

## "STONEWALL" GOMEZ

### GREAT HERO REPELS THE ENEMIES' OVERTURES.

## BLANCO'S APPEAL TO GOMEZ

### THE SIREN SONG ABOUT "WE" CUBANS AND SPANIARDS.

The Spanish Proposition For the Cubans and Spanish Forces to Unite Against United States Indignantly Declined.

Tampa, Fla., May 30.—On April 19 Don Elixé Gíbeiga Leopold Sola, Edmundo Dolz and Francisco Rabel, representing the autonomist government of Cuba, attempted to have an interview with the Cuban revolutionary government, in which they were unsuccessful, for which reason on May 21, from Santa Cruz del Sur, they wrote a lengthy letter to the said government, offering all sorts of favors and privileges if they would accept a very liberal form of autonomy. To this document they received no answer.

On May 4 General Blanco decided to make a supreme and final attempt to win over the Cuban forces, writing a letter to General Gomez. A copy of this letter, as well as the answer of General Gomez, both important documents of the last days of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, were secured by the prefect of Havana, who sent it here yesterday by Commander Liens, who only a few days ago was picked up by the Tecumseh, fifteen miles from Havana. The letter of General Blanco is as follows:

General Maximo Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Forces—Sir: With the sincerity which has always characterized my acts of addressing myself, not doubting for a moment that due to your clear intelligence and noble feelings which I, as an honorable enemy, frankly acknowledge you will favorably consider. It cannot be concealed from you that the Cuban problem has radically changed. We Spaniards and Cubans find ourselves facing a foreign nation of a different race, of a natural absorbent tendency and with tendency not only to rob Spain of her flag over the Cuban soil, but to exterminate the Cuban people due to its having Spanish blood. The blockade of the ports of the island has no other effect. It is not only harmful to the Spaniards but it also aids the Cubans in carrying the work of extermination of their kind in the horrors of our civil strife. The supreme moment has, therefore, arrived in which we should forget our past misunderstandings, and in which, united by the interests of our own defense, we Spaniards and Cubans must repel the invader. Spain will not forget the noble act of her children of Cuba, and once the foreign foe is repulsed from this island she, like a fond mother, will open her arms to another new daughter of the nations of the world who speak her language, profess her religion and feel in their veins the noble Spanish blood. General, due to these reasons, I propose to make an alliance of both armies in the city of Santa Clara. The Cubans will receive the arms of the Spanish army and with the cry of "Viva Espana" and "Viva Cuba" we shall expel the invader and free from a foreign yoke the descendants of the same people. Your obedient servant.

RAMON BLANCO.

General Ramon Blanco, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Forces—Sir: I wonder you write to me again about terms of peace when you know that Cubans and Spaniards can never be at peace on the soil of Cuba. You represent on this continent an old and discredited monarchy. We are fighting for an American principle, the same one of Bolivar and Washington. You say that we belong to the same race and invite me to fight against a foreign invader, but you are mistaken again, for there are no differences of races and blood. I only believe in one race of mankind, and for me there are but good and bad nations. Spain having until now been a bad one and the United States performing these movements a duty of humanity and civilization.

From the wild, tawny Indian to the refined blonde Englishman, a man for me is respectful according to his honesty and feelings, no matter what country or race he belongs to or what religion he professes, so are nations for me, and until now I have only reasons for admiring the United States, I have written to President McKinley and General Miles, thanking them for the American intervention in Cuba.

Until now I do not see the danger of our extermination by the United States, to which you refer in your letter. It is so, history will judge. For the present I have to repeat that it is too late for any understanding between my army and yours. Your obedient servant.

MAXIMO GOMEZ.

## Uncle Sam will Grab the Carolines

Washington, D. C., May 31.—The complete capture of the Philippines by the army and navy of the United States will be followed by another important campaign in the South Pacific. The Caroline Islands, a dependency of Spain, it is understood, will be seized some of Admiral Dewey's ships and possibly the admiral himself will undertake the conquest. It is the opinion here that the islands will fall an easy prey to our fleet unless Spain should send naval reinforcements to the Pacific. The Carolines have given the American government a good deal of trouble during the last few years, because of the persecution of American missionaries.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—During the Cuban invasion the army will have three immense observation balloons for watching the movements of the enemy. General Greely, chief signal officer of the army, has purchased for the use of the army three balloons furnished with all modern improvements for signalling. General Greely says there will be no difficulty in raising a balloon over Santiago de Cuba to ascertain where Admiral Cervera is cooped up in the harbor.

