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Specials like the edition of the Oregon, and wishes to command Irvin W. Smith in regard to building war ships in San Francisco. He has started.

What this country needs more than anything else is a job lot of statesmen and statesmen's sons who are willing to start in as privates.—Norfolk Journal.

ENGLAND and the United States might complicate matters by signing any formal documents, but there is nothing to prevent their shaking hands.—Washington Star.

THURSDAY at the state tournament of sportsmen at Omaha there were ten matches of twenty targets each, the highest average being that of Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, who scored 198 out of a possible 200, with many others close in the race.

DAVID H. MERRICK has been nominated to congress for the fourth consecutive time, and that by the unanimous vote of the nominating convention. Dave has made a very active member, having acquired the ability of getting whatever he starts after.

It is said that Dewey was such a boy for fighting at school, and caused his teachers and his father so much trouble that at last the father lost all patience and calling the youth into his study said: "If you must fight, I'll fix it so that you will hereafter make fighting a business." He secured the boy an appointment as cadet at Annapolis. Was father!

DEBORAH MARRAS, a Salvation army lieutenant, was put under arrest at Omaha last Tuesday for chopping to pieces with an ax several groups of cupids which ornament the Fine Arts building of the exposition. This reminds of six years ago, when Charles Worthington threw a chair through the famous painting, "The Return of Spring," which cost the Western Art association \$10,000.

BRADLEY, the great cartoonist of the Inter Ocean, pictures the situation in the issue of May 27. Uncle Sam carries a huge fan and his grip is marked "The Philippines." Austria, Italy, France and Germany are represented as saying: "Don't lend your money to strangers." Beware of pickpockets. "Beware of the push," etc.—He won't need any assistance, thank you, is the sentiment of the sketch.

THE war has taken precedence of politics for some weeks now, but it is evident that the latter must also have attention. Candidates for United States senator are already being talked of, and among them we note the name of C. J. Greene. Mr. Greene is a talented man, an excellent republican, and would take great pride, doubtless, in serving the people of Nebraska as their representative in the upper house of congress. He has many friends in the state who would be glad to support him.

WAR BRIEFS.

General Lee will be assigned to duty at Tampa. Assistant Secretary of War McElhobbin thinks the time may come when old soldiers will be asked to do garrison work. The Oregon left Jupiter, Florida, today to join the blockade of Havana. The Marietta and the Buffalo are with the Oregon.

The Spanish fleet is in Santiago harbor, and it is said that a single heavy American vessel could hold the harbor's narrow exit.

The president, in addition to the call of April 23, makes a call for 75,000 men. Nebraska's quota is 1,447 who will in all probability be sent to the Philippines.

A special train to the New York Herald from Washington says Spain's flying squadron will fly no longer. Its race is run. Coupled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, its destruction or capture is considered by officials here to be merely a matter of time. Before the harbor lies four armored ironclads of the American navy, ready to give battle to Admiral Cervera's men-of-war the moment they poke their noses out of the channel leading to the sea.

The three transports, which shortly after 5 o'clock departed from San Francisco on a voyage of 6,000 miles, carried 2,500 men, regulars, and Oregon and California volunteers. The fleet is loaded with supplies to last a year, and carries a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila.

The first position of this war was issued today for Mrs. Elsie A. Montfort of Council Bluffs, Ia., mother of Gunnar W. F. Montfort, who was a victim of the Maine explosion, February 15.

Manila beef and horse flesh are selling for \$1.50 a pound. Fish are occurring daily.

The Wapakoneta, a tug with a crew of twenty-eight men, left for the job of cutting cable lines at Bismarck, and even for three hours at night cruised around inside of the harbor. The captain found a dock where more than 3,000 tons of coal were stored.

Derivation now threatens the Spanish and may be an omen with them as it has been with the Cubans, carrying off 200,000 pesos.

