The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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CHECKED BY GERMANY

Her Interests in the Philippines Must Not Suffer by United States Operations.

Probability That the Opposing Fleets May Try Conclusions Off Manila To-day.

Blanco Scoffs at the Attempt on Matanzas—Another Landing Place Selected.

Washington, April 29.—This was a day of alarming rumors running al the way from the blowing up of a big monitor to the detection and punishment of a traitor, but fortunately all of them turned out upon inquiry to be without foundation. The events of importance were few in number. The news of the day of most interest was the departure from Cape Verde of the Spanish fleet, the stay of which at St. Vincent has been a source of anxiety to the officials here, because it seemed to indicate the sympathy of Portugal for Spain and might lead her to wink at a violation of the neutrality laws in favor of Spain. Late in the afternoon a cablegram to the state department from Cape Verde, bearing no signature, announced that four battleships and three torpedo boats had started north and some of the transports for Cuba and the northern fleet returned shortly, having been in collision. Because there was no signature attached, the officials did not know what importance to attach to this message as these are not times to accept what appears to be information without close scrutiny.

Captain Sampson sent a telegram relative to the firing at the Matanzas forts but it is disappointingly lacking in detail. The few words contained in the dispatch went to confirm the official view that the affair was nothing more than a naval reconnoissance.

No news came to-day from Admiral Dewey's squadron, now on its way to the Philippines to do battle with the Spanish fleet. One officer pointed out to-day that if Admiral Dewey succeeded in defeating the Spanish fleet the Spanish officials who control the cable connecting the island with the rest of the world in all probability may suppress the news or distort the facts into a Spanish victory. Presuming that the Admiral is bound directly for Manila, the calculations made at the navy department shows he will arrive about two o'clock Saturday morning, the time, which is about twelve hours earlier than our own.

The pressure continues unabated on the war department for changes in the plans already announced as to the mobilization of the troops, and very much against its will and judgment, the department is making some concessions in this matter.

General Lee and Colonel Dodge spent a good part of the day in conference with officials, giving color to the reports that they are among those selected for appointment as major-generals.

The announcement that the State of Texas, laden with supplies for the reconcentrados, is destined for Sagua has led to the surmise that it is probably this port instead of Matanzas which has been selected for the landing place of the first attack of the United States troops. Regarding the cable respecting European interference to prevent the United States forces from blockading the Philippines, it may be stated that this was fully expected. During the civil war there were a great many attempts on the part of the European nations to disregard our blockades and threats of interference, all of which came to naught, from the firm attitude assumed by the secretary of state. In the present case the conditions of the Cuban blockade are much more liberal towards the European powers than ever imposed before. In anticipation of the action of the German commercial interests in combining to secure exemption from search for their mail steamers, it is pointed out that the President, in his proclamation declaring the existence of war, explicitly announced that the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect to contraband or blockade.

Madrid, April 29.—(9 p.m.)—A great impression has been produced here by a rumor that he German government has issued a note declaring that it will not oppose the landing of troops in the Philippines, but will not permit a bombardment of the German interests of the towns of the islands. Germany's omission to declare neutrality is held to give color to this rumor.

THE AFFAIR AT MATANZAS.

Madrid, April 29.—(3 p.m.—The minister of war, General Correa, in the chamber of deputies to-day, replying to inquiries for particulars regarding the bombardment of the forts at Matanzas, said the government had decided to publish "all news received, good or bad." General Correa told the deputies that the United States fired sixty projectiles and that the only victim was a mule, a remark which aroused laughter among the Spaniards. The General next informed the house that the American warships were injured by the fire of the Spanish batteries, and asserted that the insurgents were acting in conjunction with the United States forces as they advanced in the direction of Matanzas while the bombardment was in progress, but "they were completely routed." In conclusion General Correa remarked, "it is a glorious day for the Spanish army."

In a later despatch regarding the bombardment of the forts at Matanzas Capt. Gen. Blanco said: "One funnel was hit during the bombardment. Col. Alfabas with a column of troops attacked a rebel band under Blancourt at Magole, south of Matanzas, capturing their positions and killing twenty men, including two chiefs. A quantity of arms, horses, stores and the insurgent camps were captured. Five mounted rebels and a chief surrendered."

Madrid, April 29.—Newspapers continue their efforts to belittle the United States. The Imparcial says: "All the world now knows that America tried to bluff Spain by war threats which she is unable to fulfil. America, on her bluff being called, shows a wretchedly weak hand. Her real strength is not exactly known. She has five ironclads, two belted cruisers, three unbelted fast and most powerful cruisers, and twelve other cruisers. All the rest are theatrical supers."