Lord Courtenay (Henry Reginald Courtenay), eldest son of the earl of Devon, is dead, aged 65.

## TWO SPANISH SPIES ARRESTED

### Formerly Were Pinkerton Men and Stopped Cuban Aid.

Key West, Fla., May 31.—Two of the three alleged Spanish spies, who tried to dynamite Fort Taylor Saturday night, have been captured. They gave the names of J. R. and F. H. Ball of Jacksonville, Fla. No information can be obtained as to the documents found in their possession or of the proof obtained by the government that they are actually spies, other than a statement by Sergeant Richards that they are the men who visited the fort on Tuesday evening. The Ball brothers came here in a small boat named the Privateer, a fortnight ago. They started out from the east coast of Florida, near Miami, and dived along through the keys for a week or more before they arrived here. For several days they have frequented the Cuban cafes, and on more than one occasion they have been seen in company with the Spanish captains of the prizes in the harbor. The secret service men began work Saturday morning with the cab drivers. They finally found the man who had driven the two to the fort. He was pressed into service and a search was begun. At 1 o'clock the Ball brothers were found in a Cuban cafe on Duval street and were soon afterward arrested. They protested their innocence and denied being spies. The tall Spaniard who shot the sergeant has not yet been apprehended.

It has been learned that the two men were formerly employed by Pinkerton to watch for expeditions from the east coast of Florida. They were very sharp at the business, and several expeditions were caught. Their vigilance made them many friends among the Spanish sympathizers. They speak Spanish fluently. They deny being the men who visited the fort, but they were positively identified by Sergeant Richards.

## POISONED THROUGH PASTRY

### Nebraska Boys at Frisco Will Eat No More Donation Doughnuts.

San Francisco, Cal., May 31.—Nebraska boys firmly believe an attempt has been made to poison them, though the medical officers are inclined to lay it to overloaded stomachs. The fact remains that a score of men were taken suddenly ill Thursday evening, and so seriously that they have not been able to drill since. Thursday evening men and women appeared with baskets at the fence near the Nebraska lines. They furnished the volunteers with cakes and doughnuts, which were taken to tents and eaten during the night by the men of company F. By midnight every Nebraskan who had partaken of the food became violently ill with headache, cramps and vomiting. The symptoms were those of arsenical poisoning. The men insist that an attempt was made to poison them. They had eaten freely of cakes, pies and the like before but never with such disastrous results. Private Ish was one of those who fell a victim. Quartermaster Sergeant Wetzel was another of the unfortunate.

Sergeant Kennedy and Privates Shady and Hall also found themselves fit subjects for a surgeon's care after disposing of their cakes. Twenty-six men appeared at the hospital during the night, nearly all of them victims of the donations. R. H. Wessel was made to poison them. They had eaten freely of cakes, pies and the like before but never with such disastrous results. Private Ish was one of those who fell a victim. Quartermaster Sergeant Wetzel was another of the unfortunate.

## NEBRASKA IN THE LEAD.

### Her Offer of Volunteers for Second Call First of All.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—The great state of Nebraska, which has already furnished two regiments of volunteers, is the first to come to the front with offers of two more regiments on the president's second call for volunteers. Congressman Stark today received the following dispatch from Governor Holcomb, tendering the services of more Nebraskans to fight Spain:

"Nebraska desires to furnish two regiments of infantry or one of infantry and one cavalry if preferred, the excess under this call to apply on first call in lieu of states failing to furnish full quota.

Under instructions from the governor Mr. Stark called on the secretary of war and tendered the services of the two regiments. The secretary told Mr. Stark he would give the matter his earnest and immediate consideration.

It is interesting to know that Nebraska was about the first state to furnish and have enrolled in the volunteer service of the United States her quota of troops, called for by President McKinley. Looking over the records of the war department, it is found that each regiment consisted of 1,025 men. Nebraska's first service 2,025 of them, not counting chaplains, staff officers or supernumeraries, and the report of another mustering officer yet to be received. This is truly a great record, and one of which Nebraskans might be justly proud.

## Colonel Clarkson Next.

Lincoln, Neb., May 29.—Governor Holcomb wired the president, through the war department at Washington, asking that Nebraska be allowed to make up some of the deficiencies of other states under the first call.

In the event the federal authorities comply with this request of the governor, Major T. S. Clarkson of Omaha, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be appointed by the governor to command the additional regiment, which will be known as the Fourth Nebraska volunteers. Major Clarkson offered his services to the governor some time ago and the command of one of Nebraska's regiments has been by the latter considered as no more than a proper recognition of his deserts personally, and as the representative of the veterans of the civil war. This is the highest military commission the governor can confer.

