milan. By another correspondent from a point beyond the Italian border the same paper was advised on the same day of fighting at Milan, in which from 100 to 200 were killed on the 7th, more on the 8th and still more on the 9th, while hundreds were wounded and dying. And, also on the 10th, the Rome correspondent of the London Times telegraphed that matters were steadily growing worse and the government was unequal to the occasion.

From these reports it is clear that the condition is worse than the censored reports from different points in Italy would imply. But even these reports are significant enough. They tell of "renewed rioting" on the 5th at Pavia, a few miles to the south of Milan, where chains were stretched across the streets to prevent cavalry charges; and of "fresh disorders" at Prato, ten miles northwest of Florence, on the 6th. Riots in which the troops fired with deadly effect are reported also from other Italian cities, including Naples, Florence and Leghorn. And Milan had on the 7th all the appearance of a general uprising. Streets were barricaded and the barricades were destroyed by the troops, while many rioters were wounded and others were killed. Martial law had then been proclaimed in Milan, but on the following day the riots grew to such dimensions that the troops were forced to retire. That the condition here indicated is widespread may be inferred from the fact that martial law was proclaimed on the 8th over all Tuscany, of which Florence is the capital, while in Rome all the socialist and republican clubs were ordered to dissolve. The rioters were composed of the poor and working classes, who are admitted to have been for more than a year in a condition which resembles that of the peasantry of France preceding the great revolution of a hundred years ago.

Judging from advices of the 10th from Rome, the Italian cabinet feared an organized revolution and had decided to advise the king to terminate the session of parliament. Matters were said on the 10th to have quieted at Milan, but the information came through censored channels. Sig. Casta, a socialist deputy, had then been arrested, and the city was conceded to have passed through the throes of a revolution. These commotions in Italy have been felt by the

Italians in Switzerland in a way that points to their political importance. At Lausanne on the 10th 1,000 Italian workmen paraded the streets carrying a red flag trimmed with crape and singing the Marseillaise, and advices from Berne say that many Italians have started from Switzerland to the Italian frontier in response to a revolutionary circular.

For a time early in the week, public interest was transferred from the Philippine islands to Cuba. When The Public went to press last week Admiral Sampson's fleet had left Key West under sealed orders, as stated on page 10 of that issue, and was supposed to have gone out either to intercept the Spanish fleet or to secure a landing for troops at Matanzas, Cuba. Later it became evident that its primary object was to intercept the Spanish fleet, which, as reported on page 10 of last week's issue, had left the Cape Verdes. This fleet was supposed to have been sighted on the 5th to the southward of the island of St. Thomas, which lies west of Puerto Rico. On the 6th preparations for receiving the fleet were reported from San Juan, Puerto Rico, and on the same day it was said to be confidently expected at Washington that a battle between the American and Spanish fleets on the Atlantic would soon take place in the West Indies. During the 8th there were persistent rumors of a naval battle in West Indian waters, but nothing definite was reported, except that the Spanish fleet was at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Another report was to the effect that it had been sighted off Martinique, but the American consul at Martinique telegraphed on the 9th that there was no foundation to the report. On that day Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported off Cape Haytien. About this time rumors reached London, based upon dispatches from Portugal, that the Spanish fleet had not crossed the Atlantic at all, but was combining with other Spanish warships at Cadiz to sail as an armada against the eastern coast of North America. On the same day the cruiser Yale, formerly the liner Paris, which had circled Puerto Rico, reported that it had sighted no Spanish war vessels. On the 10th the above rumors were confirmed. It was at the same time explained that while the Cape Verde squadron had been cruising about the eastern Atlantic, puzzling the world as to its whereabouts, the squadron at Cadiz was rapidly preparing for sea, and that when

it was about ready the Cape Verde squadron returned for the purpose of uniting forces and moving upon America. But the Spanish minister of marine denies that the Cape Verde fleet has returned to Cadiz, and a dispatch of the 11th from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, reports unverified rumors there of a battle between Admiral Sampson and a Spanish fleet off the western side of the island of Puerto Rico. According to these rumors Sampson had annihilated the Spanish vessels and on the 11th was bombarding San Juan.

Though Admiral Sampson's primary mission was evidently to destroy the Spanish fleet, an early movement upon Cuba appears to have been also in contemplation.