It was announced last evening that the captains of the steamships belonging to the Compania Transatlantica will undertake to carry the Spanish mails to Cuba. They declare they are certain to force the blockade instituted by the United States.

St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands, April 29.—The Spanish squadron sailed in a southward direction at 8:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Its destination is unknown. Orders will be given at sea.

New York, April 29.—A special from Washington says: The board of strategy recommends that as soon as it becomes apparent that the Spanish flotilla does not intend to cross the Atlantic, the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, and one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, probably the Island of Minorca, will be seized by the United States as a base of supplies. If the Spanish fleet does not come to the United States the board of strategy may decide to end the war by United States warships attacking Spain at home. Our best warships would certainly reach the other side of the Atlantic considerably the worse for the voyage, and by seizing the Canaries they can be made a base for operations against Spain.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

Spain's Preparations in the Canary Islanrs—Lord Wolseley's View—The Shipping Tax.

London, April 29.—Letters dated April 29 from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, say that placards signed by the Mayor have been posted on the walls at Santa Cruz calling upon the Spaniards to rise in defence of their country, saying they defeated the great Nelson and others and setting forth that to-day they will vanquish the Americans. Santa Cruz, the letters also say, is full of troops, the bull ring having been converted into a barracks and about 1,500 troops with artillery have been sent to Fort Aratavo, at Santa Cruz. It is said that the fortification is provided with very fine guns. A battery of five ton guns is to be placed on Anaga Point and a number of mule batteries have been organized and prepared to move to any part of the islands.

WAR TAX ON SHIPPING.

Washington, April 29.—The French and British ambassadors here have received instructions relative to the tonnage tax provision in the war tariff bill which passed the house of representatives to-day. It is understood that the German ambassador will also receive instructions on the same subject. The nature of the instructions is not disclosed, but they doubtless relate to joint representation against the severity of the tax.

Leading diplomats are hopeful that their representations will lead to a modification of the clause before the new tariff bill becomes a law as otherwise they feel that the tonnage clause will be so burdensome on British, French and German shipping as to cause it to seek Canadian and Mexican ports.

WOLSELEY'S VIEWS.

London, April 29.—A prominent Englishman who believes in the justice of America's cause and who is also of the opinion that the United States will certainly have a walk over is Lord Wolseley, the commanded-in-chief of the British forces. During a dinner party conversation Lord Wolseley drew a parallel between Cuba and Crete, saying: "While England interfered in Crete on moral grounds, the United States has both moral and material justification for intervention in Cuba. I believe that the Americans will have no difficulty in dealing with Spain's ships and land forces which are their equals or superior on paper only."

THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid, April 29.—Dispatches received here from Manila say the United States fleet is expected to arrive soon. The Spanish fleet has been divided in two squadrons. Two cruisers, the Castilla and Reina Christina, and other vessels, will remain near the front of Manila.

Hongkong, April 29.—The steamer Esmerelda, belonging to the Bank of Commerce, has gone to Manila to bring away the specie there, as trouble is apprehended. It is understood she will be able to enter and leave Manila before the American fleet attacks that port. She has a considerable quantity of coal on board, also a passenger, the insurgent leader Milipino. She is said to have sealed orders to join the United States fleet after her mission is accomplished. The cable to Manila has been cut.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

The cruiser Nictheroy, formerly the Morgan liner El Cid, purchased from the Brazilian government, has been renamed the Buffalo.

Key West advices state that there is no foundation for the sensational report to the effect that a case of treason has been discovered on board the U. S. monitor Puritan. A fireman with a Spanish sounding name is under restraint on the warship because of his eccentricities, but there is no thought of trying the man by court martial.

In the Spanish senate Senator Lastres of Porto Rico forcibly protested against the "Yankee encroachment in the Antilles," and said that among the population of Porto Rico an immense majority of the natives desire to remain Spanish.

Owing to the war Derbyshire lead advanced $10 per ton in London, and sugar another $1.25 a ton at Glasgow, making a rise of $3.75 per ton during the present week.

It is announced that there is extraordinary naval and military activity throughout France. All the ships recently mobilized are in fighting trim and expect to be called out.

Over 400 German, Cuban, British and American refugees have arrived this morning at Port Antonio, Jamaica, from Santiago de Cuba.

