

WILL MEET SOON

THE TWO GREAT HOSTILE FLEETS CANNOT BE KEPT APART.

Spanish Fleet is now Located at Santiago—Spaniards are Dejected, Safe Arrival of Cervera Causes for Congratulations.

Key West, May 21.—The prologue has been spoken and the curtain is about to rise on the first act of the drama. This is the unwavering opinion of naval men here. Dewey's brilliant achievement at Manila is regarded as a separate episode. San Juan is already a memory, and the sporadic encounters along the Cuban coast are accepted merely as preliminary skirmishes, tentative rather than decisive. The meeting of two great hostile fleets is the pivot upon which the situation turns and that a few days, perhaps hours, will bring them together in the universal view here at the base of operations.

This view is confirmed by the news that Admiral Cervera's squadron has reached Santiago de Cuba. The intelligence came yesterday, and if it did not affect the situation it was a singular coincidence that activity among our ships were perceptibly heightened and the work of coaling and provisioning those in the harbor was rushed with more than usual haste.

The ships were surreptitiously creeping toward the open sea as the dawned and the ranks of naval men ashore were constantly thinning until at dusk there was scarcely one to be seen. The newspaper dispatch boat have nearly all departed with particular care not to lose sight of the United States warships.

INTEREST SHIFTS FROM KEY WEST
The center of interest again shifts from Key West, but whether it is the question none can answer.

Otherwise the day has been dull and empty of action. Some little stir was created by the discovery of a secret chamber in the hold of the Spanish prize steamer Argonauta, containing fifteen cases of ammunition, over 10 mauler rifles and other war stores. This find was made by the United States marshal's officers and dispels all doubt as to the Argonauta's status as a prize of war.

The Argonauta was taken three weeks ago by the Nashville off Cienfuegos Cuba. On board were Colonel Cienzo Cortijo, said to be brother-in-law of General Weyler, and twenty-eight Spanish soldiers now in Ft. McPherson as well as mail matter and dispatch for General Blanco and other Spanish officials in Cuba.

The reports that several new Spanish prizes were being brought in yesterday are unfounded. The only new arrivals of this character was the barkentine Carlos F. Rosa, the story of whose capture last Tuesday has already been told. She was brought in by a prize crew and anchored along with the other prizes in the harbor.

SPANIARDS ARE DELIGHTED.

MADRID, May 21.—Admiral Camara the commander of the Cadiz squadron is here receiving instructions relative to the destination of his ships, which, it is explained, depends upon the requirements of the war. The new minister of marine has injected the greatest activity into his department. It is said he has been offered war munitions from many quarters. It is evident the new Spanish cabinet intends to push the campaign vigorously, and it is said, the ministry will also negotiate actively with foreign diplomats to protect Spain against a combination of its enemies.

LONDON, May 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

El Imparcial expects Captain Anon to display great vigor in the marine office. Other papers are less enthusiastic about him. The blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is considered illusory, as Spanish warships and merchant vessels are frequently moving from port to port among the islands. For example the mail steamer Alfonso XII. went out from San Juan de Porto Rico to meet a vessel detached from Admiral Cervera's squadron and then continued its voyage to Spain after delivering an important communication for the commander.

The success of Admiral Cervera in avoiding the American fleets and keeping them on the alert excites much enthusiasm and causes the press to clamor for a prompt dispatch of the reserve fleet to the front.

In taking possession of the admiralty the minister of marine made a patriotic speech to the assembled officers, recalling "the splendid example set by our sailors at Cavite in dying for Spain."

Lieutenant Arturo de Caransa, the former Spanish naval attaché at Washington, has arrived here. He is quoted as saying he was closely watched in Canada by agents of the United States government.

Advices from Manila say the situation there has improved. Captain-General Augusti, it is added, has regulated the price of provisions. It is also reported from Manila that the foreign colonists have sent the captain-general expressions of sympathy with Spain. This is markedly the case with the German colony, and the actions of the Germans is said to be due to orders from Berlin.

Novel Method of Suicide.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 21.—John Wenberg, a German tailor, aged fifty, believed to have relatives in Springfield, Ill., was found lying dead in his room. An autopsy disclosed nine needles sticking into his body, evidently having been driven in by himself. Eight of the needles were rusty, having been in his body for some time, but the ninth was bright and had been driven through his heart, causing instant death. Wenberg was addicted to morphine.

THEY DID NOT FIGHT.

Reported Battle off Hayti Officially Denied—Sampson Taking His Time.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The rumors of a great naval battle, current Saturday night, were disposed of by the navy department early yesterday in the following official bulletin:

"No truth in the published statement concerning an engagement off St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, in which twelve ships were sunk."

