

### ALASKIAN BOAT SUNK.

Thirty-four Lie at the Bottom of the Ocean.

Seattle, Wash., June 2.—The schooner Jane Gray, which sailed from Seattle for Kotzebue sound, on the 19th of May, with sixty-one people on board, founded Sunday, May 22, about ninety miles west of Cape Flatery at 2 o'clock in the morning, while lying in a moderate gale and fore sail. Ten minutes after the alarm was given she lay at the bottom of the ocean with thirty-four of her passengers. The remainder succeeded in embarking on a launch and reached this city this afternoon.

The Jane Gray's passengers were prospectors, with the exception of Rev. V. C. Oam, a missionary who with his wife and child was on his way to St. Lawrence island, in the Bering sea. He refused to place his wife and child on board the launch, saying: "The vessel is doomed and we will die together."

Among the prospectors was a party of sixteen headed by Major Ingraham, who were outfitting by Prince Luigi of Italy, for a two years prospecting trip in Alaska. Of this party the only survivors are Major Ingraham, L. M. Lessey, C. H. Packard and G. H. Pennington.

The surviving passengers suffered a great deal of privation and for thirty hours their only food was a sack of prunes and a sack of turnips from the ship's stores. Sufficient water was caught by spreading a tarpaulin during a rain storm. Carriages were in waiting at the dock in this city and when the City of Kingston landed the survivors they were all carried to their rooms or to the residences of friends. The few that could be seen had not recovered from the shock and consequently could not give a very detailed account of the disaster which came on them so suddenly. They were unable to account for the vessel's springing a leak and sinking so suddenly. They were warm in their praise of the work done by Captain Crockett at the time of the foundering of the vessel.

The Jane Gray was a schooner of 1,000 tons burden. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1887. She was owned and operated by McDougall & Southwick of this city. Outside the miners' outfits she carried no cargo.

### Competent to Cope With Spain.

Key West, Fla., June 2.—Regarding the reported battle at Santiago de Cuba, there is but one opinion among naval men here, that the American fleet is competent to cope with the whole Spanish navy, let alone Cervera's light fleet.

Reports from the blockading fleet off Havana, say there is nothing exciting there. Every morning one Spanish gunboat skulks out of the harbor and steams along the line of forts, protected by them, as if sent by Blanco to tell the Americans he does not fear them.

The story that a Spanish cruiser has been seen in the Straits of Florida and even chasing American ships, becomes the subject of laughter among naval officers, who say they would dearly love to see any such ship.

Nearly all the newspaper boats have gone to Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Cervera's coal ship, the big British steamer Restormel, has been moored at the naval station dock, where her coal cargo of picked Welsh coal will be unloaded. Naval officials have an idea that they will find something besides coal in her hold.

It was the Restormel's failure to reach Santiago that made it impossible for the Spanish fleet to escape.

There were no important naval movements today. Seventy-five naval reserves from Chicago and 147 from Iowa and Illinois, arrived on the steamer from Tampa today under command of Lieutenant Porter. They will go into camp with the other Chicago reserves here until taken on the ships. All were well except one, who was brought ashore in a cot.

### Spain's Financial Condition.

Washington, June 2.—The statement from Madrid of the acuteness of the financial stringency there and the plan intimated that the Bank of Spain and consequently Spain were nearing the end of their financial resources was regarded at the state department as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks. The effect of this may be to hasten the operations against Porto Rico, lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war.

An additional evidence that the actual forward movement of the army and navy has begun, was begun in the action of the foreign naval and military observers. They have been sojourning leisurely in Washington for some time, but within the last week all of them have started for Florida. The British naval military attaches were the first to leave, and now they have been followed by the German, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian and Japanese observers. The government of Norway and Sweden has no less than six military and naval experts to observe various branches of the warfare.

### Destruction by a Tornado.

King City, Mo., June 2.—A destructive tornado passed across the country south of this place last evening. The village of Orchid, seven miles distant, was struck at 5:30 and the houses of J. B. Harper, William Owens, D. E. Moore, Alvin Price, Horace Gilbert and Henry Garratt were demolished. No one in the village was seriously injured, as the people had taken warning from the ominous condition of the atmosphere and the threatening clouds and had sought places of safety.

### NO LONGER IN DOUBT

THE SPANISH FLEET IS POSITIVELY LOCATED.