A small Spanish sloop has been captured by the United States gunboat Newport off Cardenas yesterday and brought to Key West.

The London Times devotes considerable space to combatting the statement that public opinion is veering towards Spain. It says: "Our sympathies on the main question are with the United States, as they are held to be in the right, but on the matter of form we are not so clear or unanimous."

A special dispatch from Madrid received at London says that the Spanish government is upon the point of expelling all citizens of the United States from Spain.

The republic of Hayti is expected to maintain struct neutrality, and it is said that reports of exceptional privileges given to the United States warships in Haytien waters are erroneous.

The Argentine republic in publishing a decree of neutrality will probably reserve absolute liberty of action in regard to coal.

It is announced from Madrid that the captain of the Spanish steamer Montzerat, the vessel which was bound for Havana with a valuable cargo and which succeeded in making the port of Cienfuegos, has been decorated with the red cross and granted a special pension.

In Madrid official circles, it is not believed that the Americans can effect a landing on the shores of Matanzas.

THE "QUEEN" ARRIVES.

Fifty-Three Bodies Taken From the Dyea Trail—Fifteen More Victims Known of.

The steamer Queen arrived at the outer wharf early this morning from Alaskan ports and will remain here today for inspection. Being one of the boats on which cut rates did not apply, she brought few passengers. There was only a lawsonite on bard, and as he had been at Skagway several weeks, he had no late news. Another miner, a Bonanza creek claim owner, reached Skagway just before the Queen left, but he had nothing of a starting nature to tell. From a gentleman just from Sheep Camp it is learned that 53 bodies were taken out of the Dyea trail slide, all of whose names were published. There are fifteen others known to be in the slide. The work of searching for the bodies has been stopped, as the snow is fast melting.

The aerial tramway on the Dyea trail is now working well, and the packers are without employment.

The United States party, sent to the Copper river, has reached Juneau on their way home, and the steamer Balentia, on which the Grider party is supposed to be, was passed on the way down.

SEALERS' CLOSE SEASON.

It Is Once More at Hand—How the Spring Operations Have Resulted.

The spring sealing season of 1898 ends to-day and the close season commencing to-morrow, will continue until the first of August. Of the fleet of thirty-four vessels which has been cruising along the coast for the past three or four months, only two are home, but others are nearing port and may be expected to arrive at any time during the remainder of this week and the early part of next. The majority have Indian crews to land at West Coast points before coming home and these will be some few days behind the others. Those now home are the Libbie and the Minnie, Capt. Victor Jacobsen, the latter having only dropped anchor in James Bay yesterday afternoon. She reports a catch of 271 skins. On her way up the straits she sighted one sail astern, probably the Enterprise, reported yesterday from Carmanah with 309 skins. Outside the Cape, however, the Minnie spoke the C. D. Rand, Teressa, Ida Etta and San Diego, the two latter with catches of 200 and 331 skins respectively. The Minnie has been sealing as far south as San Francisco and as far north as Cape Scott. Off the California coast the only accident of the cruise occurred. She got caught in a gale and losing a mast was obliged to put into port to have it replaced. Captain Jacobsen states that he found the weather very rough and seals very scattered. The cruise was not very successful but the schooner's catch may almost be taken as about an average for the fleet. As near as can at present be estimated the total catch for the season will be between seven and eight thousand skins, which, though small, will be an improvement by some few thousand pelts on that of last year. This year is the fourth that has elapsed since the Behring Sea Award act of 1894 came in force, restricting sealing operations to certain seasons. Next year these regulations will be subject to examination so as to consider whether the then past five years' experience will warrant their continuation.

SHORT DISPATCHES.

Gold was yesterday quoted at Buenos Ayres at 163.70, at Madrid 60.00, at Lisbon 60.00, at Rome 104.75.

The Earl of Caledon (James Alexander) a representative peer for Ireland, is dead.

Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, Bart., formerly member of parliament (Liberal) for the north riding of Yorkshire, is dead. He was born in 1820.

The Toronto Evening Star says M. C. Cameron will be member of parliament but a few days longer, as he is about to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories.

Eighteen recent employees of J. D. King & Co., shoe manufacturers, appeared in the Toronto Police court yesterday charged with intimidating present employees and endeavoring to dissuade them from working. They were remanded until Wednesday.

Chas. Dreyfus, of Kingston, has shipped 110 head of fat cattle to be supplied to the United States army, he having been commissioned by the commissariat department to procure cattle for beef purposes for the army in the field.

