Board of Directors Settles the Much Mooted Exposition Question.

RESTRICTION PLACED ON SALE OF LIQUOR

Buildings to Be Open Seven Days a Week During the Summer.

LONG DEBATE OVER THE PROPOSITION

Sentiments of the Advocates of Both Sides Freely Expressed.

FINAL VOTE IS CONSIDERED DECISIVE

Two-Thirds of the Attendance Goes On Record in Favor of Non-Closing as Regards Any Part of the Great Fair.

Resolved. That the exposition grounds and buildings be kept open on Sundays from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. and conducted in the same certs be given and that religious services be held in the Auditorium on Sunday after-

By adopting the above resolution by vote of 24 to 12 the board of directors of the exposition yesterday afternoon solved the mooted question of keeping the exposition open on Sunday in accordance with the demands of the laboring class who are employed during the week or closing it up on Sunday in compliance with the demands of the ultra-religious element. The debate on the question was long and serious and amendments and substitutes were offered in profusion, the resolution finally adopted being generally regarded as a compromise of the two extremes

The meeting lasted nearly three hours, the only other business transacted being the adoption of a report of the executive committee defining the duties of the newly appointed general manager of the exposition and abolishing the position of general superintendent of the exposition, changing the title of Mr. Foster to that of superintendent of the Buildings and Grounds department and increasing his salary from \$200 per This resolution was reported by a majority of the executive committee, Manager Rosewater submitting a resolution contrary to it, providing for the people will be on the streets of Omaha and consolidation of the offices of general super-Intendent and general manager and placing Mr. Foster in full charge as general manager. The last resolution was defeated.

The meeting of the board was held in the 'Administration arch on the exposition grounds, being the first formal move on the buildings. The members entered many vig- the moral effect of closing. orous protests against walking up the long flights of steps necessary to reach the main floor of the high building during such warm weather. When they reached the place of meeting, however, they were delighted with ning of this article. This was adopted by the view of the main court and north tract. the following vote: From the loggias on all sides the directors enjoyed the view while waiting for a quorum to appear, and several members of the board admitted that the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since with the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since will be a since with the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since will be a since with the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since will be a since with the view while waiting for a quorum the board admitted that the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since will be a since with the view while waiting for a quorum the board admitted that the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since will be a since with the view while waiting for a quorum the board admitted that the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since with the view while waiting for a quorum the board admitted that the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since with the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since with the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since with the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds since with the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds are view to the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds are view to the view thus taken was their first sight of the grounds are view to the view that the view thus taken was the view that the view thus taken was the view that the view that the view the view that the view active building operations were commence

Quarters for the Officers. The rooms on the main floor of the arch consist of a central room about thirty-five feet long and about twenty feet wide. The floor of this is bare and tables and chairs afford a means of transacting business. Opening from this central room on the north corner is the room of the president, at the northeast, and that of the general manager at the northwest. Both of these rooms are neatly carpeted and furnished with suitable

A quorum was secured after a short delay and it was announced that the secretary would not be present. Dudley Smith was elected secretary pro tem, and President Wattles immediately laid before the meeting the resolution adopted by the executive committee relating to keeping the exposition open on Sundays. This resolution provided that the grounds

should be kept open on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., all the exhibit buildings to be closed except the Fine Art, Horticulture and Auditorium, it being provided that no malt or vinous liquors or any other articles, except refreshments or temperance drinks, might be sold anywhere on the grounds.

The discussion was precipitated instanter and everybody wanted to talk. Mr. Webster asked why the Government building should be closed.

Mr. Rosewater replied that the Government building had always been closed at all expositions, but that this is a matter over which the exposition had no control and the resolution was not designed to apply to the Government building.

A number of the directors wanted know why the Midway should be closed if the other parts of the grounds were to be kept open. Dr. Lee seemed to strike a popular chord when he remarked that he could not see any logic or reason in keeping the Midway closed on Sundays, if it was allowed to operate the balance of the week. "If there is to be anything on the Midway that people should not see on Sunday," said the doctor emphatically, "they should not see it on week days.

Some of the directors wanted to know why all the buildings should not be kept open on Sundays if the grounds were to be open. It was explained by members of the execntive committee that many of the exhibitors would not display their wares on Sundays and to open the buildings without all exhibits being in full view would be to detract from the attractiveness of the whole.

Director Youngs objected to any of the buildings being closed on Sundays, as the working class would only be able to visit the grounds on that day. He moved to the plans and specifications provide amend by providing that all buildings should be kept open the same as or week days.