Now that the Spanish fleet has been bottled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba the authorities at Washington are making the preparations for the invasion of Cuba. The troops will certainly start for the island this week, and they will be supplied by a powerful fleet of

"Remember the Maine" And keep after Spain.

inmate, which will shell Havana while the attack is being made on the land side. While no definite decision has been reached to attack the Cape Verde fleet in the present sheltered position, navy officers look to that end in order to leave more American vessels free to meet the Cadix squadron, and to carry out the designs of the administration on Cuba and Porto Rico.

MAY 26. The Oregon's twenty-five officers and her crew of 425 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off San Diego Lighthouse at half past six this morning. Throughout the entire trip of sixty-six days there were no cases of serious illness of board.

At Tampa there are now about 15,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers. General Gomez takes occasion by published proclamation to remind each Cuban in service that he now has a country recognized, for which he must fight with all honor and glory. He is now a Cuban soldier and not an insurgent and will respect the rules of civilized warfare. Now we have noble allies who will aid us in our fight for freedom, which has long been deserved and which we can now see will be a reality at no distant day.

Up to date twenty-eight Spanish merchant ships have been captured, valued at \$2,500,000. Of this the government gets 50 per cent, the commanding officer 20 per cent, while the remaining 30 per cent is divided among the crew capturing the prize.

MAY 27. It is reported at Key West on best authority that Admiral Cervera's fleet is no longer at Santiago, having left there Saturday. It is believed that he is preparing to descend on the Atlantic coast. One American fleet is watching for such a move. Cervera's fleet might be able to reach Porto Rico, but cannot reach Cuban ports because of the blockade.

A dispatch from Key West says that a sergeant of artillery on duty at a mortar battery near Fort Taylor was fired upon early this morning by three unknown men, whom he says he knows to be Spaniards. The fire was promptly returned but the men escaped. Sergeant Richards is satisfied that a package which he had contained dynamite with which they intended to destroy the battery.

The big volunteer army at Chickamauga now numbers nearly 45,000 men, and it continues to grow. Beef costs \$2.50 a pound at Manila. Ernest C. Briggs, Co. B, Second Neb., was drowned at 7 o'clock this evening while bathing in Chickamauga creek. His home was St. Paul he was 21 years old.

MILES GOES SOUTH Commander to Conduct the Cuban Invasion.

TROOPS ARE ON THE MOVE. Loaded Transports Are Moving Down Florida Coast.

TO CAPTURE SANTIAGO BY LAND. Such a Move Would Cost Admiral Cervera to Sink Into Complete Destruction.

Such His Ships or Surrender—San Juan, Porto Rico, Is Also to Be Taken Before Week Ends.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, accompanied by the members of his family and his personal and official staff, left at 11 o'clock last night for Tampa, Fla. The party comprising 64 persons, occupied a special train on the Southern railway, consisting of one Pullman sleeping car, one combination baggage and day coach and one baggage car. Secretary and Mrs. Alger were at the Sixth street station to see the party off, as were also about a hundred other persons, friends and relatives of the officers. No demonstration of any kind occurred as the distinguished party took its leave.

General Miles will proceed directly to Tampa, where he will establish temporarily the headquarters of the army. He will direct personally the movements of the troops and the invasion of Cuba.

General Collins and Colonel Hernandez of the Cuban army, were of the party, as were also four privates of the Sixth cavalry, who will act as orderlies, and 11 secretaries and clerks.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

Transports Moving Down the Florida Coast With Thousands of Troops—Will Be Met at Key West by Sampson.

[Copyright, 1900, by New York Journal.] WASHINGTON, May 31.—The movement on Porto Rico and Santiago has already begun. That much was gleaned from the war department yesterday, although a right ownership has been established by Secretary Alger.

General Miles will be in Tampa on Wednesday and will direct the movements of the army in person.

The war department had thirty-two transports fitted with soldiers riding at anchor in Tampa bay last night. Some of them have already been started down the Florida coast toward Key West, where they will join Admiral Sampson's fleet. Such transport con-

ready for embarkation from Florida. Aside from the troops already specified there are the 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and landing bodies of troops on Long Island and in various states. The 70,000 volunteers under the recently issued appeal constitute still another reserve, which, however, is yet to be organized and equipped.