Capt. N. Day, U. S. consul at Guelph, has served the Guelph Herald with notice of a libel suit, arising out of a dramatic criticism.

Extensive deposits are reported to have been found in quarries at Stonewall, Man., of stone similar to the finest lithographic stone imported from Germany.

A REAL SETTLEMENT.

Catholics Take Part in Manitoba School Management Upon Concessions By the Board.

Winnipeg, April 30.—(Special)—At a meeting of the Manitoba educational advisory board held to-day the following resolution was adopted: "In examinations for bi-lingual certificates of the third class, the subjects of German and French, literature and composition shall be substituted for English literature and rhetoric."

The names of Rev. Father Drummond, Rev. Father Cherrier, and T. Roehon, all Catholics, were added to the list of examiners. This addition evidently means a settlement of the school question, as members of the Roman Catholic church have refused to act on the board since the passage of the Manitoba School act, abolishing separate schools.

SPAIN'S CASE STATED.

United States While Professing Friendship Has Long Been Making Trouble.

President Cleveland's Course on Cuban Question Contrasted with That of McKinley.

Americans Supplied Insurgent Forces as From a Never Failing Arsenal.

London, April 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, reviewing the incidents leading up to the war, says: "There was little danger that peace would be disturbed under President Cleveland because the Cleveland cabinet gave assurance that Spanish sovereignty would be respected, and President Cleveland was regarded as a man of his word. With the advent of President McKinley, it was remarked that all such assurances were avoided and indications were given that only a short time would be accorded for the suppression of the rebellion. The Spanish government perceived there was danger ahead. When General Woodford arrived he soon let it be known that he had an important mission to execute, but he made a distinctly favorable impression by his amicable, conciliatory and scrupulously courteous manner, giving all the Spanish ministers the impression that he would avoid all unnecessary diplomatic friction. Gradually he gave indication that the humane indignation felt in the United States at General Weyler's operations might eventually force the hand of the Washington government.

"On September 15th at San Sebastian Gen. Woodford stated in the most positive manner that the President desired most earnestly peace and friendship between Spain and the United States. He then proceeded to read extracts from his instructions. These were lengthy, delicate and important. The Duke of Tetuan suggested a formal written communication which he could submit to the cabinet council. Then followed a conversation, Gen. Woodford indicating America's desire to tender her good office to secure peace. The Duke of Tetuan directly hinted that the United States were not doing their best to stop filibustering. The conversation, however, was maintained in a cordial and friendly manner.

"On September 23 the promised note was presented, a proiix document wherein the main purpose was evident enough, unde ra mass of amiable verbiage. After most liberal expressions and friendly assurances, with a review of the history of the Cuban rebellion, the note drew the following conclusions: 'It is visionary for Spain to hope that Cuba, even eventually subjugated by sheer exhaustion can bear to Spain anything like the relations which she has borne.' Then representating that the sentiment of the American people strongly demanded that if the United States was to maintain neutrality towards the combatants it must be a genuine neutrality between combatants fully recognized as such in fact as well as in name, the note asks, in the friendliest terms, whether the time has not arrived when Spain of her own volition and moved by her own interests and by every paramount sentiment of humanity, will put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and to the Cuban colony and mankind. 'All that is asked or expected is that some safe way may be provided for the action which Spain may undertake with justice and self-respect, and that the settlement shall be a lasting one. For the accomplishment of this act now and in the future the government of the United States hereby offers its most kindly offices.'

"The consequences that might result from the refusal of this offer are stated with equal clearness: 'I cannot disguise the gravity of the situation or conceal the conviction of the President that should his present offer be fruitless, his duty to his country will necessitate an early decision as to a course of action which time and transcendent emergency may demand.'

"In conclusion a reply was requested before the end of October in the following terms: 'It is sincerely hoped that Spain either may be able to formulate some proposal under which this tender of good offices may become effective, or may give satisfactory assurances that peace in Cuba, with the efforts of Spain, will be promptly assured.'

"Before the Spanish government could prepare a reply Senator Canovas was unseated. A Liberal cabinet was installed, with more hopeful prospects of a peaceful compromise with the United States. As soon as the ministers had time to examine the situation, they prepared a conciliatory reply, and handed it to General Woodford on October 23. In this document Senor Gullom returns Spain's assurances of sympathy and good will, adding that she takes the friendly assurances of the United States to explain: any omission or confusion of statement originating either in the elevated purpose of quickly attaining engagements which are considered humane or in the natural and warm defence of obligation and interests which are considered sacred.