Cuba Invasion to Take Place at Once—More Troops on the Way

Key West, Fla., May 31.—Any doubt remaining as to the exact location of Admiral Cervera's fleet was removed by reports brought in by naval scout ships, and forwarded in the Associated press dispatches of Saturday night. The Spanish squadron is anchored in the harbor of Santiago, and the problem remains for the commanders of the American fleet to dispose of the enemy, either by corking the bottle or by forcing the long, narrow passage and smashing the strong Spanish squadron at the anchorage its commander has chosen. It has been the opinion of Rear Admiral Sampson that Admiral Cervera would seek either Santiago or Cienfuegos as a naval refuge and base, and the movement of the two American squadrons has proceeded upon this basis.

Strong and effective as are the Spanish ships, representing as they do the flower of the Spanish navy, every argument, in the opinion of American naval strategy, compelled Admiral Cervera to seek the shelter of the closed harbor of Santiago or return to Spain, and he chose to make his refuge at Santiago. That he would court a fight in the open sea is an idea which has never been entertained in American naval circles, although his ships without exception have high qualities, owing to their great speed, for such a contest. On the other hand, it was believed the Spanish admiral would attempt to run into San Juan de Porto Rico, but the fact of the recent bombardment of the forts of that harbor, coupled with the great possibility that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet would be met if he attempted to enter that harbor left the Spanish admiral only one alternative, and he adopted it by going to Santiago, where, it is presumed, he has been able to coal, clean and repair, and is in a position to accept either the conditions imposed by that blockade or the issue of a fight in the inner harbor, after the American fleet has forced the passage.

It has been thought that the campaign against Admiral Cervera might now be ended by demolishing the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, blockading the channel and isolating the Spanish fleet until the other problems of the war are worked out. This, however, is not in line with the American policy, and, simply accepting the view of the situation taken by the naval experts here, Admiral Cervera will have to accept battle at once. It is confidently expected that a hard blow will be struck within three or four days, and that the result will be known to the world at the expiration of that time. It has not been disclosed whether Commodore Schley is to be reinforced, but it would not be surprising if some additional ships were sent to him.

Washington, May 31.—There appears to be no reason now why the military invasion of Cuba should not begin as soon as a sufficient number of troops can be equipped for the campaign. It was with deep gratification that the secretary of the navy last night received a message from Commodore Schley that finally removed from the field of conjecture any question as to the location of Cervera's Spanish fleet. The commodore's telegram was brief, but to the point. The text of his dispatch has not been given out, but the substance has been made public. The commodore said that he had sighted the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor. The department construed his words to mean that the officer had himself, with his own eyes, seen Cervera's fleet, and as near as can be learned this gratifying spectacle was beheld by Schley yesterday morning. He expressed the belief that the whole fleet was within Santiago harbor, but he did not actually see two of the big cruisers—the Viscaya and the Oquendo. Like the commodore, the naval officers here are confident that these two cruisers are in the harbor, for they say it would be very bad policy for an admiral in Cervera's position to divide his fleet. Should it prove true, however, that the Viscaya and Oquendo are at large, they can do little unless their commanders arrive at that desperate state of mind where they are willing to submit their ships to certain destruction for the sake of inflicting some small injury to one of the unprotected vessels of the American navy or for the glory of running the blockade.

The navy department has taken note of the reported arrival of the torpedo boat destroyer Terror at San Juan. They say it has made its last cruise under the Spanish flag, from which it is inferred that one of the American cruisers is already on its way to bottle it up in San Juan harbor.

### Cook Arrested.

Key West, May 31.—The cook of the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk, a native of Manila, deserted his post three days ago and was arrested ashore today.

### Excitement at Chickamauga

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 31.—The greatest excitement prevailed in camp over rumor that a general order had been issued to all troops in camp here to proceed at once to Tampa. The rumor, when traced to its source by the Associated press, proved to be only partly true, only eight regiments being affected by an order from the war department.

### Shall Not Muster in the Same Roll.

Washington, June 1.—General Miles has issued an order directing that enlisted men belonging to different regiments or distinct organizations shall not be mustered on the same roll. Separate rolls must be prepared, one for the members of each regiment or organization.

### 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 Relied 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 23d 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.'"

### Arrested for Burglary.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., June 1.—(Special)—Clarence Perry (colored) was arrested here yesterday by Constable Bailey for burglariously entering the dwelling house of Conductor K. E. Cleveland yesterday while the family were at Memorial services. In the preliminary examination today before Justice M. H. Marble, he was held to answer to the district court and in default of \$200 bail, was committed to the county jail. He is a stranger here and claims to hail from the Indian territory.

### Ten Thousand Ready to Fight.

Key West, Fla., June 1.—Couriers from Cuba today brought highly encouraging reports from Gen. Calixto Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has 10,000 men, better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing, and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Marati. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holguin and Manzanilla, and General Garcia still holds his headquarters in Bavamo. Gen. Maria Menocal has been obliged to abandon his contemplated attack on Holguin, General Logu of the Spanish army, having thrown 10,000 men into the city and strongly fortified neighboring hills.

