

at Linares. The bodies of the killed and the wounded persons were allowed to lie on the streets, the fusillade being so incessant that it was impossible to rescue the wounded.

The last reports received from Linares said the fighting was continuing and that profiting by the confusion, merchants and others were introducing quantities of goods into the town without paying the duties.

Noon.—The disorder in the Spanish provinces is increasing. Riots have now broken out at Cadiz and Alcantara, and trouble is expected to spread to parts of the country which have hitherto been quiet.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Albacete, and Jaen.

At Martos, nine miles from Jaen, men, women and children have been parading the streets, crying, "Death to the thieves!"

Lugano, Switzerland, May 9.—According to the latest news received here from Milan, Italy, the rising of the people there appears to have been mastered. Reinforcements of troops have been pouring into the city all night long. Trouble has occurred at Treviso, Verona, Paduca and Brescia.

There was a renewal of the disturbance at Milan last night due to the arrival of a mob of students from Pavia, armed with revolvers. They attempted to force an entrance into the city, but were repulsed by a detachment of bersagliers, who killed two of the students and wounded four.

In the parts of Milan where the resistance was most desperate, whole streets were torn up by the mob, not a pane of glass is unbroken, the doors are mostly torn down and on all sides can be seen the remains of fires and wrecked furniture and other household goods. In fact, those portions of the city are practically sacked.

New York, May 10.—A dispatch to the World from Key West says:

The torpedo boat Winslow engaged three Spanish gunboats off Cardenas Bay Sunday afternoon. She disabled one and came out unscratched.

Lieut. Barnardo, Ensign Bagley and the men of the Winslow, thought odds of three to one a fair one, and their one pounders a fair match for the Spanish aggregation of six pounders.

The Winslow and the gunboat Machias were on the blockade off Cardenas yesterday. The harbor is thickly strewn with mines and torpedoes. In the entrance to the channel three small gunboats have been bottled up since the beginning of the war. Occasionally they have stolen out toward sea but never venturing beyond the inner harbor, running like rats at the sight of the American ships.

Torpedo boats have tried to draw the enemy out by dodging inside as far as safety allowed. A few days ago a buoy was moored by Spaniards inside the entrance of the bay to mark the position for entrance of the gunboats. A signal station on the shore opposite was instructed to notify the gunboats inside when the torpedo boats were within the limit distance marked by the buoy.

The scheme was that the gunboats could run out, open fire at the one-mile range thus marked off for them, and retreat without the chance of being cut off. The men of the Winslow eyed this buoy and guessed its purpose.

On Sunday afternoon the Machias stood away to eastward for a jaunt and the Winslow was left alone to maintain the blockade.

The Winslow steamed in nearly to the range buoy, when the gunboats slipped their cables and ran to their safety limit. The six-pounders were trained at two thousand yards. In a few minutes shore signals told the Spaniards that the torpedo boat was

in range. The six-pounders cracked and three shells threw water spouts around the Winslow. But she was not struck. Instead of running away, she drove ahead, attacking the boats.

Lieutenant Barnardo no sooner saw the first white smoke puffing from the Spanish guns than he gave the word and two forward one-pounders dropped shells in the middle of the flotilla. On plunged the Winslow to within 1,500 yards of the gunboats, while the row raised by the rapid fire one-pounders was like a rattling tattoo. The Spanish were apparently staggered at this fierce onslaught single handed and fired wildly.

The Winslow now swung around broadside to bring her two after guns to bear, as the Spanish fleet scattered and lost formation.

The Winslow soon maneuvered so that she was peppering all three boats at once. The sea was very heavy and torpedo boat rolled so wildly that it was impossible to do good gun practice from her decks, but the rapidity of her fire and remarkable effectiveness under the circumstances, demoralized all three opponents, which, after the Winslow had fired about 50 shells, began gradually to work back toward the shelter of the harbor.