CAPTURE SANTIAGO BY LAND.

A Washington London Correspondent Thinks That Will Be Done. Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, May 31.—Henry Norman's letter in the Chronicle, dated Washington, says a study of the whole situation appears to indicate the capture of Santiago by land. The troops now chafing at Tampa are amply sufficient to accomplish this, and transports now coming to the coast \$5,000 a day are ready to convey them on a few hours' notice.

Santiago cut off by a roadless country and insurgents from the rest of Cuba. It is therefore impossible for Blanco to reinforce it even if he could spare the troops. To capture Santiago would compel Cervera to rush into certain destruction, sink his ships or surrender. The administration, if it chose, could establish the Cuban government safely there.

Such a scheme seems the natural strategical solution of the present combined naval, military and geographical problem and is calculated to bring the war to a conclusion with the least loss of life, which would certainly be involved in the long delay followed by an invasion of Cuba in force.

WATCH FOR FLEET. Authorities Are Suspicious of Cadiz Squadron.

MAY BE HEADED THIS WAY. Junction With Cervera Would Give Dons Prestige.

PAST CRUISES ON THE LOOKOUT. St. Louis Dispatched to Locate Its Whereabouts and Report to Sampson—The Yale and Harvard Likely to Be Believed From Present Duty to Cruise Off Windward.

[Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.] WASHINGTON, May 31.—Is Spain's Cadiz squadron on its way to western waters? This question is one which naval officers in authority are asking each other with some interest. They have taken means to obtain a solution of it by dispatching the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis to ascertain the fleet's whereabouts and cable the result of her search to Washington.

The suspicion entertained by the authorities that the Spanish reserve squadron is bound for western waters has developed from information they received on Friday last announcing the departure of the remnants of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz. The dispatch stated that the ships had ostensibly gone out for target practice, their commanding officers being directed to wait at rendezvous for further instructions as to their subsequent movements.

It is probable that the Yale and the Harvard will be relieved from duty near Santiago de Cuba and resume their stations to the west of the Windward Islands on the lookout for Spanish reinforcements.

So far, the officials know, Spain's available Cadiz force consists of the armored cruiser Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos V, the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII and four torpedo boat destroyers. Shortly before the departure of the naval attaché of the United States, Jeff Madrid, he reported that work was being pushed on the armored cruisers Cardinal Cisneros, Cataluna, Princesa de Asturias and Pedro d'Alvarez, and on the torpedo gun vessels Dona de Molina, Marques de la Victoria and Don Alvaro de Basan.

The officials are absolutely in the dark as to whether these vessels are ready for service, but they believe, for more reasons, they believe, for crushing the Cervera squadron at the earliest practicable moment. It has been known that the armored cruisers were to be ready some time during the summer, and that the torpedo vessels were to be placed in commission during the present month.

With these vessels in commission, Spain will have, even without the Cervera squadron, six armored, and one of which is a battleship, and the other five armored cruisers. The junction of these vessels with Admiral Cervera's forces would make Spain superior to the United States on the sea, at least with respect to the number of armor-plated vessels.

Against her ten armored ships the United States would have but seven, four of which are battleships, one being a second-class battleship, and two armored cruisers. To prevent the possibility of such superiority the authorities propose to crush Admiral Cervera with all possible dispatch.

Volunteer Signal Corps. WASHINGTON, May 31.—General Greeley, chief signal officer, is making arrangements for enlisting the volunteer signal corps authorized by congress. They will be composed of about 90 officers and 900 men and a company is to be assigned to each division of the army. As far as practicable the men will be recruited out of the signal corps of the National Guard of the several states.

Big Decoration Day Receipts. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 31.—President Hickey of the Western Baseball association is advised that the total receipts of Decoration day games played at Cedar Rapids, Parris, Rock Island and Dubuque were \$97,444, the largest on this day in the history of the nation. It will be divided equally among the clubs.