The Cuban military leaders believe 5,000 or 6,000 men can well be spared from Santiago province, where the Spaniards are entirely on the defensive, and sent to the western part of the island.

The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan and the gunboat Ligera, are in the harbor of Nipe, near Banes.

### 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 Barry, 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 writes to Mr. Wharton commending his patriotic offer and accepting his proposal in the spirit it was offered.

### THE CORK IS IN THE BOTTLE

Admiral Cervera's Flight, Described By Naval Officers.

Washington, May 27.—The naval authorities have advanced another stage in their calculations on the status of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba. They not only have reason to believe that he is bottled up, but as an officer expressed it today: "The cork is in the bottle," and it is practically impossible for the fleet to make an exit from the harbor day or night.

It is felt that this condition of the Spanish fleet is not only important from the present strategic standpoint, but of momentous concern to the entire future of the war, as the crippling of the most effective naval force that Spain possesses will leave it such scant naval resources as to make a prolongation of the war impossible. That Admiral Cervera went to Santiago and is still there continues to be the view taken by the navy department.

At the same time it can now be stated that not a word has been received from either Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley in official confirmation of the existence of this trap.

It rests now, as it did two days ago, on a semi-official report coming to the navy department from a source, believed to be reliable. It was not a naval source, nor one connected with the state department; neither did it come from press advices. It was from parties having relations with the navy department and in a position to be accurately advised. The naval authorities were extremely anxious to secure an official confirmation from one of the American commanders and had this been received it would have been made public at once but lacking this the department gave to the public call it felt warranted in giving from the facts, namely, an expression of belief that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago harbor. This had been reinforced by the negative fact that the fleet has been seen at no other point. Still the word from Sampson and Schley is being most anxiously awaited.

### Short of Ships.

San Francisco, May 27.—The transporting of 50,000 troops to the Philippines has set the government agents to work scouring the Pacific ocean for transport vessels. So far only 2,800 troops have been sent to Admiral Dewey's assistance. There are 7,000 more in camp here and 40,000 more to come. About fifteen more transports are required together with a half dozen colliers.

The second expedition will not leave San Francisco for fully three weeks unless the transports are sent out by twos and threes. In the latter event the Zealandia and China (if the big liner is finally chartered) might be ready to sail in about ten days' time. So far as the Zealandia is concerned it will not take long to fit her up. The vessels so far secured for the second expedition are listed as follows:

China will carry 1,500 men, Centennial 750, Zealandia 1,000, Ohio 1,000, Peter Jensen (renamed Brutus), collier, could be converted to carry about 300 men, Ning-Chow, same as Jensen. Total number of men, 4,850.

To this fleet must be added a number of large vessels carrying the balance of the army of invasion. It is not thought that the invasion will be rushed after the first 20,000 men have been landed at Manila. There is a large number of steamers in the coast trade, but the steamship companies cannot relinquish all of their floating property.

### Definite News of American Fleet.

Key West, Fla., May 27.—Definite news of the American squadrons operating in Cuban waters was received here yesterday afternoon, fully confirming the general situation outlined in these dispatches yesterday morning.

Commodore Schley is believed to be off Santiago de Cuba, and definite information as to the exact situation insofar as it affects Admiral Cervera's squadron may be expected today.

Rear Admiral Sampson is in a position to proceed quickly to the assistance of Commodore Schley with any or all of his ships on receipt of definite word from Commodore Schley, and at the same time he remains within striking distance of Havana.

If, however, Commodore Schley reports that Admiral Cervera is bottled up at Santiago de Cuba the naval view is that he will be permitted to finish the business at that point with the ships now under his direct command.

### Fearful State of Affairs.

New York, May 27.—The Norwegian steamer Brateberg, which left Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on May 20, arrived yesterday with a cargo of sugar and forty-six passengers. These passengers are principally from Sagua, although several are from Calbarien and Matanzas. Many of them were women and children in Cuba. Starvation is in store for all the poorer classes. At Sagua there were only a few improvised and unserviceable gunboats and only a few troops left to guard the city. In Matanzas there were 12,000 to 14,000 troops. The insurgents were supposed to be gaining in number daily. Many of the inhabitants had abandoned the towns and villages and fled to the interior.

### Kaiser on Dress Parade.

Berlin, May 27.—Emperor William at the annual spring parade of the guards yesterday rode in front of the troops, accompanied by Prince Constantine the crown prince of Greece. The emperor of Germany and the crown prince of Greece, Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William, followed in a carriage.