"It is admitted a certain amount of injury is indirectly inflicted on the United States as always happens to neighbors, when there are prolonged disturbances in an abjacent country, and that this justifies the desires for peace and friendly observations. But it never justifies interference or intrusion. The Gullom note states the belief that the Liberal ministry is well fitted to initiate measures to early terminate the struggle, and it outlines the autonomous institution about to be conferred on Cuba. At the same time, it alludes to the indestructible nature of Spain's sovereignty over the island. As General Woodford had not specified the means whereby President McKinley might procure peace, Senor Gullom suggested that while Spain continues her military operations and institutes autonomy, the United States should refrain from furnishing the resources wherewith, as from an inexhaustible arsenal, the Cuban insurgents have been supplied from the beginning.'"

"On September 20 General Woodford presented a new note which contained the following: 'During the very time that these matters have been receiving careful consideration by my government, the President has observed with peculiar satisfaction the encouraging signs which come to him alike from the Peninsula and Cuba and from the honored representative at Washington, of the earnestness of purpose with which his Majesty's government and its responsible agents in Cuba, are laboring to bring about a permanent change in the conditions of that island which has so long distressed the government and the people of the United States.' The remainder of the note from General Woodford shows disappointment that Spain has not taken up the suggestion as to good offices and is a long refutation of the Spanish arraignment of the United States for a lax enforcement of the neutrality laws, asserting that the onerous measures adopted by the United States amply sufficed to cover all international obligations, and continuing 'Whatever just and humane measures may attain to a contented and recuperative peace in Cuba cannot but win our admiration and any progress towards its attainment cannot but be benevolently viewed. In this path of kindly expectancy and inspired now as always by the high purpose of fulfilling every rightful obligation of friendship, the United States proposed to preserve so long as the event shall invite and justify that course.'"

ROSSLAND OPINION.

The Citizens Refuse to be Agitated Over the Redistribution Bill.

Rossland, April 29.—A public meeting held here this evening called with a view to condemning the Redistribution bill was attended by only eighty persons. About ten men took part in the discussion and not more than twenty voted upon the resolution. Messrs. Bogle, Clabon, Sinclair, McCutcheon and Curtis, all opposition supporters in any event, were most prominent at the meeting.

PROBABLY NOT TRUE.

But the Dominion Government Said to be Using the Grand Trunk Route via Seattle.

Toronto, April 29.—(Special)—The Dominion government is said to have closed a contract with the Washington and Alaska Navigation company to take 600 tons of supplies into the Yukon country for the military expedition which is about to go through. The goods will go over the Grand Trunk and Great Northern railway to Seattle, thence by way of St. Michael's up the Yukon river to the gold fields. The contract is said to be in the neighborhood of $200,000. The expedition itself will go in by way of the Canadian Pacific and the Stikine river.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Rumored Friction Between Government Offices in Yukon—Masters and Mates Examination.

(From our Own Correspondent).

Ottawa, April 30.—Sir Louis Davies goes to Washington next week to discuss preliminaries in reference to furthering trade negotiations.

A Dominion surveyors' examination is to be held in Victoria on the 20th of June. Intending candidates must apply to the secretary of the board at Ottawa.

Additional rules have been prescribed by the imperial board of trade for examinations in navigation for masters and mates of seagoing vessels and made part of the Canadian rules governing the same examination.

Rumor is current here of friction between Major Walsh and Inspector Constantine. This is thought to be the reason for Major Walsh's return.

A May Day party given at Government House this afternoon was a great success. Thousands of people were present. For the May Queen, the daugnter of the Bishop of Ottawa was chosen by ballot.

A HAMILTON LADY

Testifies to the Wonderful Efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Juliana Sandberg Cured of Female Weakness After Suffering for Years—No Other Medicine Gave Relief—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured.

Hamilton, April 29.—"In the midst of life we are in death," is a fact that should impress us deeply—so deeply as to touch the heart of our hearts, the soul of our souls. Women, our mothers, wives, daughters, sisters have it brought home to them frequently and impressively. The diseases that torture them are legion. Their sufferings never cease. Of late, however, the women of Canada have been able to boast that they possess the means of not only relieving their sufferings, but of curing their diseases. They have made and are making use of the famous Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Juliana Sandberg, of this city, was a great sufferer from Female Weakness. For three years the disease wrung her soul with agony, despite all the efforts of her physicians, despite all the medicines she used.

