

OLUTION IS NEAR

and Anarchy Prevail Throughout Spain.

ARE CURSING THE SOLDIERY

the Massacre of Hungry Men and Women.

RS ARE PILLAGING STORES

tain Provisions—Government Fuel by Attempts to Suppress the Uprising.

(Second Edition.)

May 5.—(Special to The Post.)—

king miners of the Cartagena district very probably kindled the flames which will spread throughout the kingdom...

is still rampant everywhere—all in anarchy reigns—and the authorities add fuel when they seek to suppress the uprising...

against the throne, and with the execrations are cursed the military which are sure to bear fruit as soon as some head is formed...

revolution be far away now, then government is afraid to act. If it orders to shoot the troops may join...

if it tempers the rioters may order and the soldiers become enemies and join them. Taken altogether, the situation is a most complex one.

any event the Sagasta government is to soon be a thing of the past...

the dynasty of Bourbon is also the Carlisle are still active, and which may gain the throne for which they are struggling so long.

Weyler's friends are by no means in the whims it is told that his position was made dictator, would be enough to make the United States quit the war, give up its "pretensions, Cuba," and leave to aid the insurgents insuring a victory for Spain...

is ambitious.

A BRITISH REPORT.

an Expert to Investigate the Destruction of the Maine.

York, May 5.—A special to the Herald-Tribune says:

Immediately after the Maine disaster, Captain Kent, torpedo expert of the Halifax squadron, was hurriedly Washington, D. C., whence he proposed to Key West, Fla. His departure...

considerable comment at the time government was asked a question to the trip, but simply answered was purely a departmental affair.

in Kent has now returned to Halifax from some remarks he has made recently, whatever else he had on his mind, making inquiries about the disaster.

expresses the opinion that the vessel was set up by external means and that probably a mine put in position before the explosion took place.

Captain Sigbee and went carefully the evidence taken during the investigation, with his own accurate knowledge of explosives, their effect in certain conditions and the result in such a case as that of the Maine. He has been asked how the mine was laid would disappear, made to Captain Kent that an external mine had been applied.

thing, he asserts, could he do so with the knowledge and against the will of Spanish officers, so that his opinion is no reflection whatever on the capture of Cuba.

in Kent has made a most elaborate report to the British admiral, and it is the document contained important information on the naval force of the United States in Cuban waters.

HAVANA ADVICES.

American Who Escaped Gives the Information.

York, May 5.—The New York Herald publishes the following Cuban dispatch:

Admiral Sampson received advice from a harbor agent at Havana when the Flanzer was transferred to the coast of the Cuban coast.

er, acting as agent of the United States, sent to Havana on the bark Marthe day after General Lee arrived West. He was manager for the light works at Regia, opposite the city.

It is due to Yankee wit that he was picked up by the Wilkes at Bacurano, seven miles east of Havana.

He told Rear Admiral Sampson important news relative to the batteries in the guns at the Colimar and batteries, which increased their range as well as widened the field of the guns.

ing to Flanzer, there is no suffering and there has been no fighting since the capture of the city. The Spanish say 100,000 men, counting volunteers who man the batteries, but Flanzer says there are not more than 70,000 men available at an hour's notice. He has been at Havana since the yellow fever or smallpox, which due to the continued dry, cool...

is eager for war. The opinion of the common people now there is that the Spaniards are afraid to engage the Americans. When the fleet first entered Havana the city was first shelled. Failure to bombard at once had the effect of restoring confidence to some and was accepted as evidence of...

FIVE OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVAL OFFICERS



COMMANDER ROWAN H. MCCALLA, Cruiser Hartshead.



COMMANDER GEORGE A. CONVERSE, Cruiser Montgomery.



CAPTAIN JOHN W. PHILLIPS, Battleship Texas.



CAPTAIN THEODORE F. JEWELL, Protected Cruiser Minneapolis.



CAPTAIN NICOLL LUDLOW, Double-turret Monitor Terror.

MOST DANGEROUS POST IN BATTLE.

Men in the "Fighting Tops" Are in a Position of Extreme Peril.

The men who will be in the greatest danger during a naval engagement will be those who are stationed in the military masts or "fighting tops" of the big ships. It is a position of extreme peril. The men stationed there play hide and seek with death during a battle. Exposed to the fire of the enemy with but little protection, the chances of their again reaching the deck below are extremely slim. There are eight barbettes behind which the men crouch while loading and firing their guns, but these are of but little practical use in warding off the fire of the enemy, and the smoke and heat of battle rising in the air make the situation even more disagreeable.

These masts vary greatly in construction, some ships indeed being without them, and on others they are more signal poles. But on the big battleships they are elaborate affairs. Some are equipped with an upper top for the electric light, a peculiarly shaped edifice below to enable three quick-firing guns to be discharged right ahead, and a species of conning tower below, from which the captain can oversee the smoke clouds, and thus see to direct the movements of his ship in action.