Emperor William has appointed the crown prince of Greece to be honorary colonel of the Queen Elizabeth guards.

### NEBRASKA IS N

SPANISH WASTE NO TIME IN GETTING AWAY.

Chase an Unknown Vessel—Confident It Is a Spanish Cruiser.

San Francisco, May 28.—After a careful inspection of the 7,000 troops at Camp Richmond, it was semi-officially announced that the second Manila expedition would probably be composed of the First Colorado regiment, 1,008 men; First Nebraska, 1,038, and Thirtieth Minnesota, 1,138.

Major General Otis has not yet established his headquarters at Camp Richmond, but will do so within a day or two. An inspection of the camp was made yesterday by Major Moore and Adjutant-General Berry, staff officers, and it was learned later that the troops may depart next week. Additional equipments were unloaded at the camp of the Seventh California volunteers and they are anxiously awaiting marching orders. Arrangements were made to quickly supply all that is lacking in the outfits of the Pennsylvania, Colorado and Minnesota regiments and these also expect to soon be sent across the ocean. An especially rigid physical examination was made of the Colorado troops by Lieutenant-Colonel Lippincott, of the staff of surgeons, which is said to have been very satisfactory. The Nebraska men were also carefully scanned. The men of the Nebraska regiment were paid yesterday, receiving nearly \$8,000 among them.

Key West, Fla., May 28.—A Spanish steamship, thought to be an auxiliary cruiser, was sighted by the United States warships Wilmington and Bancroft, fifteen miles off Key West, last night, and at last accounts it was being chased by the Bancroft.

The ship chased by the Bancroft was a three-masted steamer and apparently a merchantman of large tonnage. It had one smokestack. No doubt was entertained of its being a Spaniard, because when the Bancroft put out its steam away at full speed.

The Wilmington was coming in here for coal, when at about 5:30 last evening, when within twelve and fifteen miles of Key West, it saw the smoke of the steamer and turned in this direction. About the same time the Bancroft came along and asked the Wilmington if it had seen anything of a three-masted steamer which had chased the auxiliary gunboat Eagle. The Wilmington then notified the Bancroft of the three-masted steamer and while doing so a stranger hove in sight. The Bancroft went after it and the vessel headed southwest, with the Bancroft going full speed after it. The chase was a most exciting one when the Wilmington last saw the two vessels. It is presumed that the Spanish ship, observing the Wilmington's military top, mistook it for a battleship and thought it safe to continue scouting trusting to its superior speed for escape, but when the Bancroft appeared the Spaniard was wasting no time in trying to get away. Captain Todd of the Wilmington has no doubt the Bancroft will catch the Spaniard.

A custom house official here when he heard the story said he had seen a ship off Key West last night, adding that it was gone in the morning. Captain Todd is confident the vessel being chased by the Bancroft is a Spanish auxiliary cruiser on scout duty. Wilmington came in from the blockade and reports all quiet there.

New York, May 28.—The Press says: Among the twenty-seven passengers which the British steamer Arrons, chartered by the Ward line, brought here from American Mexican ports were three families of refugees from Havana. With many others they escaped to Vera Cruz on the French steamer Lafayette. Among them are Jose Otero, his wife and five children; Alfredo De La Fret, wife and three children, and Mrs. F. C. Demara.

They said the Lafayette tried to purchase coal, but General Blanco would allow none to be sold. The limited supply now there is being guarded and at night the city is in complete darkness. The electric plant has been shut down, all factories where coal is used as fuel are stopped and the gas and waterworks are forced to get along with as little coal as possible. For this reason water is scarce. When the Lafayette called for Vera Cruz there was a stampede to get out of the city. Fully 15,000 Spaniards and Cubans had obtained passports to leave, but exorbitant prices for passage were demanded and only a part of them could afford to pay the rate demanded.

As it was the Lafayette took 1,200 men, women and children away from Havana, all that she was able to carry. There were thousands left who, although willing to pay the price asked, could not get passage, and they ran about like madmen, offering the fortunate ones twice the amount they paid for their ticket. One passenger paid \$1,400 for himself, wife and two children. Many others paid as high as \$1,000 each, and then they were compelled to sleep on the decks or wherever they could find room to lie down.

### Sighted Torpedo Boat.

NORFOLK, Va., May 28.—The British ship Consoler, Captain Roberts, arrived here from Swansea. Captain Roberts reports that when off the Grand Banks last Tuesday he was approached by two torpedo boats that followed him for some distance and examined his vessel through glasses, finally hurrying away and running at a high speed out of sight. The vessels had no distinguishing marks by which their nationality could be determined, but he surmised they were Spanish.