THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CHANGE IN PROGRAM

Latest Order from Washington Regarding the Nebraska Troops.

ONE REGIMENT GOES TO PHILIPPINES

To Be Started to San Francisco as Soon as Mustered and Equipped.

MAY EVEN FINISH FITTING OUT ON COAST

Governor Requested to Make Immediate Report on Their Condition.

WAR DEPARTMENT EVIDENTLY IN A HURRY

With the Numerous Changes in Orders, Only One Thing Appears Certain, and that is the Men Will See Action Soon.

LINCOLN, May 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Holcomb received the following telegram at an early hour this morning:

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is now desired that one regiment of the infantry of your state as soon as mustered and equipped be sent to San Francisco. Please inform me when it will be possible for your troops to move. If not fully equipped but sufficiently so to travel it may be considered best to have them go and complete equipment, etc., at San Francisco. A detailed statement of the situation as to your troops is requested as soon as it is possible for you to give it. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The governor after receiving the telegram from the secretary of war this morning, at once went out to the camp to see what condition the regiment was in, and to confer with the officers on the matter of an immediate move. The fact that several of the companies were short of men and equipment kept the matter in a state of indecision during the day, although the opinion was general that preparations could be completed for a move on Thursday. The First regiment is much farther advanced both in the matter of recruits and in equipment than is the Second, and the trouble with company M was also holding the latter regiment back, so that it was agreed that the First should be the one to make the move. This led to many applications being made by men who desired to be transferred to companies in the lucky regiment. Two companies in the Second regiment, F of Lincoln and C of Nebraska City, expressed a desire to be transferred into the First regiment. These are two of the strongest and best drilled companies in the camp, and it was believed that they could exchange places with two of the weaker and poorer equipped companies of the First. No such transfer was brought about during the day, however.

The camp was dusty and disagreeable today, but in spite of this there were quite a number of visitors. Many recruits came in during the day, and were mustered in as fast as they could be examined. Representatives from Pawnee City and Aurora were on the grounds each anxious to furnish men to take the place of the Grand Island company, but as neither had their men present nothing definite was done.

Telegram from Strode.

The matter of the rejection of the officers took on a new phase at noon today when Colonel Bischof received a telegram from Congressman Strode, who said that he had just seen the secretary of war and obtained the promise that the mustering officer be instructed to muster in the officers, noting physical defects on the rolls. The mustering officer will make no move until such official order is received, but the telegram is causing no little excitement among both the rejected and the promoted officers.

A storm has been raised in the First regiment over the rejection of Chaplain Davis and the appointment in his place of James Mailley, the politician preacher, who was chaplain of the house in the last legislature. A protest has been framed and signed by the officers of the regiment objecting to Mailley on account of his unministerial character and asking for the retention of Davis as chaplain of the regiment.

The protest of the officers and men against Rev. Mailley seemed to have no effect, as the newly appointed chaplain was handed his commission shortly after noon.

The trouble with Company M culminated at noon in Captain Roeder handing in his resignation, which was accepted. A large number of the men refused to enlist without their officers, and preparations were at once made to muster them out of the guard. Captain Roeder was instructed to turn the property of the company over to Major Decker, who in turn is instructed to recruit the company to its full strength. Major Decker is one of the officers rejected by the medical board, but he is still considered to be in the guard. It is expected that about thirty members of Company M will go in and form the neucleus for the reorganized company. Pawnee City offers to furnish the balance of the men and it is likely the offer will be accepted as the organizer of the Pawnee squad is here looking after the matter.

It is evident now that the governor will pay no attention to the Strode telegram, which was received from Washington this morning, but will go ahead and issue the commissions of the newly appointed officers.

Captain Roeder's Resignation.

The letter of resignation of Captain Roeder was as follows:

CAMP ALVIN SAUNDERS, May 11.—P. H. Barry, Adjutant General Nebraska National Guard: I have the honor to inform you that on account of the rejection of First Lieutenant D. C. Derringer and Second Lieutenant O. A. Abbott, jr., of this company, I feel that I cannot in justice to myself and these officers remain in command, and therefore respectfully tender you my resignation. Very respectfully,

GEORGE ROEDER,
Captain Commanding Company M, Second Regiment.

When Major Decker took charge of the company from Grand Island he at once proceeded to collect and receipt for the property belonging to the state, giving receipts to Captain Roeder. After the guns, cartridge belts and other equipment were stacked up Major Decker made an address to the men, saying that it was his purpose, acting under the orders of the adjutant general of the National Guard, to recruit the company to its full strength. He would like to have all of the present members of the company stay in. As for the officers he did not know what the governor would do and could make no promises. He then had the men lined up and asked all who desired to remain and muster in with the company to step forward from the rank. Not a man moved and there was a hearty cheer from the Grand Island boys, in which the University Cadet members and new recruits of the company feebly joined.