In Behalf of the Churches. Mr. Hitchcock advocated yielding some what to the sentiment in favor of Sunday closing by closing the grounds during the morning hours and opening at 1 p. m., thus removing the objection that the exposition

would keep people from church. Mr. Wharton asked for information as to other expositions and the Sunday closing

Mr. Carpenter said he had investigated that matter and he produced I unerous communications from officials of other expositions. He said the Philadelphia Centennial was closed on Sunday, as were the Atlanta and Nashville expositions. The World's fair was open on Sunday only a part of the ime, the story of the prolonged contest in court with injunctions and counter in junctions being reviewed by Mr. Carpenter The California Midwinter fair was open c Sundays half of the day toward the end of

the exposition. Mr. Wharton made a stentorian appeal in behalf of the "10,000 societies of young people of the transmississippi states who have signed protests against opening the exposttion on the Sabbath." He tuststed that the

board ought to conciliate the thousands of signers of these protests. If the grounds were to be kept open on Sunday no admission should be charged, but the poor pio ple who were not able to come during the week should be given the opportunity of seeing the exposition without money and without price, if the board desired to be consistent.

Mr. Kilpatrick called attention to the fact that the people who were making such strenuous objections to opening the exposition gates on Sunday because the employes and exhibitors would be competted to work Follows Up Intimation Which Was Given on that day had made no objection while the large force of workmen had been busily employed every Sunday for over a year in making preparations for the exposition. He work of necessity nor of char-

ity, but now that it was proposed offer a means of recreation and education to the people who would seek amusement elsewhere if denied the privilege of visiting the exposition, these people sent up a great wail of protest. He advocated the utmost deliberation in deciding this important question and expressed the hope that nothing would be done which could offend the religious feelings . any

Question of Sunday Attendance. Mr. We ster said that doubtless many of the 200,000 signers of the numerous pro tests which had been received would never attend the exposition whether it be closed mariner as on week days, except that the on Sundays or not, and of the 3,000,000 sale of liquors be not permitted; that con- which it is estimated will attend the exon Sundays or not, and of the 3,000,000 position these will form a very small proportion. On the contrary, a large proportion of the population which wants to vigit the exposition cannot come any day but Sunday, and these people ask that the exposition be kept open on that day. For this reason, he said, he favored keeping the gates open. He suggested that the concerts might be modified and that some noted divine might be invited to make an address in the Auditorium on Sunday afternoons. He suggested that the Midway might be closed on Sundays out of deference to the sentiment that this feature might not be on the Sunday school order.

Mr. Rosewater said that it was impracbuilt at each end Saturday night and removed Monday morning, and he doubted if States. this would keep the people out. He sail that if the laws were enforced and discrderly conduct prevented there would be nothing objectionable. He favored opening the gates because people will come to Omaha in great numbers on Sunday to see the exposition. The sanctity of the Sabbath is sure to be violated and the best thing to do was to endeavor to minimize the evil as much as possible. Thousands of will be better to provide amusement for them under proper restrictions than to allow them to hunt questionable amuse ment in other quarters.

Mr. Carpenter advocated the maintenance of the sacredness of the Sabbath by closing the gates, claiming that the gain in dollars part of the board to take possession of the and cents would be small compared with

Vote on the Question.

Other members of the board discussed the matter more or less informally and drafted the resolution which appears at the begin-

Wilcox, Youngs-24. Nays: Carpenter, Hitchcock, Metz, Noyes, Payne, Rector, Carpenter, Hitchcock, Lindsey,

Saunders Weller, Wharton, Wilhelm, Yost-12. Mr. Kirkendall then introduced a resolu tion providing that the salary of Mr. Foster should be raised to \$300 to take effect thirty days after the time when he was first em-

ployed by the exposition. This was adopted without discussion. Chairman Lindsey then read a resolution which he said had been agreed on by a najority of the executive committee, providing that the general manager should be

placed in full charge of the exposition under the direction of the executive committee; that he should make such suggestion to the committee as he deemed proper, and should be empowered to discharge any employe for cause below the grade of superintendent. The resolution also provided for the abolition of the office of general superintendent and the retention of Mr. Foster at a salary of \$300 with the title of superintendent of the Buildings and Grounds department.

Opposes a Sinccure. As soon as this was read Mr. Rosewater read a resolution providing that the offices of general manager and general superintendent be consolidated and that Mr. Foster be placed in full charge of the work of the various departments.