This was posted not only for general information, but also to quiet the alarm among relatives and friends of those on board the American ships. This indicates that the official information is such as to warrant the statement that the American and Spanish squadrons have not met.

The bureau of navigation, navy department, where official dispatches are received, was open throughout the day, but the officials were engaged on routine work and there was no evidence of that activity which would attend the receipt of important information, nor of that keen expectancy which would indicate the near approach of the two fleets.

IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT UNLIKELY.

In the absence of exact information as to the location of the fleets, this serenity in naval circles was a fair indication that the official advice did not give promise of an immediate engagement. It is evidently the view of the war board that an engagement, if it can be brought on, will be decisive of the whole war, and there is no purpose to allow such momentous results to off on a fluke, or on a too precipitous move in deference to the public pressure for results, but to move firmly yet cautiously and insure a victory when there is a fight.

Army headquarters was as busy as on week days, as the moving of large bodies of men gives scant time for Sunday rest. An extended dispatch was received from San Francisco, giving the final details of the embarkation of troops for the Philippines next Tuesday. It stated that the City of Pekin, the Sydney and the Australia would sail on that day with the First Regiment of California volunteers, the First Oregon volunteers, one officer and fifty men from the heavy artillery of the California volunteers, making in all 124 officers and 775 men, under Thomas Anderson, brigadier general. Although General Anderson takes command of this force it is understood that General Otis, who is in San Francisco, will accompany the expedition. The Pekin, besides the troops will carry supplies and ammunition for the navy.

MILES GIVES OUT NOTHING.

General Miles spent the morning in his office, but in answer to inquiry said there was nothing to announce as to his own plans or the concentration of troops in the south. Secretary Alger called at the White house at 10:30 and stayed with the president forty-five minutes. Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, who are guests at the White house accompanied the president to church. At this time the White house had received no news of importance. Secretary Day and Assistant Secretary Childer were at the state department part of the day, but it was said by those in authority that no word of importance had been received from our consular officer in the West Indies. They would be about the first to report an engagement in that locality.

The report from Madrid that the officers there threaten to cut the cable from Galveston if our ships isolate Blanco by cutting the cables at Santiago de Cuba are received with much amusement by officials familiar with cable routes.

Mr. Gladstone's Funeral.

LONDON, May 23.—Saturday, May 23, has been fixed for the funeral of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's death was the occasion of a tremendous outburst of pulpit oratory yesterday. In almost every church in the kingdom a sermon was preached in his memory. Telegrams of condolence continue to pour into Hawarden from all parts of the world. The queen and the Duke of York have again written Mrs. Gladstone, who yesterday attended services at Hawarden church, where a memorial service will be held next Saturday, while the funeral service is being held at the Abbey.

Cervera in Need of Coal.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 23.—Admiral Cervera's squadron, it is reported on good authority, will return to these waters to coal. It is known that a number of Spanish colliers are now on their way to Fort de France.

The British steamer Twickenham, having been refused the privilege of coaling the Spanish torpedo boat Terror and the hospital ship Alicante in the Fort de France harbor, it is thought these vessels will coal from her at sea and that she will then go to meet Admiral Cervera's squadron for the same purpose. The Twickenham carries 4,000 tons of coal.

Late this afternoon an unknown man-of-war was sighted off the southwest coast of Martinique.

The Alicante has again changed her moorings and the departure of the Terror and the Alicante is momentarily expected.

Has Made No Protest.

LONDON, May 23.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special reports an interview with Secretary Sato of the Japanese legation, in the course of which he declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement that Japan had protested against American occupation of the Philippines. The Japanese government, he said, after the Chinese war, signed a convention with Spain renouncing forever all territorial rights south of Formosa.

ON THE WAR PATH

SPANIARDS CLAIM SPANISH FLAG WAS DISPLAYED TO DECEIVE.

Revenue From the Philippines—On Board the Pekin, First Regiment Leave for the Philippines—Planting Sub-Marine Mines, Regulation for the Harbor.

MADRID, May 24.—In the senate yesterday Count Almenas most vigorously protested against the alleged action of some American warships in displaying the Spanish flag in order to deceive the garrison of Guantanamo, as announced on Saturday last in a dispatch from Captain-General Blanco, who added that the American ships were "immediately recognized and repulsed. The count asked if the government had notified the powers of this incident.

The minister of the interior, Senor Capdepon replied that he had notified the powers and described this reported action as "cowardly and iniquitous."

Count Almenas said that in view of America's manner of making war, Spain must immediately decree privateering in order to utterly destroy American shipping.