After a New Company M.

The company was dismissed and notified that the members could have their discharges as soon as possible. Notice was also issued that recruits were wanted and that a new company M would be organized. The recruiting officer remained at the company headquarters the balance of the afternoon, but no recruits offered themselves. A number of the members of the old company are anxious to stay in the army and say they will enlist in other companies as soon as they can get their discharges from company M. A majority of the Grand Island men are so sore because of the loss of their officers and so tired of camp life that they will take their discharges and go home.

Captain Roeder was respected and admired by the officers and men of the camp and had perfect control of his company. His fitness for a responsible position was recognized when the troops first went into camp, which led to his being offered the position as surgeon of the regiment. The offer was a tempting one, but he declined because of the pledge made at Grand Island that the officers of the company would stay with the men. It was in consideration of this pledge that many of the younger boys of the company were allowed to go. Captain Roeder declined the promotion and when the members of the company learned yesterday that their lieutenants had been rejected they concluded that in a test of their loyalty as between their officers and their government they would stay with their officers and ask to be mustered out.

Muddle Still Unsettled.

The muddle over the mustering of the Grand Island company remains unsettled tonight. The adjutant general has notified the members of the company that unless they reconsider their action tomorrow morning a company from some other town, probably from Stromsburg, will be brought here to fill the vacant place. In the meantime citizens from Grand Island are here this evening advising their boys that it will be very embarrassing to have them come home now. They say the sentiment in Grand Island is that the boys have shown an unselfish devotion to their officers, but that the action is bad from a military standpoint. This is causing many of the boys to waver and there is a hope that the matter may be adjusted satisfactorily. There is also a hope that an order will come from the War department before morning instructing the mustering officer to accept the officers of the state guard. Just what the governor could do about his new appointments in that event is not known, but some who are close to him say that he will disregard the order and stand firm for his newly appointed officers. None of the members of the Grand Island company have yet received their discharges, they being held back in the hopes of an early adjustment of the trouble.

In answer to the telegram received from the War department this morning the governor tonight sent the following message:

LINCOLN, May 11.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Referring to your telegram of 9th and 10th regarding Nebraska troops and equipment, there are now mustered in twelve companies in the First regiment, about 900 men, Colonel Bratt commanding; eleven companies of Second regiment, Colonel Bills commanding. All equipment of the Nebraska National Guard turned over with companies. The equipments for about 1,600 proportioned between two regiments. First regiment now prepared to travel. Further equipment required before active service. Balance of equipments can be furnished at San Francisco. Lieutenant Stotsenburg has made requisitions for equipments yet required. Advise when regiment will be ordered away.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor.

The expectation is that a message will be received from the secretary of war in the morning calling for the immediate departure of the First Nebraska for San Francisco and that the regiment will leave here before Saturday night.

Roster of Commissioned Officers.

A general order was issued by the adjutant general tonight giving the roster of the commissioned officers of the companies of the First regiment, Nebraska volunteer infantry, as follows:

Company A—Captain, George F. Holdeman; first lieutenant, Fred M. Yale; second lieutenant, Daniel Corcoran.

Company B—Captain, Harry B. Oury; first lieutenant, John T. Smith; second lieutenant, Joseph A. Storch.

Company C—Captain, Arthur H. Hollingsworth; first lieutenant, Harry L. Archer; second lieutenant, Warren R. McLaughlin.

Company D—Captain, Martin Herpolsheimer; first lieutenant, P. James Cosgrave; second lieutenant, Phil W. Russell.

Company E—Captain, John F. Zeilinger; first lieutenant, Frank B. Naracong; second lieutenant, George W. Burr.

Company F—Captain, Charles A. Vickers; first lieutenant, Fred Gregner; second lieutenant, Jacob Henderson.

Company G—Captain, Fred A. Williams; first lieutenant, Fred H. Ough; second lieutenant, Burton Fisher.

Company H—Captain, not commissioned; first lieutenant, William K. Moore; second lieutenant, Alexander Van Valin.

Company I—Captain, William E. Stockham; first lieutenant, Chris Hansen; second lieutenant, Andrew T. Smith.

Company K—Captain, Julius N. Killian; first lieutenant, Charles W. Jens; second lieutenant, E. O. Weber.

Company L—Captain, Wallace Taylor; first lieutenant, Lee Forby; second lieutenant, C. M. Richards.

Company M—Captain, John G. Painter; first lieutenant, V. Claris Talbot; second lieutenant, Charles T. Orr.

The list of regimental officers in the order is the same as published in The Bee this morning.