Mr. Rosewater moved the adoption of his esolution and charged that the adoption of the resolution read by Mr. Lindsey simply of the office at a similar salary. He desaid the resolution introduced by him as a will be used partially in filling up the four minority of the committee simply aimed to regiments already mustered into the service other resolution simply created an ornament.

than he had been doing and he wanted a reliable man for his superintendent upon whom he could depend for the carrying out of in- for drill. He said Mossrs. Foster and tructions. Clarkson had consulted regarding the matter and both were satisfied.

Mr. Rosewater objected to allowing Fos ter and Clarkson to divide the kingdom beween them. He said Clarkson would necessarily be away from the grounds most of the time and it would be the same old story with Foster in full charge of everything without any power to remedy defects and without power over the employes of the other three departments on the grounds. He had no authority in the past and as a result of this method of doing business the International building is sixteen inches lower than The exposition had been cheated in this building and it is hard to say who is respon-

A vote was taken on the adoption of M Rosewater's resolution, resulting in its de feat by a vote of 7 ayes and 25 nays. The Lindsey resolution was then adopted

and the meeting adjourned.

HEARING ON HAULING MONOPOLY. Judge Scott Listens to the Express-

men's Exposition Story. The case wherein John Berkins and A. Gordon seek to restrain the Omaha Merchants' Express and Transfer company and the Transmississippi and International Exposition association from interfering with hauling for exposition exhibitors was called in Judge Scott's court yesterday afternoon and the hearing was partially approximate estimate: completed, to be concluded this morning. It is the contention of the plaintiffs that the exposition people have granted the official transfer company a monopoly and that the same should be dissolved. Attorney Montgomery for the exposition made a showing that the official transfer company

was hauling at much lower prices than (Continued on Seventh Page.)

President McKinley Asks for Additional Volunteer Soldiers.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MORE WANTED

Out Several Days Ago.

said this work of preparation was seither WAR WILL NOT FAIL FOR LACK OF MEN pines.

Proposes to Have Enough to Do the Work Laid Out.

TOTAL MAKES A GOODLY SIZED ARMY

With the Regulars and Those Mus tered Under the First Call the Total Will Reach 280,000.

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The president has issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 LOOKS VERY LIKE SOBRAL more volunteers. This will make the total army strength, regular and volunteers, 280,-

The following is the proclamation: Whereas, An act of congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled, "An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the

kingdom of Spain," and, Whereas, By an act of congress entitled. 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other puroses," approved April 22, 1898, the president is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer tical to close the Midway unless a fence was army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United

therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws and deeming sufficient oc easion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000 in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23rd day of April in the present year; the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made

known through the War department. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, States the one hundred and twenty-second. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the president, WILLIAM R. DAY. Secretary of State.

selected from the national guard as ments will be conducted have not yet been full number called for in the first proclamation has been secured. It is further stated that the decision to issue an additional call for volunteers was not reached until the cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon. The call, it is supposed here, indicates a determination to press the campaign actively and vigorously from now on.

Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement, showing the strength of the military forces of the United States when organized in accordance with the plans now under way: Regular army, 62,600 men; volunteers from states (first call), 125,000 men; three cavalry regiments at large, 3,000 men; ten infantry regiments United States volunteers (immunes), 10,000 men; engineers at large, 3,500 men; volunteers called for today, 75,000 men. This makes a total of 278,500 men.

DES MOINES, May 25 .- (Special Telegram.) Governor Shaw has already commenced to organize the new troops called for from Iowa in the call issued by President McKinley today. Some twenty-five companies have been formed during the last few weeks to take the place of the Nameant the creation of a sinecure with a tional Guard companies when they went to salary of \$300 per mouth for Mr. Clarkson, the front, and these men are now in fairly while Mr. Foster performed all the duties good condition. Iowa will be asked for some 2,250 men on this second call and Govnounced the whole proceeding as a farce and ernor Shaw says he understands that these give to Mr. Foster the powers it was con- from this state and in forming light batceded he was well able to exercise. The teries and possibly some cavairy. Adjutant General Byers is of the opinion that the Mr. Kirkendall exclaimed that he could new tropps called for can be drilled, not put in any more time at the grounds equipped and made ready for the field within thirty days. The new troops will be brought to Des Moines at an early date

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25 .- Assistant Adjutant General Pfisterer, in discussing the call for 75,000 more volunteers, said that if it was the intention of the federal government to have the enlistment of these volunteers open and not have them recruited from the National Guard the state military authorities would probably have no hand in the raising of New York state's quota. It is believed in military circles that the governor will be requested by the secretary of war to take charge of the enlistment of this state's quota.