BATTERIES IN THE TOPS.

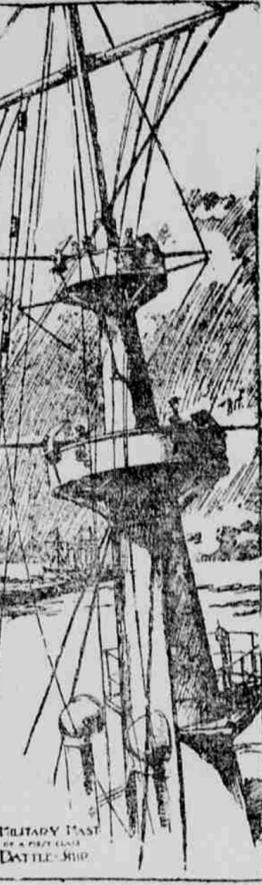
This conning tower is not always present, but all the battleships have three or six-pounder rapid fire guns, and electric light projectors, and one or two lighter machine guns in addition. These guns are supported by expert gunners, and in every battle they do effective work in clearing the decks, sweeping the decks and superstructures, and picking off the officers and leading men.

It is hazardous work. There is a wear-head shield, but these and the barbettes give protection more hazardous than real. There is not much danger of the mast falling, for it would take a well-directed shot, with a big projectile to bring it down. But if it did fall there would be a great crash and the damage would be great. It would be rough on the men in the tops, who would come tumbling down to certain death. Yet even if the masts do not come down, the men are in a dangerous position, being liable targets for shot and shell. The thin plating affords protection against a rifle bullet, but anything larger would pierce it and end the lives of the men behind the barbettes.

USED TO FLY SIGNALS.

When steam came into universal use as a substitute for sails in the propulsion of ships the masts were retained. This was not because they added to the symmetrical appearance of the ship, but because it was of advantage to have men stationed in the tops who could scan the horizon a long distance off and get an earlier glimpse of the enemy than could the officer on the quarterdeck below. Signals could be seen at a greater distance and shots directed from that quarter could be sent on their mission with greater accuracy.

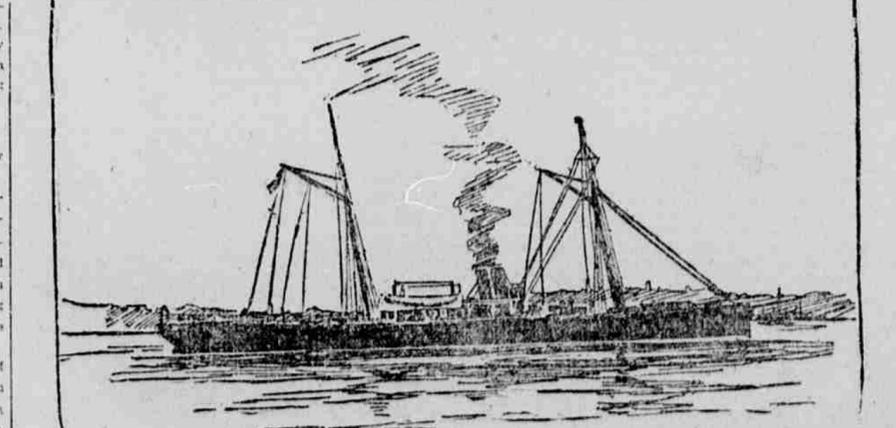
But there is a change. The sailor does not have to climb the mast. It is of wood, not iron, and of great diameter. Access to the fighting tops is gained from the interior. In the same way ammunition is passed up to the men who are doing the fighting in the dangerous station.



FIGHTING TOPS OF A BATTLESHIP.



A MAN IN A FIGHTING TOP.



SPANISH GUNBOAT TEMERARIO.

Which is the sole representative of the navy of Spain in the South Atlantic, and which is believed to be bent upon the assassination of the American Battleship Oregon.

Miss Wadleigh to several hundred nurses assembled at the health exposition to witness demonstrations in bandaging, such as might have been required at Manila. Miss Nightingale in the course of her letter said: "Florence Nightingale hopes that your endeavors may be successful in raising the standard of this calling, and sends her best regards."

A REPUBLICAN BONDSMAN. He Wants "the People" Provided with an Investment. New York, May 6.—Es-Governor Foster of Ohio and ex-secretary of the treasury, in an interview here said he was highly in favor of a bond issue to raise money to...

Orleans. The street heretofore known as Spain street has been rechristened Dorey street and all the Spanish signs are being replaced by those bearing the name of the famous admiral.

NEW YORK MINES INJURED. Merchantmen Will Not Obey Their Instructions. (Third Edition.) New York, May 6.—The Herald says: Forty-two single mines or two "grand groups," planted in the harbor off Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler failed to respond to their cables when they were tested in the firing chambers at Willet's Point. Upon...

In Honor of Dewey. New Orleans, May 5.—Admiral Dewey has been honored by the people of New...