Berry-Leon Fight a Draw. NEW YORK, May 31.—Jimmy Barry and Casper Leon met at the Lenox Athletic club last night for a 10-round contest for the best of the heavyweight of the world, and after fighting 20 rounds which were productive of scientific work Referee Johnny White called a draw.

Government Lease Land. CHATTANOOGA, May 31.—It is announced here that the government has leased 4,000 acres of land near Boyce station on which troops will be encamped. This tract is four miles from Chattanooga in a southerly direction.

THURSTON THE ORATOR

Senator Delivers the Oration at Arlington Cemetery. PRESIDENTIAL PARTY PRESENT.

McKinley Unable to Participate in Gettysburg Memorial Exercises and Sends His Regrets—Impressive Observance of the Day at the Quaker City—Some Volunteer Participants.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In the center field of the "Bivouac of the Dead," the great amphitheater of the National cemetery at Arlington, President McKinley and three members of his cabinet yesterday joined 6,000 other citizens in doing honor to the patriotic dead. The ceremonies were held simultaneously in several parts of the cemetery, but the main ceremonies were in the amphitheater close to the old Lee mansion. There some 2,000 or more people gathered, while on the platform was a distinguished company headed by President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and United States Senator Thurston, the orator of the day.

Just back of them sat Commissioner of Pensions Evans and other officials, the Chinese minister and the Korean minister and part of their legations. Prior to the services there was a procession of members of the Grand Army, the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, ex-soldiers and sailors, and the general public, headed by the Fourth Artillery band, halting for a minute for brief services at the "Tomb of the Unknown," the band meanwhile playing a dirge, and then marching through the grounds, proceeding to the work of decorating the graves. The president and party were very prompt in arriving and soon after they reached the platform the assembly was called to order by Commander John Hendricks of the department of the Potomac G. A. R.

The exercises embraced a number of addresses, poems, singing by a quartet and the customary reading of orders. The feature of the exercises was the address of Senator Thurston, who was introduced as one always ready to lend his aid to the cause of liberty and patriotism. His oration was listened to most attentively by the audience and prolonged applause greeted his reference to the absence of sectionalism and to the presence of Admiral Dewey in the harbor of Manila.

The presidential party left at the conclusion of Senator Thurston's oration, driving almost immediately back to the city. Hon. John C. Chaney, ex-assistant attorney general of the United States, also delivered an oration, in the course of which he predicted that no nation whose motto is "E Pluribus Unum" could long withstand the advancing columns of our military hosts.

Simultaneously with the exercises in the amphitheater, a smaller assemblage gathered at the cemetery porch of the mansion, where the confederate chaplain, Lee, spent most of his life, to attend special naval services at the tomb of Admiral Pender. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama was the speaker of the day, and an address was delivered also by W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the state department.

Memorial Day at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Not since the year of its institution has Memorial day been so impressively observed as that of today. At the Lincoln monument in Fairmount park, services were held by the George G. Meade post, No. 1, after which the post visited the grave of Commander General Meade. An address was delivered by the commander, Cyrus T. Brady. At Laurel Hill cemetery, General Daniel E. Sickles was orator of the day.

Day at Des Moines. DES MOINES, May 31.—The presence of 1,600 members of two regiments of the Iowa National Guard, comprising the troops still remaining in Camp McKinley and four torpedo boat destroyers, shortly before the departure of the naval attaché of the United States, Jeff Madrid, he reported that work was being pushed on the armored cruisers Cardinal Cisneros, Cataluna, Princesa de Asturias and Pedro d'Alvarez, and on the torpedo gun vessels Dona de Molina, Marques de la Victoria and Don Alvaro de Basan.

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CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

That the soldiers of the Continental army—yesterday farmers and artisans—could fight history tells, but in the transition stage the idea of subordination that marks the difference between an army and an armed mob was difficult to grasp by men in whom the idea of personal independence was so strong.