WILL REQUIRE MORE OFFICERS. New Call of Troops Makes Places for

Ambitious Warriors. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The event of the day in the war situation was the issuance of a proclamation by the president calling for 75,000 more volunteers. The proclamation means not only the assembling of a large force of troops, but also the appointment of a number of major generals, adier generals, colonels, staff and field officers for the organization of this additional force of 75,000 men into army corps, divisions, brigades and regiments. The reason for the call is to get into line a large body of men to be drilled, and to constitute a sort

of reserve to be drawn on later when the campaigns are fully under way. While the adjutant general's office has not yet undertaken to make up the quotas of the several states, the following gives an

Alabama, 1,500; Arkansas, 1,230; California, 1,933; Colorado, 794; Connecticut, 965; Delaware, 210; Florida, 450; Georgia, 1,965; Idaho, 139; Illinois, 4,829; Indiana, 2,581; Iowa, 2,264; Kansas, 1,668; Kentucky, 2,045; Louisiana, 1,164; Maine, 759; Maryland, 1,166; Massachusetts, 2,322; Michigan, 2,622; Minnesota, 1,723; Mississippi, 1,295; ouri, 3,246; Montana, 314; Nebraska, Nevada, 142; New Hampshire, 451; New Jersey, 1,778; New York, 7,507; North

Carolina, 1,545; North Dakota, 276; Ohio, 4,349; Oregon, 377; Penusylvania, 6,458; Rhode Island, 426; South Dakota, 1,110; South Carolina, 448; Tensessee, 1,036; Texas, 1,454; Utah, 255; Verment, 397; Virginia, 1,673; Washington, 704; West Virginia, 833; Wisconsin, 1,985; Wyoming, 138; Arizona, 109; District of Columbia, 198; New Mexico, 269; Okiaboma, 86. NEBRASKA GETS ONE REGIMENT.

New Levy Likely to Be Sent to th Philippines. WASHINGTON. May 25 .- (Special Telegram.)-The call today for 75,000 additional velunteers will give Nebraska a quota of 1,447 men, or probably a regiment, which in all probabilities will be sent to the Philip-

Iowa's quota will be 2,264; Wyoming, 138; South Dakota, 1,110. These troops will not be taken from the national guard particularly, but from all sources, the wish of the president being to make this call most general in character, open to everybody meeting the requirements of the ser-

It is said that it is now the design of the president to occupy Porto Rico and for this purpose 20,000 American soldiers will be transported to that island under convoy of American fleets. The following disposition of troops is said

to have been decided upon: For Cuba, 100, 000 men; for the Philippines, 25,000 men; for Porto Rico, 20,000 men; for home defense, 100,000.

Spanish Spy Caught On the Panama

Resembles Former Attache at Washington.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, Fla., May 25.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-If he little man with a straggling, pointed beard and seedy cheviot suit who is now a prisoner in Key West, charged with being a spy, is not Lieutenant Sobral, former naval attache at Washington, it is one of the most remarkable cases of personal resemblance on record. Although the little man crosses himself and swears in the most vigorous of broken English that he is not Sobral, but only J. F. Jiminez, a passenger on the Panama, a score of things who has systematically studied its secrets for the benefit of its enemies.

"Jiminez" is the mysterious passenger on class passage to Havana. He was dressed as a laborer in a suit of brown jeans. He fully an hour. was a mystery from the first. He had a large amount of baggage, his Vandyke beard was immaculately trimmed, his hands were soft and white and he spoke the purest of

The cabin passengers whispered and gossiped about him before the Panama had passed Sandy Hook. The second day out he added to their curiosity by appearing on Done at the City of Washington, this 25th deck in a natty suit with a Scotch sea cap. day of May in the year of Our Lord, one The day laborer was a thing of the past. By a kind of tacit understanding with the and of the independence of the United captain J. F. Jiminez, a passenger, was quietly transferred from the third-class pleasant, sociable little man, well read, who had apparently traveled all over the world. Secretary Alger said this afternoon that He talked freely and well on all subjects port fleet was steaming slowly to the souththe additional volunteers called for would except himself and his mission. Of these he would never speak. He said he was an were the first 125,000, but the enlistments engineer by profession. He was very clever were open. The regulations referred to in with his pencil and on pleasant afternoons the proclamation under which the enlist- he used to sit on deck for hours with a sheet of drawing paper making sketches. prepared and it is thought that there is no His fellow passengers say they were nearly ccasion for hurry in this matter until the all pictures of forts and docks and harbors which Mr. Jiminez has a strange fad for drawing. When the Mangrove was sighted by the Panama Mr. Jiminez went down into his cabin and brought up a large tin box and pitched it overboard. Since the Panama's capture he has been held with the