The following order is also issued tonight:

General Orders No. 16½, Adjutant General's Office, Lincoln, Neb., May 11, 1898:

No. 1. The following named officers having reported for duty in compliance with general orders No. 7 for the purpose of being mustered into the United States volunteer service, and upon examination having been found to be physically incapacitated, they are therefore relieved from further duty with their respective commands: Major William Decker, Second Lieutenant Charles S. Stroman, Colonel William Bischoff, jr., First Lieutenant D. D. Derringer, Second Lieutenant Albert P. Cone, Second Lieutenant George A. West, First Lieutenant C. M. Ring, Second Lieutenant C. Shumate, Major T. S. Williams, Captain C. F. Collins, Second Lieutenant O. A. Abbott, jr., Major Conrad F. Scharmann, First Lieutenant Bert Royce, Captain Daniel S. Davis, chaplain.

No. 2. The governor desires to express his lively appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and patriotism evinced by the prompt response to the call to arms and sincerely regrets the conditions which prevents you from serving the government as a Nebraska volunteer officer under the president's call. By command of the commander-in-chief.

P. H. BARRY,
Adjutant General.

First Regiment Notes.

Company M is indulging in extras in the shape of two cases of measles.

Company B, Fullerton, needs six more men to make the required number.

Company H, Nelson, is short thirteen men and has telegraphed home for recruits.

Three dagoes sold the Geneva boys some very stale bananas yesterday, and the boys got even by tossing the venders in blankets.

Captain Collins of company I was the only captain who failed to pass the physical examination. It is expected that a man from the Thurston Rifles will be appointed.

Second Regiment Notes.

Lincoln Light Infantry is now full, the last men being mustered in today.

Mrs. Tom Astell, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Stewart, Miss Rebecca Fulmer, R. Fulmer

(Continued on Third Page.)

BEGIN MOVING TOWARD CUBA

Aggressive Operations on a Big Scale Are Started Under Way.

MILES LEAVES FOR TAMPA THIS EVENING

Orders for an Immense Quantity of Rations Are Given Out, Indicating the Extent of the Preparations Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The army movement on Cuba is now fairly launched, and today's news developed a concerted effort all along the line to begin aggressive operations on a big scale for the ejectment of the Spanish troops and government from the Pearl of the Antilles.

An order given this afternoon by the War department for the purchase of 5,000,000 rations is an earnestness of the scale on which preparations are making for invasion of Spain's territory. Of this vast quantity one-fourth is to go to the Philippines, by way of San Francisco, and the balance to Cuba.

For some reason that was not discoverable there appeared to be a temporary check in the practical working out of the plans of the War department for this Cuban movement. After everything had been made ready for the departure last night, General Miles was detained, and for a time today the rather gloomy prospect of an indefinite postponement of the first military expedition was presented. Later on, however, the obstacle, whatever it was, was removed, and it was again announced that the commanding general with a numerous staff would leave Washington tomorrow directly for Tampa.

The department has made a great many changes in the original program laid down for the concentration of troops, and as indicated in these dispatches yesterday, many bodies of volunteers that were originally slated for one of the great concentration camps have found themselves suddenly under orders to proceed direct to southern points, so that soon volunteers from the east and middle west will be moving swiftly to Florida and the gulf, while from the far west the cars will be carrying troops to San Francisco.

Today's news in connection with the renewal of General Miles' orders to Tampa is pretty substantial evidence of a very early movement of troops in strong force to Cuba, while the Philippine program, of course, has been definitely fixed for some days.

Contrary to expectations the day passed at the Navy department without news from Admiral Sampson. Notwithstanding what appears to be confirmatory newspaper advices relative to the presence of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet at Cadiz, the Navy department officials are beginning to entertain strong doubt of the accuracy of the report.

Doubts as to Spanish Fleet.

It was not possible, during the course of the day, to obtain anything like an official confirmation of the report received yesterday, but this is not to be wondered at in view of the success which the Spanish government has so far met with in keeping secret the movements of its naval ships.

Until news comes from Admiral Sampson of his doings in and around Porto Rico it cannot be said definitely what program shall be decided on as regards that island.

It has been suggested that some of the troops now being hurried so rapidly to the gulf coast may be intended to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in the reduction of the fortifications at San Juan de Porto Rico and the subsequent occupation of the island.

It is felt that the admiral will be in a rather disagreeable plight, supposing even that he managed to reduce the forts with his fleet, if he were obliged to remain there in occupation of the place, for lack of troops, when he might otherwise be urgently needed either on the Cuban coast or somewhere in the Atlantic to meet the Spanish fleet.

An evidence of the wisdom of having the troops' transports near at hand in such cases is shown by the predicament Admiral Dewey is believed to be in at Manila, where, for lack of troops, he is unable to occupy the town and prevent the atrocities which the insurgents are capable of working upon their helpless Spanish foes.

