

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

New York, May 4.—A World correspondent visited the Austrian ship *Donau*, near Halifax, N. S., to learn something relative to the report that one of the sailors had been detected interfering with the lock on one of the magazines. The report was confirmed by several of the crew and warrant officers. The man under arrest is an Italian-American. The man was confined in an iron cage six feet square.

There was just sufficient space to permit the passage of water and hard biscuit to him, which made up his daily repast. He will be kept in confinement until the ship returns to Austria and will then be turned over to the authorities, charged with the serious crime of having attempted to blow up the vessel. It was stated that dynamite had been found in the possession of the accused. The correspondent had a chat with the sailor.

The story regarding the arrest of the dynamiter was general on board and was being discussed by the ship's crew. The penalty for such an act was death by shooting. The sailor admitted that he had tampered with the lock of the magazine, and the fact that he was an Italian-American added much to the sensational part of the affair. It was stated that the attempt to wreck the vessel by the dynamite was made while the ship was in New York harbor.

Rome, May 4.—A royal decree has been gazetted suspending the duties on cereals until June 30. Another decree just published directs the commander of the Italian troops at Placenza, Bologna, Acona and Barriete assume the duties of maintaining public order. During the bread riots at Sororsina yesterday a mob attempted to set fire to the municipal building.

New York, May 4.—Two more submarine mines, formerly a part of the defenses of New York harbor, have been found cut from their cables and adrift. The first was found at Island Beach, near Barnegat, N. J.; the second came ashore at Sea Girt, N. J.

This makes the second batch of mines to come ashore on the Jersey coast. Six mines in all have thus far been found with their cables cut. Those in charge of the defenses are quoted as saying the mines were cut by men in the employ of Spain.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch to the World from Key West says:

The gunboat *Wilmington* early this morning destroyed a Spanish fort just being finished about four miles east of Cofima. The *Wilmington* also fired at a troop of cavalry passing Jaruco Beach. Two men were seen to drop on the beach.

The torpedo boat *Ericsson* on Sunday noticed a large number of infantry passing eastward toward Matanzas on the beach. The *Ericsson* followed them for miles but used no guns.

Later they noticed another large body of infantry going eastward and apparently driving prisoners before them. The *Ericsson* saw about 200 cavalry and 300 infantry passing Jaruco Beach toward Matanzas.

She signalled the *Wilmington*, which fired a small gun and then a four-inch shell. Though 1½ miles away, two men could be seen to drop and the cavalry and infantry dashed pell mell into the bushes and up the hill. There was a fine confusion of horses, pack mules and cavalry and infantry for an instant.

The *Ericsson* yesterday discovered a force of men building a fort near Cofima on the second of four or five small hills at some distance from the shore. All the afternoon and night the *Ericsson's* men watched them at work. They made out 56 cavalymen quartered in

a plantation house near the fort and the *Ericsson* run across the *Wilmington* and informed Captain Todd of what he had seen.

"They'll never finish it," he said. "Just watch."

The *Ericsson* drew away and the *Wilmington* leisurely proceeded toward the coast. In less than two minutes the fort was a shapeless wreck.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4.—The British consul at Santiago de Cuba is said to have been attacked by a mob, to have killed a Spaniard, and to have imprisoned.

New York, May 4.—A. T. Triay, American consul at Baracoa, who recently arrived in this country said in an interview: "The British consulate at Santiago de Cuba treated us with consideration and secured us passage to Kingston, at Jamaica. Everything was quiet at Santiago de Cuba. I found that the British consul, on account of his friendliness to American and Cuban refugees, had been subjected to a great deal of abuse. He was in fear of assassination."

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Trouble of a most serious nature is threatening British interests at Santiago de Cuba. The British third class cruiser *Pearl* is now there and within 24 hours the British third class cruiser *Pallas* and the British sloop *Alert* probably will join her.

The *Alert* it now appears was accompanied to Santiago de Cuba by the *Pearl*, and the *Alert* was sent back with dispatches regarded by the British consul as being too important to trust to the censored cable.

These dispatches were cabled to London by the colonial authorities here. The *Alert* will return to Santiago de Cuba with the *Pallas*, now at Port Antonio.