other passengers. What made Marshal Horr suspect Jiminez was Lieutenant Sobral is something that the marshal will not explain. It was perhaps contained in the long telegram he

received from Washington. The little man with the pointed beard was oday transferred from the cabin of the for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. Panama to the schooner Lola that is anchored among the smaller prizes half a mile away. This morning he was taken to the rigid examination behind closed doors. His trunks were searched. In them were found a sword and complete uniform of a lieutenant in the Spanish navy. There were also a number of letters and papers, the contents of which have not yet been disclosed. One of them, however, is known to be receipts from a New York firm for a number of charts and maps of the United States coast. All the letters were addressed to J. F. Jiminez, No. 44 Broad street, New York. The same address was engraved or

bunch of keys. The prisoner became nervous and excited in the marshal's office, protesting indignantly that he is not Sobral. I knew Sobral in New York and had many interviews with him. I was in the tug that brought Sobral from the Vizcaya when he went to inform Captain Eulate of the Maine explosion. Accompanied by Marshal Horr, the cor

espondent visited the prisoner on the Lola In personal appearance Jiminez is Sobral. "How do you do, Lieutenant Sobral? Ho to you like Key West?" said the correspond ent, as the prisoner appeared on deck.

"Not very much, thank you, and how did you get here?" he replied in a voice and ac cent that was Sobral's, then he checked himself. "What makes you call me Sobral?" he asked. "It is strange so many people here call me Sobral. I am not he, know Sobral well. Yes, I am from New York and am well known there. I am not going to tell you my name because everything I say seems to be used against me.' "Don't you remember of talking to me in

Mr. Baldasano's office?" "I know Mr. Baldasano well. I have often been in his office, but you never interviewed me there, because I make a rule not to say anything to reporters, I swear I am not He went on excitedly and half to Sobral. himself: "Why, Sobral and I were the best friends together in Spahr. I tell you Sobral

is in Madrid." "How do you know that?" "Because he said he was going 'What is he doing in Madrid?' "I don't know."

The marshal asked the prisoner to take off his hat. He looked like just one man and that is Sobral, a little more sunburnt and stouter than the Sobral whom the spondent knew in New York, but Sobral

Sersoned Troops Needed. opyright, 1898, by Press Publishing BERLIN, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-In conversation today with a German military officer of very high standing, he endorsed Lord Wolseley's opinion that it would be madness to attempt a landing in Cuba with any but the most highly disciplined forces. Any other course would only be to court disaster. If the president's military advisers wish to insure success they must not allow themselves to be forced into premature get out of Santiago he may blow up his action with raw troops simply because the newspapers are impatient.

Three Transport Steamers Enter on the Long Trip to the Philippines.

FLAGSHIP AUSTRALIA TAKES THE LEAD

City of Pekin and City of Sydney Follow in Close Order.

CROWDS CHEER THE DEPARTING SHIPS

United States Artillery Thunders Out a Parting Salute.

FLEET PUTS ON FULL SPEED IN OPEN SEA

It Carries the First Army Ever Sent from This Country to a Foreign Soil, Which Will Sustain Admiral Dewey's Victory. SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 .- The start

was made for Manila late this afternoon and the first American army to sail for a foreign shore is now on the broad Pacific. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Brigadier General Anderson signaled from the Australia to the City of Pekin and the City of Sidney to get under way immediately. The signal was seen from the shore and the waiting crowds commenced to cheer wildly. They knew what it meant as well as the sea captains for whom the signal was intended. No time was lost on board the transports The crews worked with a will and in a short time the anchors were up and the vessels were under way.

The 2,500 soldiers who had been impatiently awaiting the signal to start let themselves loose. They climbed to the rigging He cannot spare any of the troops in Haand swarmed all over the big ships, shouting and cheering like mad.

The bay was alive with small craft of every description, and huge ferry boats supplies out of Santiago the insurgents will Cuba. Eight days ago I was visited by a were pressed into service to accompany the certainly capture them. seem to prove he is lying and the govern- eager crowds and carry them to the head ment has at last in its grasp the informer of the Golden Gate that a last farewell might be said. The big transports steamed slowly along

the water front, and the crowd on shore the Panama whom United States Marshal raced along to keep them in sight. The John F. Horr arrested late last night. Just noise made by patriotic citizens on sea and before the Panama left its dock in New York shore was something terrific. Every steam the man came aboard and engaged a third whistle in the city appeared to be blowing, cannon were fired and the din lasted for As the Australia passed Alcatraz island in

the lead of other ships, the battery of United States artillery stationed there fired a salute to General Anderson. The colors were dipped in recognition, and the steamships sounded their gongs.