The master of the fishing schooner John, which arrived there, reports having picked up a vessel containing two reconcentrados escaping from Santiago. He says they told him Admiral Cervera's vessels are in the harbor, and that they were coaled and ready to sail when the Cadiz squadron arrives next week and breaks the blockade.

## REPORTS ON SPANISH FLEET

### HARVARD SAYS IT IS STILL AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

### Three Spanish War Vessels Off Port Antonio—The Terror Evaded Our Spies—Think They Have Cervera For Sure This Time.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 31.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived at Kingston at 9 o'clock Sunday morning for coal. The Harvard reported that at noon yesterday an American fleet of twelve ships was lying off Santiago de Cuba, and that the Spanish fleet was inside the harbor. No engagement had taken place up to the time of the Harvard's departure.

The Harvard left the Mole St. Nicholas on Thursday, started along the Cuban coast and reached Santiago Saturday morning. She left Santiago at noon, lay off Port Morant Saturday night and came into Port Royal at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. The colonel's authorities will provide her with fresh water and coal and ship supplies as are required.

Mr. Preval, the clerk of the United States consulate here, who went out to intercept the Harvard, was taken off by the Harvard and landed in Kingston this morning.

Three Spanish war vessels were sighted off Port Antonio late yesterday afternoon. They were slowly steaming west and it is feared they are trying to intercept the United States dispatch boat Eagle, which has put in at Port Antonio.

It is announced that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror has arrived at San Juan de Porto Rico, having evaded the American warships which were watching for her.

Key West, Fla., May 31.—Admiral Cervera is imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba. This fact was confirmed late Saturday afternoon by an auxiliary gunboat which arrived direct from Cienfuegos, south coast of Cuba, with dispatches for Washington.

The gunboat left Commodore Schley's squadron on Thursday. The squadron had lost four previous days by watching the mouth of Cienfuegos harbor in the belief that the Spanish fleet was there and in hourly expectation that it would give battle.

Commodore Schley has with him the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas, besides the flagship Brooklyn and several smaller vessels. While this formidable fleet waited outside the harbor the men actually slept and ate at their guns. The entire squadron could have gone into battle any moment of the day or night. The war ships paraded by day past the narrows at the entrance to the bay and at night turned their searchlights on the mouth. The Spaniards made no sign. The British steamer Adula, then in port, was not permitted to sail.

The Scorpion left the fleet and dashed east to Santiago. Five American warships were parading before that harbor, but they were not strong enough to attack the forts and mines. As soon as Commodore Schley learned that he was watching an empty harbor at Cienfuegos he proceeded to Santiago. He was due there Saturday. There should be action Sunday morning—exactly four weeks to a day since Dewey met a similar emergency in Manila. A British steamer Adula, then in port, was not permitted to sail.

Officers of the fleet no longer doubt that Admiral Cervera is in Santiago de Cuba and that he is in a position to select the time and place of his operations. They expect a fight on Sunday.

Twelve American war ships are now outside the Santiago de Cuba harbor and Admiral Cervera and the Spanish fleet are almost certainly inside, but nothing certain is known as to the communication which Commodore Schley has had with the shore, or as to the number of Spanish fighting vessels bottled up in the harbor.

It is to be presumed that the Harvard has important dispatches for the naval authorities at Washington.

## IT MAY BE WAR WITH AUSTRIA

### She Has Paid Spies in America to Give Hints Secret Information.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria may be severed in a few days.

There is ever a possibility that war will be declared against Emperor Francis Joseph's country.

It is almost certain when all facts are known that McKinley will give Austrian Minister Hengelmueller his papers and order him to leave the country.

The state department has direct information that the Austrian minister is operating a spy system in the interest of Spain.

There is proof that the Austrian legation is the headquarters of a number of Spanish sympathizers who are engaged accumulating information for Spain under the management of the minister.

It is said that his work is counteracted and encouraged by his government.

## HONOLULU TO TREAT TROOPS

### Big Preparations Being Made to Receive Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

Honolulu, May 29 (via San Francisco, May 30).—The citizens of this city held a mass meeting on the evening of the 17th inst., and made arrangements to entertain the United States troops when they pass through this city.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Stirling speeches were made by United States Minister Sewall, Consul General Haywood, William O. Smith, attorney general for Hawaii; William Kinney and others.