No pen can describe, no imagination can realize what she suffered. There are thousands of her sisters through, who know just what she endured—for they are suffering similar tortures daily.

At length, when it seemed as if there was no help but death for her she was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. The result was the same as in all cases of Kidney Disease, when Dodd's Kidney Pills are used—a speedy and complete cure.

The information contained in the above is enough for any woman who suffers as Mrs. Sandberg did. She will give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and that is all they need. It will convince the mose unbelieving that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure even the very worst case of the Diseases of Women.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A REAR ADMIRAL'S HIT

How at Long Range He Deftly Raised the Dust Amidst Spanish Cavalry.

How Also the Band Played on While the Flagship Lay Exposed off Cabanas.

Scenery off the Isle of Cuba too Beautiful for the Horrors of War.

On Board Flagship New York, April 30 (via Key West).—The full details of the so-called bombardment of Cabanas last evening are that the New York was lying quietly outside the picturesque harbor of Cabanas about two miles off shore, accompanied by the torpedo boats Potter and Ericsson. A return to the station off Morro Castle, Havana, was contemplated. The band was playing its usual dinner music, when from a hill to the eastward of Cabanas harbor came the sound of volley firing. It was plainly a small arms attack and though no smoke could be seen, the enemy was thought to be hidden close to the shore. It was estimated that one troop of cavalry, dismounted, was doing the firing. The officers of the flagship stood on her deck trying to ascertain definitely the exact location of the enemy, more amused than annoyed at the novel method of attacking an armored cruiser. However, Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick decided that the lesson taught at Matanzas must be repeated at Cabanas. "Man the port battery," was the order. At a few minutes past six o'clock the four-inch gun in the after port battery sent a shot flying over the water into Cuban soil raising a little cloud of dust just where the Spanish cavalry stood. A few more shots were fired but the ground was evidently damp. No dust arose and it was hard to tell where the shells struck. They fired at 3,000 to 4,000 yards range. The Spaniards were not heard from after the first shot.

The New York then turned her bow eastward. The target practice was apparently over for the evening. A moment or so later Capt. Chadwick saw the Spanish cavalry then mounted, ascending a hillside and he personally trained a four-inch gun and planted two shots, the second one planking right among the Spaniards, who scattered in all directions. The New York then steamed ahead towards Morro Castle and the band of the flagship completed its musical programme.

The trip which ended in the target practice at Cabanas commenced about noon, when the flagship, with the Ericsson and Porter started westward. The Admiral was anxious to personally investigate the blockaded harbor. Upon this occasion the first good view of the city of Havana was obtained, the New York steaming within range of the batteries. The palace, the cathedral, the proedo and the fortifications were plainly visible in bright sunlight. Havana then looked anything but the "city of saffron dirt," as some people thought she looked. When out of range of the Santa Clara batteries, after passing the Iowa, Detroit, Mangrove and Mayflower, the flagship proceeded westward steaming about two miles distant from the shore. When Mariel, twenty-five miles distant from Havana, was reached the flagship came to a standstill and the gunboat Sastine, which was quartering at that port, hailed. Capt. Boyd thereupon went on board the flagship and had a consultation with the Admiral. A careful inspection of Mariel harbor revealed the presence of two small Spanish gunboats and four schooners well in behind an old-fashioned martello tower on one side and a flimsy little fort on the other side. The combined battery of these two fortifications is one muzzle-loading cannon. The last blockhouse of the westward trocha loomed on a sharp bluff shadowing the little town. After lying for forty minutes close in to this picturesque harbor with its low, red-roofed warehouses, royal palms and mountainous setting, the Admiral proceeded to Cabanas, saying jokingly to the correspondent: "Mariel looked altogether too peaceful to disturb." It i sbelieved, however, that in spite of its peaceful appearance, mines have been laid beneath the smooth water of Cabanas harbor.

April was a rather heavy month in city police circles, there being 73 charges entered, and a greater percentage of serious ones than usual. There was one charge of murder; one shooting with intent to kill; one aggravated assault; one carrying concealed weapons; ten stealing; four assault; one attempted felony; one attempting to pickpockets; three being in possession of stolen property; two fighting; one creating a disturbance; two infraction of public morals by-law; four street by-law; two revenue by-law; two bicycle by-law; one health by-law; three cruelty toanimals; one using profane language; three safe keeping; one lodging; one supplying intoxicants to Indians; two Indians in possession of an intoxicant; three vagrancy; one attempting to commit suicide; three unsound mind and twenty drunks.