The first consignment of war supplies from the United States government to the Cuban insurgents reached the latter on the 4th, and was reported first in the United States on the 5th. The delivery was made near Mariel, 35 miles west of Havana, by the tug Leyden. The tug first landed a party of Cubans, who found a body of insurgents and brought them to the beach. As the cargo was being unloaded a troop of 200 Spanish cavalry attacked the insurgents, whereupon the tug steamed off to the gunboat Wilmington, of the blockading squadron, and brought it back to cover the remainder of the work. As the Leyden returned, the Spanish cavalry rode down to the beach and fired upon her with rifles. The Wilmington then fired three shells, the latter of which struck the cavalry column, killing several men and terrifying the horses. Before the column could recover, it was attacked by insurgents carrying the American and the Cuban flags and fighting with machetes. The Spaniards did not recover from their demoralization, but were driven off, leaving 16 dead upon the beach. This movement was followed on the 10th by the departure of the transport Gussie from Tampa, carrying the first regular troops to Cuba, together with a large cargo of additional supplies for the insurgents.

Intense activity prevailed meanwhile at Tampa. On the 9th the secretary of war ordered the mobilization of state troops at Washington, D. C., Chickamauga, San Francisco, San Antonio, New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa. Transports for carrying 25,000 troops were chartered. And on the 10th orders were sent to Chicka-

mauga directing the forwarding of all the troops encamped there, together with a full supply of ammunition for 60 days, to Tampa. The movement began immediately.

Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, commissioner of the American war department to the Cuban insurgents, who was reported on page 10 last week as having left Cuba on the 1st, arrived at Nassau, in the Bahama islands, on the 9th. He had met the Cuban commander and was carrying important dispatches from him to Washington. Lieut. Rowan was released from quarantine at Nassau on the 10th, and at once sailed for Key West on the British schooner Fearless.

On the 5th the Lafayette, of the French General Transatlantic company's line, bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana, was captured off Havana by the gunboat Annapolis. She had been warned not to enter the port of Havana, but tried to do so notwithstanding the warning, and was captured after a chase. On the 6th, however, she was released and conducted to the port of Havana on the orders of the navy department. This was out of courtesy to France, which had been promised by the American state department that the Lafayette might land certain passengers, mail bags and the dispatch bag of the consul-general of France. As the vessel left Spain after the beginning of the war, she had no strict right to enter Havana.

In an address to the people of the United States, dated the 5th and published in this country on the 9th, Gen. Gomez, the insurgent commander in Cuba, says he is ready, and knows his government will be, to accept the alliance offered by the United States, but declares that the Cubans need only munitions to win the contest themselves.

Gen. Nunez returned to Washington on the 9th. He had landed a party in Cuba for the purpose of opening communication with Garcia and Gomez.

Belated dispatches from Havana received on the 5th reported the convening of the first Cuban congress under the new Spanish system of autonomy. The congress convened on the 4th. Thirty-seven deputies were

in attendance, and the session was opened by Capt. Gen. Blanco, who delivered a speech in which he said that if the United States were sincere in its expressions of desire for peace and autonomy its guns would now be saluting the first Cuban parliament instead of threatening the lives of its members. The autonomic congress was elected pursuant to the royal decree from the Spanish throne of November 27, 1897, which, however, has not yet been approved by the cortes, without whose approval it is without permanent validity. The royal decree applies to both Cuba and Puerto Rico, and assumes to establish in those countries a system of autonomy like that which prevails in Canada. It provides for a local parliament for each island, to be composed of two chambers. The lawmaking power is vested in the parliament and the governor-general. Lawmaking is limited to subjects affecting local interests, and the parliament has the power to regulate voting and to prescribe the qualifications of voters. Under this decree a provisional autonomic government was organized in Cuba on January 1, 1898, with Jose Maria Galvez as president of the cabinet.

Like the other Spanish colonies, Puerto Rico appears to be in open revolt. Reports reached New York from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 5th to the effect that official dispatches passing through that city reported an anti-Spanish uprising in Puerto Rico and that a revolution was well under way. Reports of the 6th from San Juan, Puerto Rico, told of famine and riots all over the island. Cayey, in the southeastern part of the island, and Rincon, in the extreme northwestern, were reported on the 7th as having risen in revolt. In Lares, close by, the rebellion antedates the Cuban revolution.

IN CONGRESS.

Week Ending May 11, 1898.

Senate.

In considering the post office appropriation bill on the 5th, the senate reduced the number of mail deliveries in cities to four a day, and all appropriations for rural deliveries were voted down by 25 to 22. The bill was so amended, also, as to prevent star route mail contractors from subletting their contracts, and an amendment providing that no further contracts for pneumatic tube service should be made unless authorized by