To this the minister of the interior replied that he had deliberated upon the matter and "had even taken certain decisions which would shortly be known."

Senor Martinez Pacheo protested against Spain's adherence to the Geneva convention, whereupon the minister of the interior replied that Spain had not yet entered.

Senor Conde, professor of international law at the Madrid university, vigorously denounced what he was pleased to term "the base proceedings" of the United States, declaring that if Washington authorized such acts "it did not deserve the name of a civilized government." The professor then proceeded to unfold a lengthy indictment of all alleged war methods of the Americans, insisting that they have shown "no respect for the right of peoples in the capture of Spanish merchantmen and bombardments," reiterating that the acts are not those of a civilized country.

Revenue From the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In anticipation of the early occupation of the Philippine islands by the military and naval forces of the United States, the treasury department has already begun the formulation of regulations and a scheme of customs tariffs which will be collected by the military authorities and then turned into the treasury of the United States as a military contribution.

That the president has authority to collect the Philippine revenue under existing conditions is not a matter of doubt. It was several times done during the last war with Mexico, and the authority of the government in the premises was sustained by decisions of the United States supreme court.

The tariff rates now being prepared by the treasury department will closely follow the Spanish customs laws in force in the Philippines. Just what revenue they produce is not known, but the assumption is that inasmuch as the sum the home government realized from them last year approached approximately nine million dollars, the actual amount collected was \$18,000,000. The government will assume control of the revenues as soon as the principal seaports are in our possession and will continue to control them at least until congress takes specific action in the case or until it decides on the disposition of the country.

On Board the Pekin.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—California said good-bye to its first regiment of volunteers yesterday morning as it marched gaily forth from the Presidio to start on its long journey to Manila. The men left camp at 8 o'clock and marched to the Pacific mail dock, where the big steamer, City of Pekin, lay ready for them. By noon the soldiers were all on board and by night everything was in readiness for the departure.

The farewell demonstration by the people of San Francisco will be long remembered by the soldiers of the First regiment. Every street leading from the Presidio to the Pacific mail dock, a distance of about five miles, was lined with people, who after the soldiers passed, followed in their wake and marched with them to the docks. It had been announced that camp would be struck at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and long before that hour there were thousands of citizens at the Presidio to see the night. Promptly at 7 o'clock the bugle sounded and all the tents were down together. Then for an hour the soldiers were busily engaged rolling them up and loading them on trucks. At 8 o'clock the regiment was formed into line, and headed by its band, marched out through the big stone gates of the Presidio and the journey of conquest had commenced.

Thirty Bodies Recovered.

DORTMUND, Prussia, May 24.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning thirty bodies had been recovered from the Zillery mine, in which fire broke out Sunday.

Strike of Coremakers.

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.—The coremakers of this city declared a general strike to enforce a demand for an increase of 25 cents a day. As a result of the strike many foundries and industrial plants are badly crippled. The Walker Manufacturing company, the Variety Iron works, the Fulton foundry, the Otis Steel company and the Cleveland Shipbuilding company promptly conceded the demand of the men and work was resumed.

A DAY OF WILD RUMORS.

Naval Department Kept Busy—No News of Fight Thus Far.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—There was a lapse into sensational war rumors in Washington yesterday after a week of comparative quietude. The rumors ranged all the way from the capture of the little Mangrove with a crew of thirteen men to the reported destruction of the entire Spanish fleet by Sampson's and Schley's combined forces.

They were circulated with persistence notwithstanding their denial as soon as they could be brought to the attention of any official capable of passing judgment on their accuracy. As the day rolled along the officials themselves became apprehensive as was shown by the frequency with which they called for the latest newspaper bulletins. At the close of the day, however, it was again announced in the most positive manner that the navy department had no information to warrant the report of any sort of engagement in the Windward passage. This did not specifically cover the waters of the West Indies, but in view of the fact that the department had almost pledged itself to let the public know of anything in the nature of a general engagement possibly the bulletin announcement is sufficient to cover the case.

STILL AT SANTIAGO.

When Secretary Long started for home after an exceptionally busy day he stated to a group of newspaper men that the department had received no information of importance. In response to an inquiry as to where the Spanish fleet was located, Mr. Long replied that his belief was that it was still at Santiago de Cuba. Concerning the reported capture of the Mangrove and the loss of other ships, the secretary dismissed these stories as purely conjectural, and not supported by facts. Word had come from the commander of the Mangrove, since the time of the alleged capture, showing that the little ship could not have been in the hands of the Spanish.