The revival of doubts as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron caused a reign of anxiety as to the Oregon. The ship was at Bahia at last accounts, and it is believed to have started a day or two ago up the Brazilian coast to join Sampson's squadron in the West Indies. It will have to make a run of 3,000 miles, which will occupy the Oregon about ten days only, as it is in fine fettle and averaged thirteen knots an hour on the long run around from San Francisco.

However, it is believed that Admiral Sampson is as well informed as anyone in Washington as to the conditions existing in the West Indies, and he will doubtless do whatever is necessary in his judgment to safeguard the ship in its run up the coast.

Courier Comes from Cuba.

The courier who is on his way here with letters from General Gomez to President Palma of the Cuban delegation has stopped at Tampa and will not reach here for a day or two. General Nunez of the Cuban army, after conferring with the Cuban authorities here and with General Miles, left for Tampa last night.

Although the courier will bring detailed advices from Gomez, the Cuban officials here are well informed on the general status of the Cuban forces in the field, and this subject has been gone over fully with the War department officials.

In a general way it is stated that entire harmony exists between the Cuban authorities and the War department officials as to the resources and effective fighting force of General Gomez and General Garcia. The Cuban authorities are ready and willing to have the fullest co-operation by the United States troops on Cuban soil, and it is said there is no ground for reports that General Gomez desires to act single handed in securing Cuban independence.

Naturally, it is said in high Cuban quarters, General Gomez feels some pride in having sustained a war for the last three years single handed against the organized forces of Spain and doubtless believes that in time he could achieve a complete victory. But, it is said, he is fully alive to the fact that this would take time and a large increase in arms, ammunition and medicine at his disposal. In the meantime he has exercised only a prudential course in pointing out the climatic dangers of sending a large United States force into Cuba.

Concerning the strength of the Cuban forces in the field, the Cuban representatives here say that at present advices fully bear out all that the Cuban authorities have claimed, namely, that there are in all about 40,000 men either under arms or ready to take up arms as soon as guns and ammunition are at hand. Of this number it is said that about 15,000 lack arms and equipment, leaving about 25,000 now in the field and reasonably equipped, although additional ammunition and supplies would be most advantageous to these latter.

This 25,000 does not exist in any one camp, or in the usual sense of organized military operations. On the contrary Cuban officials say their forces have adopted the tactics essential to a fight against heavy odds, and have scattered their forces into small groups over an area of 3,000 square miles. These small groups are best able to carry on a guerilla warfare which diverts Spanish attention to every part of the island.

The immediate command of Gomez is said to number 3,000 men, and is located in the rich Santa Clara district. Some distance away, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, are the forces of General Garcia, the several bands of which are said to aggregate 15,000 men. The distance of Garcia from Gomez is said to make a juncture between them impracticable, as there are no means of speedy communication.

It is expected that Lieutenant Rowan, the United States officer who made a daring and successful landing in Cuba and proceeded inland to General Garcia's camp, will arrive at Key West tomorrow. This doubtless will afford the authorities here much more data on the situation of the insurgents.

It is understood that Lieutenant Rowan already has stated, whether by report or otherwise is not known, that the Cubans in General Garcia's district occupy a number of towns vacated by the Spanish and that the Cuban administration of these towns is in the hands of "fine men."

This last expression gives special satisfaction to Cubans here. They are hopeful that President Masso will remain in the western provinces and be ready to come with his cabinet to the first large seaport city that is occupied and there set up the civil administration of the republic of Cuba.

It has been understood that he intended to move his headquarters to the eastern end of the island, where military operations are not likely to occur, but this plan is likely to be changed, so as to keep him near the points of probable occupation in the west.

Set Foot on Cuban Soil.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A Key West special says that information has reached that place of the landing within fifty miles of Havana of the expedition under command of Captain Dorst, Fourth cavalry, which left Tampa yesterday on board the transport Gussie.

TAMPA BAY, Fla., May 11.—Everything possible is being done to facilitate the work of loading the transports at Port Tampa with ammunition and supplies for the expedition. All last night and all of today hundreds of men were kept busy unloading the war material from the freight cars and carefully stowing it away in the transports. This part of the work will be practically concluded by tomorrow night and the ships in the slip will drop anchor in the bay to make room for other transports. The Orizaba is expected up from Quarantine tomorrow. This is one of the largest transports engaged by the government, and will be used for carrying infantry. A number of Hotchkiss quick-firing and Gatling guns were loaded on the Florida today. The big siege guns, four of which have arrived here, have not yet been unloaded from the cars. They will be loaded on some of the larger vessels, probably the Alamo or Orizaba.