The boats, small and large, followed as the transports moved slowly forward, and not until the heavy swells of the Pacific ocean were encountered did they turn back. It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the vessels entered the ocean, and the sun glinting over the city gave the departing quarters to a first-class cabin. He was a for the honor of which they were sailing slodiers a last view of the country, to fight over 6,000 miles. When last seen the transwest. After the pilots were dropped, the vessels went ahead at full speed and in six days, if all goes well, they will enter Honolulu harbor and join the Charleston.

The strain of expectancy during the last few days had been severe on both soldiers and citizens, and after the noisy demonstration this afternoon the townspeople felt relieved that it was all over.

The three transports carried close on to 560 men. The expedition which is under command of Brigadier General Anderson, consists of four companies of regulars un der command of Major Robe: the First regiment of California volunteers, Colonel Smith; the First regiment of Oregon volunteers. Colonel Summers; a battalion of fifty artillery men, Major Gary; about eleven sailors and 100 naval

officers. with supplies to last a year, and carries a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores It is not probable that any more troops will be started before a week. The Zealandia is being put in shape to carry solmarshal's office and subjected to a most diers, but none of the other transports are in port. The China is not due here until May 28 and if the steamships of the Northern Pacific company are chartered and put some time before the fleet can be put in

> It is thought here that the fleet that left here today will not keep company with the Charleston after leaving Honolulu. all carry enough coal to steam at full speed from Honolulu to Manila, while the Charleston, in order to economize coal, will not go faster than ten knots an hour. If the transports do not wait for the cruiser they may be expected to arrive at Manila about June 20.

HOW TO ATTACK SANTIAGO

Pointers Concerning the Harbor and the Best Way for the American Fleet to Enter It.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, Fla., May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-With the Spanish fleet caught in the harbo of Santiago interest in the question arises as to what fortifications the American ships may have to encounter if they start in after the Spaniards. The entrance to the harbor is not over

200 yards wide, even narrower than Havana across the entrance. The Spaniards have planted three rows of mines. Castle Point. the eastern headland of the harbor, has more ancient fortifications planted on it. When the St. Louis and Wampatuck were off Santiago last week cutting cables, they had action with these forts, which gave them a good idea of the atrength of the Spaniards, Morro apparently had no modern guns. One field piece was drawn up just east of Morro and with another similar gun already there was all the artillery fired from that point. short distance east was a small battery. Inside Castle Point is a battery of eight-inch mortars. The St. Louis and Wampatuck silenced the battery on shore. When they withdrew the mortar battery was still firing. American ships would have no difficulty in silencing all the batteries. There is plenty of water in the channel, but it is so narrow that only one ship could go in at a time. The mines could be exploded by counter mines, thus clearing the channel.

Once inside the harbor there is room enough to maneuver several ships, but the danger would be that the Spanish ships might de feat the American vessels in detail. The nence of a Battle. best plan seems to be to sink at the entrance of the harbor one or two large vessels and leave the Spaniards unable to move. Naval officers advance the idea that the Spanish admiral has no idea of meeting the American fleet, but that when he finds he cannot

The Spanish ships undoubtedly brought a

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-

Partly Cloudy; Easterly Winds Exposition to He Open Sundays. President Calls for More Troops. Troops Start for Manila. Spain Tries to Buy Off Cubans.

Admiral Cervera Bottled Up. Oregon Safe in Florida Waters. Sham Battle at Chattanooga.

Nebraska News. Field Day Sports at Lincoln. Colonel Bryan Poses for a Picture. Meeting of Republican Clubs. Editorial and Comment.

United Presbyterians Meet.
Doings of the General Assembly 6 Council Bluffs Local Matters. lown News and Comment.

Key West Needs Martial Law. 7 Sporting Events of a Day. S Nebraska Boys on the Coast.