The Spanish appear to be making ready for something more than a defensive campaign at home, or at least they are trying to create that impression by other means than news bulletins that come almost daily from Madrid. The navy department now has through its own reliable sources reports of the greatest activity in the Spanish navy yards and of the preparation for sea and for a long voyage of two of the torpedo boat destroyers. It is given out that they are to join Cervera immediately when his squadron enters Cadiz harbor. Possibly this statement is made with a deliberate purpose of misleading American sailors into the belief that Cervera has taken his way homeward.

ORIGINS KNOWN TO BE SAFE.

Inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Oregon brought a reply this afternoon to the effect that the battleship was safe. Nothing could be learned of her location. It is probable that the telegrams said to have emanated from the vessel really were filed at Key West, but were brought to that port on some dispatch boat from the Oregon, which is co-operating with our fleets.

The cutting of the cables at Santiago and at San Juan de Porto Rico, as reported today, was a strategic move of the greatest importance. Blanco has yet one link left of communication with the outer world, but the Spanish commander at San Juan now finds himself totally in the dark as to Spanish or Cuban matters, while the value of that port as a place of refuge for the Spanish flying squadron is materially diminished. It is safe to say that the remaining cable to Santiago will be cut soon, like the others, so that if Cervera has been misguided enough to have entered Santiago harbor he will be completely out of touch with his home government on the one hand and totally unable to communicate with Blanco at the other end of the island.

The Bluff Called.

New York, May 25.—A dispatch from Manila says the German consul there tried to land provisions from a German ship, but that Admiral Dewey refused to permit it. The consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force the landing under the protection of two German cruisers, but Admiral Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers and the attempt to land supplies was abandoned.

A copyrighted dispatch to the World from Hong Kong, dated March 24, says: "The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce and meat is exhausted, while the canned stuff is nearly gone. Two weeks will exhaust the available supplies. The volunteers demanded food, but the Spanish government authorities refused to give it, and riots are threatened."

A delegation is said to be preparing to wait on United States Consul Wildman, as the citizens fear an outbreak. The insurgents control the surrounding country, and Chief Aguinaldo, sent by Consul Wildman from here, has arrived and with his staff is organizing the rebels.

Soldiers Granted Favors.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Two orders in regard to mail to and from soldiers and sailors have been issued by Postmaster-General Emroy Smith. One order takes the Philippine islands out of the category of places where mail communication with the United States is suspended and the other revises a regulation permitting soldiers, sailors and marines to send letters, postage upon which is to be collected on delivery.

75,000 MORE MEN

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION THE EVENT OF THE DAY

This Will Make the Total Army Strength 280,000—Help for Dewey—In Complete Control but Must Have More Men—Assistance From Insurgents No Greatly Believed Upon.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The president has issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers. This will make the total army strength, regular and volunteers, 280,000.

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 purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the president is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States,"

Now, 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 occasion 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.

Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
By the president,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

Secretary Alger said yesterday afternoon that the additional volunteers called for would not be selected from the national guard as were the first 125,000, but the enlistments were open. The regulations referred to in the proclamation under which the enlistments will be conducted have not yet been prepared and it is thought that there is no occasion for hurry in this matter until the full number called for in the first proclamation has been secured. It is further stated that the decision to issue an additional call 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.

Troops to be Hurried on.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A special to the Times from Washington says: Important and disquieting news has been received from Europe and Dewey. It caused an immediate and strenuous effort to be made to hasten the forwarding of troops. One republican senator, who discussed the Philippine situation with the president, said, after he came out of the White house:

"From the present outlook I do not expect to see the Monterey in these waters again in ten years. If it becomes a matter of deciding whether troops shall first be hurried to Manila or Cuba they will go to the former, as the situation there is vastly more critical."

A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Official advices received from Admiral Dewey, while confirming the belief that his supreme control of Manila harbor is as firm as ever, indicate that the necessity for reinforcing him with a powerful military force is daily increasing, and is not safely to be delayed through any ordinary difficulties that may be encountered.

General Merritt's foresight in demanding 15,000 men for the first expedition and securing the president's promise that 25,000 additional soldiers would be cheerfully furnished, if they were required, is indicated in the opinion of military authorities, and throughout the day preparations to expedite the departure of the advance guard and to secure the necessary transports for the remaining force were aggressively hurried by war department officials.

The reference in Admiral Dewey's dispatch to the forces being organized by Aguinaldo had the effect of disturbing the equanimity of officers whose advocacy of the occupation of the Philippines has developed in the last week. No disposition is manifested to place too much reliance in insurgent assistance with after the discouraging experience with the Cubans, who were unable to fulfill the promises made in their behalf before hostilities began. A determination was expressed on all sides to make Admiral Dewey independent of all foreign assistance at the earliest time.