A committee of 100 prominent men were appointed to handle the affair. Meetings have been held from day to day, and all preliminary arrangements have been made. The government has tendered the use of the large drill shed and the grounds surrounding the executive building.

A sumptuous spread will be prepared for Uncle Sam's defenders, under the direction of the ladies of Honolulu. Fruits and flowers in profusion will be provided for the guests, and everything will be done to make the short stay of the soldiers at Honolulu a memorable one. Over \$5,000 will be subscribed for the entertainment.

There is much speculation in regard to the visit of the soldiers. Many believe the men will not be allowed to land, but the men do not come ashore this time. The men will be provided for, but the boys will be provided for, nevertheless.

Well cooked food, fruits and other luxuries will be sent on board of the steamers, to be eaten on the trip.

A squad of ten men was sent ashore from the Bennington yesterday to assist in decorating the drill shed, where the soldiers are to be housed.

The Bennington may convey the City of Peking to Manila.

The fact that the Alort is to come here seems to warrant the impression that the Bennington is for other service than to lie at anchor in a peaceful port while battles are being fought elsewhere.

The Peking is expected to bring orders for the Bennington.

## U. S. COAST PATROL.

After several weeks of work along the entire stretch of the Atlantic Gulf coast the navy department has completed the most comprehensive and efficient system for observing the approach of a hostile fleet that has ever been put into operation. A new bureau has been created for this purpose known as the coast signal service in charge of Captain Bartlett, of the naval board of information.

The system has 7,300 men stretched along the coast from Cape Hatteras, Maine, to Galveston, Texas. These are divided into thirty-four central stations about sixty to 100 miles. The stations are connected directly by telegraph with the coast signal office of the navy department and operators are on duty night and day keeping the navy department in constant touch with the entire stretch of Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Secretary Long projected this plan a month ago, and \$75,000 was set aside to establish the points of observation along the coast. After selecting the thirty-four central points from Maine to Texas, rush orders were given to build observation towers. The naval militia men, 233 in number, with the rank of naval quartermasters, are now on duty at each of these points. The light house service of 1,200 men scattered from Maine to Texas and the life-saving service of 1,060 life savers are added to the observation force. The thirty-four stations with the numerous light houses and life saving stations make a complete system of observation points all connected by telegraph or telephone with one another.

By arrangement with the telegraph companies the reports from these observation points take precedence over the private telegraphic business, so that the navy department is enabled to get immediate notice of the approach of any hostile fleet or suspicious ship. The work of observation has been thoroughly systematized. Watches are kept throughout the day and night. The life-saving crews in particular were assigned to night duty and three patrol the beach throughout the night on the outlook for approaching ships. The observers have been supplied with telescopes and with torches, rockets and other paraphernalia for signaling. The results already secured have shown the efficiency of the plan adopted.

Naval vessels passing along the coast are able to signal day or night by torches and otherwise with the naval observers along the beach and these signals are immediately telegraphed to the navy department.

Captain Bartlett, always throughout the night alongside the telegraph instruments, ready to convey to his superiors word of the approach of any hostile ship. The first thing each morning reports are received from every point from Bar Harbor to Galveston stating exactly the everything is quiet or otherwise, as the case may be. Thus far they have been uniformly reassuring, but the night reports are at times alarming. The observers being alert and new to their work, report every suspicious light seen off shore and frequently attach serious significance to it. Since Captain Bartlett has answered some of the scare reports with the laconic message "Sea serpent," the observers have been more cautious and the reports show evidence of careful observation. With this system in its present perfected state, the navy department feels assured that it knows exactly the conditions of affairs along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast. The system is simply a precautionary one as the department has had no reason to believe that Spanish ships were menacing points along the coast.

It has also become obvious that a force should be planted on the southern coast near Cienfuegos to take and hold the troops landed on the north coast. Within the last three days it has also become clear that to do the work thoroughly in Cuba a force of 15,000 or 20,000 must be debarked near Santiago for the purpose of occupying that port and the adjacent country.

It is a curious thing that our reinforcements for Manila start from the Presidio at San Francisco; for Presidio, of course, the Spanish word for fortress, which has come into common American usage on the Pacific coast, as a relic of the days when men of Spanish blood held the fort at the Golden Gate.

## DENT'S MYSTERIOUS ERRAND

### OUT IN THE STORM HE FOUND A CUBAN PILOT.

### Hurried That Pilot to Schley—Santiago Harbor and It's Mines are Now an Open Book to Our Fleet—How Schley Trapped the Spaniard

Kingston, Jamaica, May 31.—The vessels of Schley's fleet are lying four miles off the Morro castle. Schley's fleet, on leaving Key West, consisted of only the flagship Brooklyn, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas and the scout boat Scorpion.