9 Reviews of Recent Publication 11 Commercial and Financial N AL NOT REPUDIATE THE AMERICANS

12 War Songs of Other Days. Hour. Deg. 1 p. m..... 85

Temperature at Omaha: Hour. Deg. 5 n. m. 68 2 p. m..... 86 3 p. m..... 86 6 a. m..... 67 7 n. m 60 8 n. m..... 73 9 n. m..... 76 4 p. m 87 10 a. m..... 79 11 a. m..... 82 6 p. m 8 p. m..... 77 12 m...... 83

arge quantity of supplies and ammunition intended for Blanco. They may put it ashore at Santiago, but it might as well be Castillo has been carrying on and which are in Spain. The insurgents now surround given as the ground for his continuence at Santiago on the land side. The Spaniards the Paris embassy. Castillo has been willhave not over 5,000 troops in the city, if ing to offer on the part of the Spanish govthat many. Railroads run east from Ha- ernment independence to Cuban insurgents vana to Santa Clara, a distance of 150 miles. The railroad from Santiago runs north twenty miles. Between the terminals there can intervention. Senor N. de Cardenas, s a distance of 250 miles. The country is financial delegate of the insurgent Cuban without roads, heavily wooded and moun- government, now in Paris to raise funds for tainous. It is obviously impossible with the the insurgents, said to me today: force at Santiago to get supplies to Blanco. vana. If he could it would take them a month to reach Santiago under favorable cir- of all rumors connecting Castillo's name cumstances. If any attempt is made to take with negotiations for the pacification of

LITTLE HOPE FOR SPAIN and other Cubans in Paris before going

European Powers Not Likely to Make Any Definite Move to Settle

the Present Difficulty. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) because I was here in a financial and not MADRID, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Madrid newspapers play into the hands of the court and back on America after she had espoused the government by keeping up the expecta- our cause and given us her hand. Day betions of all classes with a mirage of Euro- fore yesterday this friend again visited me pean alliances and assistance that very few first class statesmen believe in, since they the Cafe de la Paix to meet two Spaniards, are better informed about the attitude of but I refused." Germany and the reluctance of Italy and the French government to listen to Aus- these attempts to alienate the Cuban insurtrian pleadings for the Spanish monarchical gents' sympathies and the Spanish embassy interests. As everybody knows, neither here is cognizant, if not directing, what is Russia nor Austria would stir if Spain was going on about the Philippines. Cardenas under a republic. There is very little hope said: remaining of foreign aid. The present stage of the struggle begins to develop in political and financial circles gloomy presentiments on the issue of the war. Most acute anxiety prevails about the fleet in Santiago and people are only awakened to the danger of lack of supplies of war stored in Cuba and Porto Rico through the indiscretions of the press revealing very pressing

telegrams from Marshal Blanco. It is stated

that even Spanish lovalists in the towns

and ports begin to feel the consequences of

a lack of foreign supplies, whilst the rebels

and concentrados suffer terribly and dis-

tress is increasing greatly the rate of mor-

Admiral Camera left Madrid last night for Cadiz. Before starting he went twice to the palace to explain to the queen why he cannot dispose of more than eight war still in Madrid. All I can say is that nothvessels and seven auxiliary cruisers drawn from the merchant navy. He surprised the El Correo and other sensible papers are that Spain has besides a second reserve fleet almost ready, whereas in reality many the old ironclads Numancia and Vittoria. Months are indispensable to complete the Cardinal Cisperos, Princess Asturias and Molfna and half a dozen smaller craft daily announced in the Madrid press. The sysunder an American register it will take tematic exaggeration and optimism of the press is made more galling and disappointing for the nation the Manila disaster and has placed the navy in a false position in the eyes of the nation. This is why serious commanders like Camera, Bermejo Aunon insist upon absolute secrecy for their

plans and movements. LONDON, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Rome dispatch says: The Spanish government recently sent a note to the powers inviting them to jointly protest against the blockade of Cuba. The latter, after considering the matter, decided to take no received at Madrid from any of the powers.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE CANARIES. lights Extinguished in Harbors and

the Population in a Panic. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Daily Chronicle's Las Palmas special says:

Martial law has been proclaimed in these islands and is being enforced very strongly Great numbers of the civilian population are leaving every day for the interior, as all kinds of rumors are going about that the American squadron may arrive at any time. From last Thursday all lights in the town and port have been extinguished at night and the place is in utter darkness; even ships at anchor in port are not allowed to have the riding lights up all night. Work on board the ships has been suspended and the only light visible on entering the port is the light house on the islet, the light on the breakwater opposite the town having been extinguished. The military authorities are most actively engaged preparing for the defense of the island. The three Spanish torpedo boats, Ariete, Azor and Bayo, which arrived here last week, are still in port undergoing repairs, but are expected to leave very soon for other islands. The price of bread has gone up so much that the authorities have taken the duty off of flour. The exportation of potatoes and onions has been stopped, which will be great drawback to the farmers, as of late, with the high rate of exchange ruling, ex portation of polatoes was paying splendidly

GETTING READY TO Madrid Advices Indicate the Immi

MADRID, May 25.-11 p. m.-A dispatch from Havana says the American war ships are concentrating before Guantanamo and other points near Santiago de Cuba, as wel as the latter port, which seems to indicate that the squadrons are preparing to attack Admiral Cervera. The anxiety increaser daily, but the public is disposed to continue the resistance to the utmost.