Lieutenant J. D. Miley of General Shafter's staff, who was sent to Washington Saturday with the reports of Captain Dorst and Lieutenant Colonel Lawton and the plans for the Cuban campaign, returned today bearing with him a big bundle of maps and documents and immediately reported to General Shafter. It is now believed that the two Cuban regiments will accompany the regular troops to Cuba. They have all been armed with Springfield rifles and under almost incessant drilling, are rapidly being pounded into shape.

MOBILE, May 11.—In the camps of the regulars and volunteers all is quiet. No orders to move have been received at either camp, although the officers are looking for the same at any moment, and are ready to go to the front promptly. With the regulars and state troops combined, there are 5,000 men encamped here.

TAMPA, May 11.—There is good reason to believe that inside of twenty-four hours another expedition, with the same purpose and destination as that of the Gussie, which left here yesterday, loaded with provisions and ammunition and supplies for the Cuban insurgents, will ship from Port Tampa.

The Florida, one of the Plant line boats chartered by the government for use as a transport, has taken on a large cargo of Springfield rifles and ammunition, and the stalls for horses and mules have been completed. The boat is lying at the dock with full steam up, and no one is allowed on board.

General Wade went out to the port today and held a long conference with Superintendent Fitzgerald of the Plant line of steamers, and it is believed that orders were given to have the boat ready for sailing at a moment's notice.

MILES GOES SOUTH TODAY

Commander of the Army Will Personally Supervise the Transportation of Troops to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A final decision has been reached by General Miles, commanding the army, to leave Washington for Tampa, Fla., tomorrow night. The special orders on this subject have been issued, and provide that the general and his staff and other officers who accompany him shall proceed to Tampa and other points that may be designated "for temporary duty."

The following named officers will accompany the general: Captain Francis Michner, Captain D. P. More, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Gilmore, Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge and Brigadier General John I. Rodgers of the volunteer army; Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Wagner, chief of the military information division of the War department; Major Henry B. Osgood, commissary; Major Eli L. Huggins, Captain Seaburn, Captain Hugh L. Scott and First Lieutenant Edward Anderson.

Colonel Wagner will have charge of the bureau of military intelligence while the army is in the field. He will be assisted in his work by Lieutenant Anderson, who is at present in his office, and other officers in the field will be detailed as the work of the bureau increases.

General Miles will have his headquarters in the field, and a great mass of papers, charts and other data of a military character have been packed ready for shipment to Tampa.

Start for San Francisco.

TACOMA, Wash., May 11.—Amid martial music, flying flags, waving handkerchiefs the First battalion, Washington state volunteers, marched from its camp south of this city through the principal streets this morning, and embarked on the steamship Senator for San Francisco. Thousands of people lined the sidewalks to bid goodby to the departing soldiers. The remaining battalions will leave Friday and Sunday.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 11.—The First battalion of the Oregon volunteers left for San Francisco on a special over the Southern Pacific at 5:30 this afternoon. A crowd of 25,000 people, including about 9,000 school children, assembled along Sixth and Park streets to bid goodby to the volunteers.

Favor the United States.

RIO JANEIRO (via Galveston), May 11.—A faction of the radical party is taking steps to officially declare themselves in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the United States and the independence of Cuba.

WHERE IS SPAIN'S FLEET

Minister of Marine Denies that it Has Returned to Cadiz.

SAYS IT IS WHERE IT OUGHT TO BE

Just Where that is is the Question that is Puzzling the Brains of Many on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

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LONDON, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Madrid dispatch says: Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, denies the story published that the Cape Verde squadron has returned to Cadiz. He affirms that this fleet is now at the present moment where it ought to be, according to instructions given it. As the papers are prohibited from publishing any news about naval movements it is difficult to ascertain the truth of conflicting statements.

Though some doubt is expressed here whether the Cape Verde squadron has really returned to Cadiz in view of the fact that the report was issued just about the time when the squadron was due in the West Indies and steaming slowly to economize coal, that is an opinion not generally held. Today I asked Sir Donald Currie, chairman of the Castle line of South Africa steamers, which call regularly at the Canaries and Cape Verde, whether any of his incoming steamers had reported having sighted the squadron. He said:

"No. For my part I believe, however, that the squadron has returned to Spain, as the Spanish government has been unable to surmount the coaling difficulty attendant on dispatching ships across the Atlantic. They could not engage the United States fleet on arriving at the other side if they had exhausted a good part of their coal, as their hulls would stand so high out of the water their unarmored parts would be dangerously exposed."

Asked his opinion of the fortifications of the Canaries, with which he is personally familiar, he replied: "They have been hurriedly patching them up lately, but they are very poor fortifications at the best. I don't think they could withstand an attack from a strong fleet."