STORMS IN ARKANSAS.

Waterspouts and Tornadoes Have Placed Havoc.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS DAMAGE.

Reported that Winslow, a Summer Resort, Has Been Entirely Swept Away.

(Third Edition.)

Little Rock, Ark., May 6.—A special from Van Buren, Ark., says: Waterspouts and tornadoes have played havoc here and done hundreds of thousands of dollars damage. Three houses were blown down at Rudy, eight miles east of here, last night, and it is reported that Winslow, a summer resort on the top of the Boston mountain, is entirely gone. Two bridges on the Prisco railroad over Clear creek have been swept away and the road abandoned. Their trains have run for two days around via Claremore, E. T., and then down the Kansas and Arkansas Valley road, but the latter had a two mile washout and 300 yards landslide, and Van Buren is now cut off entirely, save by way of Little Rock.

The Arkansas river is twenty-five miles wide in places and is now four inches higher than it was in 182, which was the highest on record.

All last night boats were busy in the bottoms rescuing the inhabitants. Thousands were rescued and it is feared that many have been drowned. Two houses were seen going down the river, but boatmen could not reach them. Rain is falling in torrents and the end is not in sight.

GOING AFTER THE POLE. Walter Wellman Will Again Go to the Frozen North. (Third Edition.)

New York, May 6.—The Journal and Advertiser says: Walter Wellman will start Tuesday on another expedition in an endeavor to reach the north pole. He hopes also to determine the fate of Andree, who has not been heard from since two days after he stepped into his balloon. Mr. Wellman will carry with him the good wishes and generous contributions of President McKinley, Senator Mark A. Hanna, Ambassador Hay, the officers of the National Geographical society, William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan and a number of others. June 15 he is to meet at Tromsø, Norway, D. E. Baldwin of the United States weather bureau, who served as meteorologist on the last Peary expedition, Chief James Good of the Columbian university, Washington, D. C., who is to make pendulum observations; Prof. Harlan of the coal survey, and Dr. Edward Hoffman of Grand Haven, Mich., the physician and zoologist.

The party will equip with dogs, sleds, provisions and scientific instruments, will sail for the arctic regions June 25.

Mr. Wellman said: "I am extremely hopeful that my expedition will be more successful than my last one, when we reached 81 degrees. The favorable reports of Spitzbergen, and then met with disaster. We were about eight months absent before. This time we expect to remain about eight months.

"In my judgment, after leaving Archangel, Russia, where we will get twenty-five dogs, we will proceed direct to Franz Josephland. While taking observations there we shall try to hunt up Andree. If he is alive I believe he is near there. He has been in each Cape Flora about July 15 or August 1, and establish a supply station. We expect to pass the winter between parallels 82 and 83, in huts, now and then, however, running about on snow shoes, testing our equipments. About February 15 we propose to start north over the ice. Contrary to the popular idea, even at the north pole the summer is too warm for good traveling, because the power of the sun constantly shining makes the snow soft and slushy and renders it difficult to drag the dogs. The favorable season, therefore, lasts from early in February to early in June, a period of about sixteen weeks. It is for this sixteen weeks our plans have been laid, carrying just enough provisions to take us through June.

"The distance from our winter quarters to the pole will be about 500 statute miles, or a round trip of 1000 miles. If we are able to cover from nine to ten miles a day and keep exerting it all the way we may do the whole thing. In my judgment we are going finely outfitted, on a sound plan, and that we shall have a big chance to reach or approach near to the pole and solve what is known as the arctic problem. At any rate, we expect to be back home a year from next fall."

SPANIARDS DESPERATE. Alleged to Have Taken Possession of St. Thomas. (Second Edition.)

New York, May 6.—(Special to The Post.)—In confirmation of the reports in afternoon papers that Spanish warships have been seen off the Barbadoes, apparently awaiting some prey, a reliable morning paper has a special which says that the captain of a German merchantman which has just arrived at a Haytian port reports that some Spanish vessels have been taking on coal and ammunition at St. Thomas; he also reports that he saw Spanish warships patrolling the harbor of St. Thomas. If this be so, it would indicate that the Spaniards have become desperate in taking possession of a port belonging to a neutral nation (Denmark). This information is of the greatest importance.

FALSO RUMOR DENIED. Valjeo, Col., May 6.—Admiral Kirkland stated to the Associated Press today that the report that he had received a message from the navy department at Washington saying that 200 were killed on the cruise Baltimore, was untrue. The admiral said he had received no word from Washington and said he knew nothing about the fight at Manila except reports already published.

Commodore Dewey's Son. New York, May 6.—George Goodwin Dewey, only son of Commodore Dewey, lives in this city and is employed by a commission firm. When seen at his place, of business he stated that he felt no uncertainty about his father. Young Dewey was graduated from Princeton college in 1879. He last saw his father about a year ago.

COMMANDS THE OREGON.



CAPT. CHARLES C. CLARK.