The colonial authorities are reticent as to the contents of the dispatch and the reasons for the movements of the warships, but the story told the Associated Press correspondent at the Jamaica club today was that the British consul, Mr. Ramon, had been attacked in the consulate by a mob, whereupon he fired upon the crowd, killing a Spaniard, and has been imprisoned. These statements, however, are not verified.

Mr. Ramon is a partner in the firm of Brooks Brothers and is regarded as a man of vigorous and even violent character.

Later in the day it was reported that the trouble at Santiago de Cuba had been settled. The British warship *Pearl* has arrived at Port Royal, and though her officers are reticent it is believed that the trouble is not so serious as reported at the Jamaica club. The British warship *Pallas* is still at Port Antonio. There is no further light on the occurrences at Santiago de Cuba.

Gibraltar, May 4. A dispatch dated 8 o'clock this morning has been received here from Madrid. It makes no mention of the alarmist stories of the alleged assassinations of Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, and Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain general of Cuba.

London, May 4.—The reports in circulation at Gibraltar that Senor Moret, the Spanish minister of the colonies, and Marshal Martinez Campos, the former captain general of Cuba, have been assassinated, are unfounded. Inquiries show that a passenger who arrived there from Spain yesterday afternoon brought the rumor that Campos had been murdered and that Premier Sagasta had sought refuge in the British embassy at Madrid.

Madrid, May 4.—A dispatch from Valencia says that a band of twelve men formed at Catalonia but it is not yet known whether any political significance attaches to this move. Gen-d'armes have been sent in pursuit.

A riot has broken out at Zoulaoria in consequence of the rise of bread.

Madrid, May 4, 10 a. m.—A riot has occurred at Talavera. The railroad station was seized, the cars burned and several houses were set on fire.

Madrid, May 4.—It is believed that the resignation of the Spanish cabinet is imminent.

A state of siege has been declared at Gijon, a fortified seaport, on the Bay of Biscay, pillage being threatened.

Martial law has been declared throughout the province of Valencia. Further disturbances are reported.

Owing to the threatening attitude of the population of various towns the authorities have proclaimed martial law in the province of Valencia. Riots have occurred at Cacoros, but they are said to have been suppressed. The miners around Ovideo, capital of the province of that name, have struck work and disorders are feared.

Reinforcements of troops have been hurried to Ovideo.

A renewal of the rioting at Gijon, the fortified seaport of Ovideo on the bay of Biscay is feared, and a state of siege has been declared there. The fisher women are taking the most active part in the disturbances, which are due to the dearth of provisions and the opposition of the people to the Octroi tax. All the bread at Gijon is baked at the military depots, as the rioters are threatening to pillage the regular bakeries. All the stores closed and business is about suspended.

The Madrid newspapers are very pessimistic in their comments upon the situation in the provinces and the debates in the Cortes, and it is believed the resignation of the cabinet is imminent.

The Carlist organs and the Imparcial and Liberal predict grave events.

Key West, Fla., May 5, 10:40 a. m.—The United States dispatch boat *Leyden*, sent to Cuba by the United States government early in the week, returned at 4 o'clock this morning with four of the six Cuban scouts who left here last Monday. The other scouts were landed with those who have returned, and communication was established with the insurgent forces under Gen. Pando Delgado.

The *Leyden* was twice fired upon. She has shot marks in her smokestacks. The Spaniards who opened fire on the dispatch boat were driven back by the insurgents.

New York, May 5.—A Key West special says that the tug *Leyden* has returned here after having landed two parties on Cuban soil, one of them having had subsequently a sharp engagement with Spanish forces. One of the parties consisted, according to report, of a commission from Washington to Gen. Gomez, which was debarked near the shore of Santa Clara province, whence an immediate start for the interior was made.

Another party, which landed near Mariel, north of Havana, was under the command of Cuban leader Gen. Acosta. Before this company went ashore the cruiser *Wilmington* shelled some Spanish cavalry assembled in the vicinity, and when the landing was effected Acosta's detachment charged and routed the Spaniards, who, in their retreat, took with them about sixty wounded, leaving sixteen dead on the field. The American and Cuban colors were hoisted side by side on Cuban soil.

Another special dispatch says the party that landed in Santa Clara province was fired upon by Spanish cavalry in ambush, and a Cuban land force, under Gen. Diaz, attacked the