BUY OFF INSURGENTS

Don Castillo Endeavering to Purchase Good Will of the Cubans.

THINKS THUS TO SECURE PACIFICATION

Spanish Minister Carries On His Negotiations in the French Capital.

DELEGATES SPURN HIS GOLD

ne to Barter Away Their Manhood for Offers of Independence.

Propose to Stick to the Nation That Has Taken Up Arms to Secure Their Freedom from Spanish Rule.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-I today obtained highly important and exclusive inon the condition that they repudiate Ameri-

"I have hitherto kent the matter secret. but I now desire to explain the foundation friend who informed me that he was charged in the interests of Spain to approach me with proposals to Cuba to ask if the Cuban insurgents, would range themselves in ald of Spain against America if Spain agreed to grant Cuban independence. I refused to entertain any proposal of the kind, first, a political character; secondly, neither I nor any Cuban would consent to turn his and pressed me to make an appointment at

Castillo's movements are connected with

"I have lived there some time and know

the insurgents. They are in revolt against Spanish ciericalism. I would not advise aunexation, though I prefer it to autonomy under Spain. Better hold it for security for America's war indemnity. As to the sympathy of the South American republics, I elleve it to be intense, but the republics are afraid to declare so for fear of Spain." Cardenas asked me further to deny the statements in French journals that only low class Cubans are leaving Europe for the war. A glance at their names will show that they belong to the best Cuban families.

second in command in Cuba. At the Spanish embassy Marquis de Villobar, secretary, in the absence of the ambassador, said: "His excellency Castillo is

Cardenas' own son is an attache of Garcia,

ing on the subject is now known here." I saw Betances this morning in addition queen by assuring her these were all the to the statements already published. He available naval forces mobilized and ready said: "I do not believe any negotiations for for sea in a few days. He believes the peace whatever are now going on. After a decisive battle France will try to secure the right in pointing out their absurdity to independence of Cuba. All remors now pubthose who encourage the people to suppose lished are purposely fload by Spain to disconcert the enemy. As to the Philippines, my advice is they should be held as seweeks will be necessary to complete even curity for an eventual indemnity, but I prefer to see them and Cuba annexed to America rather than accept autonomy under Spain, with which Cuban relations are

OF FLEET MISSING

now irretrievably broken."

Some of the Vessels Under Command of Cervera Appear to Have Strayed Away.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SANTO DOMINGO, Hayti, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -Part of the Spanish fleet is missing. Cable messages have been received from Captain Blanco anxiously inquiring as to the whereabouts of several of the ships. The six menof-war at Santiago de Cuba came from Cuaction. Up to today no answer had been racao. Their stay there was brief. Only two of the vessels, the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya, were allowed to enter port. They took on board a small quantity of coal and a large supply of provisions and medicines. The expenses incurred by the ships at Curação are said to have amounted to 50,000 florins. It is expected that the missing vessels about which General Blanco inquires will try to join the rest of the Spanish flect new at Santiago de Cuba. A battle between the United States fleet and that of Spain is expected to take place at any time in the waters between San Domingo

and the eastern coast of Cuba. ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror finished coaling late last night at Fort de France. It left port this morning, headed northwest. Three Spanish men-of-war were seen off the north point of the island at the time of the Terror's departure, and it is evident that it went to join them. Spanish sympathizers here are jubilant over the departure of the Terror. It took on a full supply of coal from the Spanish ship Allcante, which was said to be a hospital vesset, and necessary repairs are said to have been thoroughly made. It is thought that the Terror will prove a valuable addition to the Spanish squadron and will be of great service.

LONDON, May 25 .- (New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Datly Mail's Madrid official telegrams from Cuba confirm the report that the American squadrons under Sampson and Schley are now in front of Santiago blockading Cervera. The ministers consider that Santiago possesses sufficient defenses to sterilize any aggressive action the enemy may take. The position, however, of the American squadon will cause immediate action to be aken by the government. It is not yet nown what form this will take. There are umors that a tattle has already taken dace in Cuba, but they are officially deled. Great importance is attributed to the at news from the I hillppines with respect

o the Epstich plan of mobilization.