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice said: "I doubt whether the Spanish fleet will be sent across the Atlantic at all and the United States can now, if it chooses, repeat the exploit of Drake, called "Singeing the Spaniards' beard." But the United States is not likely to carry war into European waters, its object being only to liberate Cuba. Besides, it would excite European susceptibility to give those powers friendly to Spain a pretext for active intervention. It looks now as if Spain has abandoned Cuba."

Spain Wants to Quit.

This is the prevalent opinion in political and diplomatic circles here. In fact it has been suggested that Spain will, before long, find means of proposing indirectly to Washington to surrender Cuba on condition that it retires from the Philippines. It is also rumored in well informed circles here that Queen Victoria has personally appealed to the queen regent to sue for peace on the ground that the longer war continued the longer her son's prospects would be jeopardized. The general feeling here is that a continuance of the war by Spain would be nothing short of criminal lunacy, but it is clearly understood that the European powers will not intervene unless invited by Spain on conditions acceptable to the United States.

Little importance is attached to the Globe Cadiz dispatch, dated Friday, stating that a reserve squadron was to sail thence today. The Globe, which is strongly pro-Spanish, has been laboriously trying to keep up the belief that Spain has not only the means for fighting, but will be more than a match for the United States fleet when it starts. The latest authentic advices from Cadiz declared that the Carlos V would not be ready for sea for some weeks. The mere fact that the Globe's dispatch is passed by the censor affects its reliability.

The Spanish war ship blown up in the straits of Gibraltar is believed to be the heavily armored destroyer Destructor, which has four funnels, as described. It has been cruising in the straits between Tariffa and Ceuta with two torpedo boats and the cruiser Giralda. The Destructor was a very formidable craft, its class being a twenty-six-knot boat, with two torpedo tubes and a complement of about fifty officers and men.

Though the kaiser undoubtedly views the United States' conquest of the Philippines with profound jealousy and dislike the notion is not credited here that he intends to embroil himself in the struggle on that account. The German claims for losses owing to the bombardment will as usual be pitched on the highest scale and the government will press them determinedly. That is the fixed policy of the German government to defend and promote German commercial interests everywhere. The reports that large shipments by English firms of Welsh steam coal and munitions of war to neutral ports where transshipped for Spain have excited much discussion as to their legality in political circles. To set the matter at rest Sir Edward Gourley will ask Attorney General Webster in the House of Commons today whether "under the foreign enlistment act British subjects can convey contraband of war to neutral ports, its ultimate destination being for the use of belligerents, and whether such cargoes can be cleared by the customs or legal merchandise; whether considerable quantities of coal are being exported from England for Spain, and if it should be transshipped for use on Spanish war ships will it be a breach of England's declaration of neutrality?"

Germany is Disgusted.

BERLIN, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz disgusts the Germans, who expected a great account of it against Sampson in the vicinity of Porto Rico. Tonight's papers indulge in the bitterest invective against Spain, which has completely relinquished its West Indian possessions without a blow. It is generally recognized that the return of the fleet will be followed in Spain by a popular upheaval, which will seal the doom of the Alphonsist dynasty. Friends of Don Carlos say that he himself is absolutely certain of the throne. The gravest news is expected here hourly from Madrid.

The Daily Chronicle says three private telegrams from different persons at Cadiz reached the official quarter of London yesterday with reference to the Spanish fleet. All these telegrams stated specifically that a certain number of cruisers with torpedo boats were in the vicinity of Cadiz. Each telegram gave the same number of cruisers and torpedo boats, but none gave the names of the vessels. If any doubt had remained as to the return of the Spanish fleet to the Spanish coast these messages were regarded as sufficient to put the matter beyond doubt.

Protests Against Sulphur Shipments.

MONTREAL, May 11.—It is announced here that the ex-minister of Spain to the United States, Senor Polo de Bernabe, has prevailed on the Spanish consul general to Canada, Senor Bonila de Martel, to protest to the British government against the further shipment of sulphur to the United States by way of Canada. Twelve thousand tons of sulphur are at present on the way to Canada to be reshipped to the United States.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska:
Generally Fair; Northerly Winds.