It was followed one day later by the battleship Iowa and the torpedo boat Dumont. These two joined the squadron at Cienfuegos, where it was first thought the Spanish would be found. The cruiser Cincinnati was left to guard the Yucatan channel, together with the dynamite cruiser Veauvus. The New Orleans was sent to guard the Bayamo channel on the east, so that the Spanish fleet could not slip around either end of the island without due warning being given.

STEARNS TO SANTIAGO. After blockading Cienfuegos until Tuesday night, Schley's fleet, augmented by the gunboats Castine and Eagle, steamed slowly to Santiago de Cuba, arriving there Wednesday.

Every move made by Commodore Schley indicates his purpose to push boldly into the harbor of Santiago at once, and crush Cervera at one decisive blow.

To insure the safety of his ships in the dash through the narrow winding channel behind which Cervera took refuge, Commodore Schley has engaged one of the most skillful Cuban pilots in all the island.

He was at one time pilot of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and for seventeen years he has been piloting ships in Cuban waters, most of the time in and near Santiago.

Every mine planted in the Santiago channel is known to him, and his knowledge will enable Schley speedily to clear a channel for his ships.

DENT'S SECRET MISSION. Now that this pilot is safely a board the fleet it is an open secret that the mysterious trip made by United States Consul Dent one night last week was to secure him and see that he reached Schley safely. Mr. Dent disappeared at midnight, during a drenching rain, and on his return twenty-four hours later it was given out that he had been after a boat to send dispatches to the fleet, there being no steamer here that he could charter.

The coming of the pilot keyed the men on the fleet up to concert pitch. They expect a high sea, but any minute, and it can't come too soon to suit them.

The dispatch boat Harvard brought dispatches from Schley to Secretary Long, which were at once forwarded by cable. The Harvard is in need of some repairs, but as Monday is a holiday here and her twenty-four hours' limit of stay will expire then, Captain Cotton finds himself in an awkward position. He has requested that he be allowed to remain pending completion of the necessary repairs, and it is probable that the request will be granted.

## WHAT SAMPSON IS DOING.

### Was Prepared to Head Cervera at Either End of Cuba.

Key West, May 31.—Sunday with the fleet, waiting, watching in silent, sunlit seas, a group of great battleships actionless under the tropical sun, broad decks scorched and seared by day, languid and dreamy under the stars by night, a fleet of powerful sea fighters, an army of brave men drifting at sea waiting for something to do—that tells the story of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet for past days and nights.

Stretching away to the sea line the sky is gleaming and motionless, and one can scarcely imagine it the same sea that has been rolling and tumbling for weeks past. It is a picture of tropical languor, but there is method in Sampson's inactivity.

Until he is definitely advised that the Spanish fleet is imprisoned in Santiago de Cuba harbor he is here in a position to move quickly in any direction where the Spanish ships may appear.

If the Spaniards should escape Commodore Schley on the southern coast of Cuba and make for eastern seaports of the United States he is in a position in a few hours' run to cut them off in the Windward passage. One or more scout boats are kept in that position constantly. On the other hand, if the Spaniards should come around the western end of Cuba in the hope of getting into Havana, he is here where he can intercept them on short notice. It is irksome to wait here day after day.

Most vigilant watch is kept by the fleet day and night in apprehension, in hope, that the Spanish fleet may come in sight. The sailors hang over the rails scanning the horizon and the gunners lie in the shadow of the big rifles, longing for a chance to see the great monsters thundering.

"What a perfect day for a battle," they say, looking far out over the motionless sea, but days and nights go by and the enemy does not come. At night the lights are all put out and the torpedo boats and small gunboats constantly patrol the surrounding waters.

## Spanish Conclude Cervera is Lost.

Madrid, May 31.—It is now known that nothing developed at the cabinet council to make clear whether Admiral Cervera's fleet is in Santiago harbor or outside of it, but General Correa, the minister of war, announced that he had received a dispatch from General Blanco to the effect that twelve American warships were off Santiago Saturday, but that most of them disappeared today, going in a westerly direction. General Blanco gives it to be understood that Admiral Cervera's squadron remains in Santiago harbor.

Dewey and Sampson have already captured considerable prize money, but the captors of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet will have money to burn. The four cruisers are worth at least \$2,000,000 and the two torpedo boat destroyers \$500,000 each. That prize beats the band.