The captain was no better than the private in the village from which both hailed, and it was not strange that the private when ordered by his superior officer to fetch a bucket of water from the spring, should retort: "Get it yourself. I got it yesterday. It's your turn today." This was no insubordination in the view of the rank and file, but merely the assertion of a proper spirit of manliness.

It happened not infrequently during the civil war that the private was a richer man than the officer, as in the case of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, who on several occasions presented a fine horse to some major or colonel too poor to purchase such a mount himself.

There was another soldier of this stamp, known by name, who will know it in Philadelphia. He left a fortune of over \$1,000,000. It fell to his lot one night to be stationed sentinel over a baggage wagon. The weather was cold and wet. This set the sentinel grumbling. After remaining on post for half an hour he called lustily: "Corporal of the guard!"

The corporal came and inquired what was wanted. Koch wished to be relieved for a few minutes, having something to say to the officer in command of the post. His wish was granted, and in a few minutes he stood in the presence of General Macpherson.

"General," said he, "what is the value of that wagon over which I am sentineling?" "How should I know? Was that all you wanted?" responded the general impatiently. "Something approximate," insisted the soldier.

"Oh, well, \$1,000 perhaps." "Very well, General Macpherson," responded the private. "I will write a check for that amount, and then I will go to bed."—"Youth's Companion."

WHAT THE BAND PLAYED.

An Exciting Dinner Table Episode on an Atlantic Liner. An instance of what it calls "transatlantic courtesy" is related by Le Gaslois of Paris. One of the guests of France, a woman who means every word of her name, was returning from New York on one of the German liners. One evening, glancing at the programme of the concert that was to be played at dinner, she saw the announcement of a triumphal march celebrating the German victory of 1871.

"I am sure," she said to a fellow countryman sitting near her, "that this is not intended as a discourtesy to us, but I don't care! I'm too much of a patriot not to express my disapproval of it in my own way when they begin to play this piece. Wait and see."

The captain, having caught the gist of these remarks and noticing the great artist's agitation, glanced at the programme to see what caused it; then, without showing any surprise, he spoke to one of the waiters in a low tone. At the moment when the German triumphal march was due to begin the French singer, who could hardly control her agitation, prepared to leave the table. The first chord was played, the artist arose and stood, pale, agitated, awaiting, while the officers and passengers also got up and smiled sympathetically at her. And the band played "The Marseillaise!"

Many Stories Told of the alertness which senators display in securing well placed seats, but the experience of Mr. Vest is especially worth relating. When in 1883 the civil service law was being discussed, Mr. Pendleton, an Ohio Democrat, and Mr. Dewey had presented bills. By a throw bit of politics the Republicans abandoned their support of the Dawes bill and voted for Mr. Pendleton's measure, their votes, together with those of the Democrats, being sufficient to pass it. As the bill was about to be voted on Mr. Cobden moved that it be changed so as to read, "A bill to retain Republicans in office." As soon as it passed, Mr. Vest fled a claim for Mr. Pendleton's seat. "The author of such a bill," said he, "will never come back to the senate."

Mr. Vest was right, and at the beginning of the next congress he moved into Mr. Pendleton's vacant chair.—Washington Post.

Eggs as Food. Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of an egg is solid nutriment. There is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones, no tough pieces that have to be laid aside, no good egg is made up of 10 parts shell, 90 parts white and yolk. The white of an egg contains 66 per cent water and the yolk 53 per cent. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetables of England are sold so freely, and many of these men are 80 and 90 years old and have been remarkably free from sickness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal matter, which is offensive to some, but does not harden the white or yolk so as to make them difficult to digest. An egg if cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those persons possessed of stout stomachs. Such eggs should be hard-boiled and masticated very finely. An egg spread on toast is fit for a king—if kings deserve better food than anybody else. Fried eggs are much less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only a clean and tender but a delicious morsel. Most people apply the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus which is highly important to be beneficial to those who use their brains much.—New York Ledger.

The mean summer temperature of New York city is about 74 degrees, that of Liverpool about 59 degrees.

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