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1 Destination of [illegible]aska Troops.
Movement Tow[illegible] Cuba Begins.
Whereabouts [illegible]ish Fleet.
Spain in a Ba[illegible].
2 Relief is Sent [illegible]ewey.
Spain's Ships [illegible]o Be at Cadiz.
Bread Very S[illegible]t Madrid.
Revolution T[illegible]ns Italy.
3 Nebraska Nev[illegible]
Nebraska We[illegible] Crop Bulletin.
Movement of [illegible]aska Troops.
4 Editorial an[illegible]ment.
5 Exposition V[illegible]en Very Busy.
Cash Prizes [illegible]attle Exhibits.
Union Pacific Receivership End.
Railroads in a Stew.
6 Council Bluffs Local Matters.
Iowa News and Comment.
7 Sporting Events of a Day.
8 Mission Work in Sierra Leone.
9 Something About the Philippines.
Wisconsin Editors Visit Omaha.
Testimony in the Oerter Case.
11 Commercial and Financial News.
12 Value of Flags on War Ships.
Tricks with Common Gas.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	57	1 p. m.	65
6 a. m.	55	2 p. m.	66
7 a. m.	54	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	58	4 p. m.	67
9 a. m.	62	5 p. m.	62
10 a. m.	64	6 p. m.	61
11 a. m.	64	7 p. m.	61
12 m.	67	8 p. m.	59
		9 p. m.	58

TAKE UP MARCH FOR CUBA

Key West Guards Sail Away for Tampa and Are Given a Great Send-Off.

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KEY WEST, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—To the strains of "The Red, White and Blue," the Key West guards marched down Duval street today, boarded the steamer Mascotte and sailed away for Tampa, Cuba and war.

Months of turmoil as a war news center had wrought up Key West to an excitement that made the departure of a battalion of its militia to fight Spain one wild shout. The Key West guards are the oldest military organization in the state. They number about eighty stalwart Key Westers, have, been born and reared in this tropical climate of Cuba. There are several Cubans or men of Cuban descent among the Key West guards. The fact that they were starting out for a war for the liberty of their mother country brought every Cuban in Key West into the streets to yell "Viva Cuba Libre!" as the procession passed.

When the procession reached the Key West hotel, Judge W. H. Harris stepped down from the piazza, holding a large silk American flag. While the Guards presented arms Judge Harris lifted his hat and said: "This flag has never known defeat. You live nearer the Spanish lines than any other soldiers in the United States. I hope you will carry this flag across there. May God bless you and bring you all safe home again after the victory."

After Captain Forshay had responded for the battalion the march was resumed toward the Mascotte.

The perishable cargoes of the captured prizes are being sold at auction every afternoon on Taylor's wharf. The ships themselves and the more valuable part of the cargoes cannot be sold until after Judge Locke of Jacksonville has ordered it. Judge Locke is daily expected here, but meanwhile the prizes with rich cargoes lie surging at their anchors. On board the Panama more than fifty passengers are held prisoners. None of them have been allowed to speak to any one but government officers for more than three weeks. This afternoon potatoes from the Argonauta were sold. It was an odd sight. An old negro at the end of the wharf swung a big brass dinner bell to let Key West know when the auction began. The potatoes are of the small, mealy kind grown in Cuba, a fact that brought as many Cubans as Americans to the auction and made Spanish the official language of the auction.

The ambulance steamer Solace arrived in Key West today. Its crew officers and medical staff number ninety-one men, not enough for the work that the Solace is to do, so navy officers here are saying. The completeness of detail in fitting the Solace for active service in carrying wounded soldiers to a hospital after a naval battle is simply marvelous. No navy in the world has ever before attempted anything like it. The need of such a ship is more apparent as it lies in the harbor in the midst of a fleet of modern men-of-war steel ships with compartments where there is absolutely no room for caring for the sick and wounded. The Solace is in command of Andrew Dunlap. D. C. F. Stokes of New York has charge of the medical staff and Dr. T. H. Streets is his assistant.

With the Blockading Fleet.

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ON BOARD THE TRITON, OFF MORRO CASTLE, 7 p. m. Tuesday (via Key West, May 11.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—All is quiet. The blockade is rigidly maintained. Cruisers are doing duty tonight in a howling gale. The searchlight from Morro flashed upon the men-of-war incessantly, as if the garrison feared a night attack. Constant inquiry is made concerning Sampson. The utmost enthusiasm prevails on the squadron as to his mission and all officers and men envy him his opportunity, imagining he will meet the Spanish fleet and dish them up a la Dewey. The war ships all behaved splendidly in the storm. Despite the weather several sent boats alongside the Triton for news of Sampson and with mail for the mainland.

Protest Against Danish Vessel.

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ST. THOMAS, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram).—The Spanish cruiser Isabella brought an official protest to the governor of St. Thomas today against the presence in Porto Rican waters of the Danish vessel Tyr, which has been used as a newspaper dispatch boat. The commander threatened the seizure of the Tyr on sight. This is regarded here as the work of spies. The captain of the Tyr has become frightened by the warning and says he will not attempt to join the United States fleet.

Will Congratulate Dewey.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Singapore says:

"The Philippine refugees here are preparing a congratulatory address to Rear Admiral Dewey. They also express a desire for the establishment of a native government with American protection. They deprecate the restoration of the Philippines to Spain or the transfer of the islands to any continental government."