Home for Soldiers' Children

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Rev. H. M. Wharton, D. D., of Baltimore, the founder and head of two large orphanages, one at Charlotte, N. C., for colored, and the other at Surry, Va., for white children, has tendered to the government these homes for the children or child of any soldier who may die or be killed during the war. Secretary Alger wrote to Mr. Wharton commending his patriotic offer and accepting his proposal in the spirit it was offered.

Nebraska Notes

Wheat was sold at Pender last week for \$1.16 per bushel.

The Papillon creamery can separate 2,500 pounds of milk an hour.

The high school at Oakland will have no graduating exercises this year.

A Fairbury citizen was given ten days in jail for being drunk and disorderly. Sherman county officials think they are paying a bounty on wolves killed in other counties.

Oxford is without a saloon and the public thirst is something of a strain on the town pump.

Monroe talks of incorporating. The next thing it will want electric lights and a policeman.

Charles Anderson of Sarpy county killed a she wolf the other day and captured six whelps.

At Arlington wheat is selling at \$1.30 and the Times wishes it could be a down-trodden farmer.

Someone at Beatrice has started in to get rich raising celery. Most everything is a success in Nebraska.

Beaver City is being swept by measles and chainless bicycle fever and doesn't know which is the worst.

J. J. Hafer, at one time editor of the Nelson Herald, died recently at the poor farm near Mankato, Kansas.

Peter Yotter of Wisner fell from a height of twenty feet, and the shock almost killed Peter, but not quite.

Frank Morse, an Otoe county man has a three-legged horse which he proposes to take to the Exposition.

At the rate this state's babies are being christened, the future will bring with it no lack of George Deweys.

A large number of Verdon citizens have remonstrated against the granting of a retail liquor license in the village.

The next Sunday school convention Platte county will be held at Monroe—the only village in the country without a saloon.

McCook celebrated in honor of Dewey and the eagle in general and the cannonading was distinctly heard in the next town.

The Salem Chautauqua will be in session from July 30 to August 7, inclusive. Programs will be ready or distribution about June 10.

S. M. Toomer of Chadron has loomed up as a cousin of Dewey's and the city is proud of him and he is also quite proud of himself.

The G. A. R. of McCook have erected a monument to the "unknown dead" of the civil war, and will dedicate the same on memorial day.

A creamery has opened up at Axtell and the Advertiser believes it to be the best thing that ever happened to the city—next to itself.

A Culbertson sweet girl graduate erased the title of the oration, "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," and wrote in "Beyond the Sea Lies Manila."

The Ord Times has weathered the storm for two years, and thinks it can safely indulge the regulation announcement that it has come to stay.

The Gering Homestead has been purchased by Ernest Moon, the son of a Gering citizen who hopes to become a star in the newspaper firmament.

The Aurora Republican thinks that all boys ambitious to make successful farmers of themselves can make a good beginning now by planting Spaniards.

The press association of northeast Kansas will join their brethren of southwest Nebraska in an intellectual tournament at Salem on Chautauqua press day.

Farmers about Beaver City, who think that other farmers are going to give two much attention to wheat this season, are spending twelve to fifteen hours a day putting in corn.

Nowadays, says the St. Paul Republican, the great feat is to build an armor-plated boat that no projectile can penetrate and then to invent a projectile that no armor plate can resist.

The Ragan News says that the more wonderful his victory appears, but it does not believe that Spain has to study long to reach that conclusion.

The young patriots of Nebraska City have had their enthusiasm checked by the police. The boys were in the habit of promiscuously shooting about the streets and a number of pedestrians narrowly escaped being hit by bullets.

At the home of J. H. Stephens, north of Box Elder, a cat and a hen are dividing the work of raising a promising family of kittens. For some reason, perhaps the extreme cold of the cold wave of March, the hen lost her setting of eggs, and being disappointed, promptly mothered the family of young kittens. Apparently to this mother hen they are as interesting, and she scratches and clucks for them as diligently as if they were a brood of young chickens. The kittens seem delighted with her care, and nestle under the wings of the hen. The cat comes around at regular intervals to nurse them, but leaves the major portion of daily care to the old black hen.

The Kimball Observer thinks this the correct motto for the American army: "Let us then be up and Dewing."

A girl of doubtful repute, living at Fremont, had a quarrel with her steady and took seven grains of morphine. Death ended her sorrows in spite of the doctor's best efforts to bring her back.

Jacob Walter of Liberty tried to fill a rat with bird shot but the charge rebounded from a stone, striking him in the face and making him look as if he had been in his neighbor's chicken coop.