## AUTONOMY FOR INSURGENTS

### Philippines to Have Native Governors and Fight Uncle Sam.

Hong Kong, May 31.—Spain is trying in the Philippines the same game of offering home rule that failed in Cuba. The Spanish governor at Manila is making desperate attempts to bribe or coax the rebels to drop their quarrel with Spain and make common cause against the Yankees.

He is offering to grant every concession demanded by the rebels short of independence. By the leaders he has tendered bribes and offices. Two priests were the first emissaries to Aguinaldo. They offered him 20,000 gold ounces and provincial governorship if he would abandon the rebellion and fight beside instead of against the Spaniards.

"Tell the governor, to see them and answer, 'that I will take that and as much more as I want after I court-martial him for murder.'"

He sent the priests back, first cautioning them not to return to the rebel camp.

Next, two prominent merchants of Manila, to whom the rebel chief was under obligations for assistance given him in years gone by when he most needed it, were sent to use their influence in the Spanish interest.

AGUINALDO SAVED BY GRACE. Aguinaldo refused to see them and ordered their imprisonment. "For the sake of our old friendship I would spare your lives," he sent word to them, "but your crime is not against me, and as my officers decide, so must your fate be."

A second delegation, come on the same errand, shares the imprisonment of the two merchants. It is not believed they will be executed, as Aguinaldo wants to impress on the Americans that the rebels are civilized men, fit to be trusted with the government of the Philippines.

Nearly all the Spanish provincial governors have been removed, and natives appointed to their places in consonance with the governor's policy of reconciliation. The Spaniards are constantly calling that Aguinaldo has joined them. An Aguinaldo surprised a Spanish supply train and captured 4,000 rifles and two bullock car loads of ammunition last Wednesday, these reports deceive no one. The Spaniards were using the telegraph from Manila to Iloilo, the Spaniards are now well supplied with the government of the Philippines.

INSURGENTS DRILLING. The insurgents are drilling and preparing to act with the American troops, the first of which are expected about June 14. The Philippines are now well supplied with the government of the Philippines.

The Spaniards are now well supplied with the government of the Philippines. The Spaniards are now well supplied with the government of the Philippines.

The blockade of Manila is complete and starvation is only a question of time. The Spaniards are now well supplied with the government of the Philippines.

The rebels have taken St. Thomas, killing all the Spanish officers they could find.

The third-class Spanish cruiser, El Cano, about the only Spanish warship remaining afloat in Philippine waters, dodged into Iloilo the other day and dodged out again before Dewey could plan to catch her.

## THIRD CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

### Unpopular Enlistment Plan will not Fill Up the Ranks.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—A third call for volunteers is likely to be issued within the next two weeks.

Military authorities are convinced that there is to be a demand for troops which cannot be met with the force available under present conditions. It is evident that the regular army cannot be increased to the desired strength of \$2,000,000, and the department will consider itself fortunate if the regular army attains a force of 40,000. Army officers are perplexed as to why men are not willing to enter the regular establishment. The conditions are identical to the volunteer service, and the regulars stand a chance of being better cared for, as the system of distributing supplies to regular troops is more nearly perfect than in the volunteer army.

A conservative estimate by an officer competent to judge provides, first, for an army of 125,000 for Cuba; second, an army of 60,000 for the Philippines; third, an army of 30,000 for Porto Rico.

How the necessity for larger invading forces than originally expected has grown is exemplified in the case of Cuba. Originally it was thought that a force of 30,000 men would be sufficient to take Havana, and the plan was to land such a body within ten or fifteen miles of that port. Since then Blanco has extended his shore batteries almost forty miles to the east and west of Havana, and the American landing force for that reason must be considerably greater.

A jury in the United States circuit court has awarded to Robert Barr, the novelist, a verdict of \$1,000 damages in his libel suit against the New York Sun. The court refused to let the jury award punitive damages. The libel is well known. The Sun stated in a London letter that Mr. Barr had been removed to an asylum for insanity at Twickenham, and that his family were in destitute circumstances in consequence of his bibulous habits. The statement was never retracted, though every opportunity was offered the Sun to retract it, and it was shown that another man of the same name was the inmate in the case; hence the suit for damages resulting. It is said that since he came to America to press his suit, Mr. Barr has sold \$2,400 worth of short stories.

John Oliver Hobbs has taken up her abode in the Convent of the Assumption in London, and announces her intention of staying there for two years. She has a pretty room at the top of the house, which she has beautified by all sorts of artistic trinkets from the "outside world."