They were still hammering away with their six-pounders, but their fire was wild. Several balls passed over the Winslow and one exploded 100 feet astern.

At last a one-pound shell from the Winslow struck the hull of the gunboat Pinzon, a little after amidships, apparently exploding on the inside. The Winslow men yelled. The Pinzon stopped, evidently disabled, while one of her comrades went to her assistance.

By this time the Spanish boats had retreated nearly into the position where they could not be followed because of mines. The Pinzon got under way slowly and limped homeward with the help of a tow line from her consort. During this episode the Machias had returned and when within the two-mile range, let fly two four-inch shells, which accelerated the Spanish flight. The flotilla managed to creep back into Cardenas harbor in safety.

This is the hottest encounter of the war in Cuban waters up to date, although it was in miniature, so to speak.

The Spanish gunboats at Cardenas are small unarmed craft about the length of the Winslow, but mounting heavier guns.

When the Three Friends came near Havana at 11 o'clock Monday forenoon, a tangle of masts and murky smoke-cloud northeast from Morro castle for about ten miles looked as if the fleet were assembled in a marine convention. It proved to be the Norwegian merchantman Bratzberg, surrounded by the gunboats Newport, Mangrove, a small Spanish schooner, and two newspaper dispatch boats. The Bratzberg had been captured in the morning eight miles east of Morro by the Newport, which picked up also a deep Havana fishing schooner. The Bratzberg seemed high and light. Her decks were built high with cattle pens, which were empty. The steamer was trying to run the blockade in Havana when overhauled by the Newport, and was summarily stopped by a shot across her bows. This is the steamer which was captured several days ago from Mexican ports bound for Havana with a cargo of live cattle. She was taken into Key West but released on condition that the cargo would be taken to a neutral destination.

The Bratzberg sailed away with the Norwegian flag flying, with promises of being good. She turned up again today with her cargo of cattle missing and headed for Havana. Her papers were not satisfactory, nor was her con-

duct approved. A prize crew from the Newport was put on board and ordered to take the Bratzberg to Key West for further investigation. The schooner was taken along in tow of the captured steamer.

Washington, May 10.—The archbishops of the Catholic church in the United States have agreed upon a letter addressed to the clergy and laity of this country. The letter bears on the war with Spain and will be read in all the churches on Sunday. It is indorsed by Mgr. Martinelli, the apostolic delegate, and is as follows: "To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church of the United States. Greeting:

"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battleship Maine and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic seamen of the United States have culminated in war with Spain and our own beloved country.

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of loyal Americans. A resort to arms was determined upon by the executive of the nation with the advice of both houses of Congress, and after consultation with his cabinet officers, but not until every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the subdued firmness of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the Maine and the declaration, are beyond all praise, and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic church, are true Americans, and as such are loyal to the country and our flag, and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation.

"We are now engaged in a war of section against section, or of state against state, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and common foe. If, as we are taught by our holy church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed upon us by all laws, human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country. Let us faithfully beg the God of battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph, and to stay unnecessary effusion of blood, and speedily to restore peace to our beloved land and people.

"To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular and until the close of this war every priest shall, in his daily mass, pray for the restoration of peace by glorious victory for our flag. We also direct that prayers for the brave soldiers and sailors that fall in battle be said every day after mass. These prayers shall be said aloud with the people and shall be our father and one hat Mary and the deprofundis.

"We pray that God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis and speedily bring victory, honor and peace to all our people."

Madrid, May 10, 10 a. m.—The government intends to insist that the cortes sit continuously until the war measures are adopted. The minister of finance, Senor Puigeciver, declared that until the credits are voted, it is impossible to meet the demands for ammunition and provisions for Cuba, Porto Rico, the Balaeric Islands and the Canary Islands or to obtain the necessary stocks of coal.

Captain General Blanco has cabled an urgent request for considerable supplies of provisions, which the government cannot despatch until the cortes has voted the war measures.