SPAIN IN A BAD WAY

Torn with Internal Dissensions and Threatened with Annihilation.

WEYLER POSES AS AN OBSTRUCTIONIST

Joins with Carlists and Others to Harass Sagasta Ministry.

ENDEAVORS TO STIR UP DISCONTENT

Political Explosion May Follow and He Get a Dictatorship.

PROSPECT OF TROUBLE PLEASES CARLISTS

Court of Spain and the Ministry Make Another Effort to Induce the European Powers to Intervene.

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MADRID, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Extreme parties, Carlists, republicans, Robledo, Weyler and other obstructionists have adopted a new line of conduct in presenting amendments to the bill providing ways and means for the war and to every financial project of the cabinet. They are obstructing the vote of the bill for indemnity and oppose the Cuban home rule policy of the liberal cabinet, their object being to prolong a parliamentary deadlock whilst socialist and popular agitations and discontent increase throughout the whole kingdom. They hope to create a dangerous state of atmosphere, which any fresh reverses in the West Indies or Manila might fire a train and cause a political explosion, in which Weyler and Robledo expect military political dictatorships and the republicans a revolution, whilst the Carlists laugh in their sleeves and chuckle at the prospect of a civil war.

The court of Spain and the Madrid government have separately explored the dispositions of European courts and governments with regard to the assistance that each would give Spain during or at the close of its struggle with the United States. Austria is naturally the most willing to take the lead in any action favorable to Spain, but Germany, though likely to sympathize on principle with the regent doesn't care to pick a quarrel with the United States. France and Russia are most enthusiastic in their expressions of sympathy and assurances of readiness to step in at any moment when the other powers consider mediation feasible. All continental governments affect to cast upon England the entire responsibility for their inaction and charge it with playing into the hands of America. The Spanish government cannot yet, for reasons of Spanish home politics, agree with even the most friendly European powers because they have intimated that they could only interfere to mitigate the consequences of Spain's unequal struggle with a far superior enemy. Therefore they could not mediate unless the Spanish government and people had made up their minds to make the inevitable though painful sacrifices of their sovereignty and territory in the West Indies after their naval and military efforts had sufficiently vindicated the honor and dignity of Spain.

LONDON, May 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Standard's Berlin dispatch says Count Costina, chief of the Carlists in New York, told the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung there before his departure that Don Carlos thinks his accession to the throne certain because he has reason to count on French and Russian support, that all Carlists in America would return to Spain in a few days, that Don Carlos could quickly conclude honorable peace with America and had immense means at his disposal in case it was necessary to continue the war.

WILL NOT CEDE TERRITORY

Treaty Between San Domingo and Hayti Prevents Our Acquiring a Coaling Station on Island.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 5.—(Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Aside from the traditional policy of the Haytien nation, dating from 1816, excluding aliens from the holding of real property, and the strong sentiment which still exists in support of it among the ignorant majority of the population, there is a practical obstacle of no small importance to the acquisition by the United States of a title in fee simple to a coaling station anywhere on the shores of the island.

This is the secret treaty between Hayti and San Domingo, in which each republic pledges itself never to cede to any extraneous power any portion of its territory, for whatever purpose or use it may be desired.

American ministers to the twin republics have discovered that that treaty is a more serious impediment to the progress of any negotiations looking to the acquisition of The Mole St. Nicholas or Samana bay than the sentiment of the people.

A double commission to treat in both capitals at once, with the object of bringing the two governments to a joint convention in favor of the requirements of the United States, might be successful where separate negotiations would fail.

There is ground for belief that both the administrations of Hayti and of San Domingo are now more cordially disposed toward America than for some time past, and the cause of this fact is largely to be found in the decisive step which the United States has taken to insure the freedom and self-government of Cuba.

Popular sympathy among the Haytiens and the Dominicans is almost wholly with the Cubans and there has even been some talk of raising a native battalion to be joined by the American army of invasion.

SPAIN WILL PROSECUTE THE WAR.

Senor Sagasta Makes This Assurance to the Cortes.

MADRID, May 11.—9:30 p. m.—In the chamber tonight Senor Sagasta replied to Senor Salmeron's attack on the present regime, stating that the state of anarchy which existed in Spain during the short lived republican regime under Salmeron made Spain the laughing stock of the world.

The premier defended the policy of the government in "doing its utmost to avoid war, while the Yankees were playing a foul game." He repeated his appeal for union, adding that whoever sowed discord was not a patriot.

He concluded his speech by declaring that the government would vigorously prosecute the war.

Polo Declines Social Attention.

MONTREAL, May 11.—Senor Polo and his party have decl