

GATES OPEN SUNDAY

Board of Directors Settles the Much Mooted Exposition Question.

RESTRICTION PLACED ON SALE OF LIQUOR

Buildings to Be Open Seven Days a Week During the Summer.

LONG DEBATE OVER THE PROPOSITION

Sentiments of the Advocates of Both Sides Freely Expressed.

FINAL VOTE IS CONSIDERED DECISIVE

Two-Thirds of the Attendance Goes On Record in Favor of Non-Closing as Regards Any Part of the Great Fair.

Resolved, That the exposition grounds and buildings be kept open on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. and conducted in the same manner as on week days, except that the sale of liquor be not permitted; that certain rules be given and that religious services be held in the Auditorium on Sunday afternoons.

By adopting the above resolution by a vote of 24 to 12 the board of directors of the exposition yesterday afternoon solved the mooted question of keeping the exposition open on Sunday in accordance with the demands of the taking class who are employed during the week or closing it up on Sunday in compliance with the demands of the ultra-religious element. The debate on the question was long and serious and amendments and substitutes were offered in profusion. The resolution finally adopted being generally regarded as a compromise of the two extremes.

The meeting lasted nearly three hours, the only other business transacted being the adoption of a report of the executive committee defining the duties of the newly appointed general manager of the exposition and abolishing the position of general superintendent of the exposition, changing the title of Mr. Foster to that of superintendent of the Buildings and Grounds department and increasing his salary from \$200 per month to \$300. This resolution was reported by a majority of the executive committee, Manager Rosewater submitting a resolution contrary to it, providing for the consolidation of the office of general superintendent and general manager and placing Mr. Foster in full charge as general manager. The last resolution was defeated.

The meeting of the board was held in the Administration arch on the exposition grounds, being the first formal move on the part of the board to take possession of the buildings. The members entered many vigorous protests against walking up the long flights of steps necessary to reach the main floor of the high building during such warm weather. When they reached the place of meeting, however, they were delighted with the view of the main court and north track.

From the loggia on all sides the directors enjoyed the view while waiting for a quorum to appear, and several members of the board admitted that the view taken when they first sighted the grounds during active building operations was commensurate.

The rooms on the main floor of the arch consist of a central room about thirty-five feet long and about twenty feet wide. The floor of this is bare and tables and chairs afford a means of arranging the exhibits. On one side of this central room on the north corner is the room of the president, at the northeast, and that of the general manager at the northwest. Both of these rooms are neatly carpeted and furnished with suitable office furniture.

A quorum was secured after a short delay and it was announced that the secretary would not be present. Dudley Smith was elected secretary pro tem, and President Watties immediately laid before the board the resolution adopted by the executive committee relating to keeping the exposition open on Sundays.

This resolution provided that the grounds should be kept open on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., all the exhibit buildings and closed except the Auditorium. It was provided that no male or vicious liquors or any other articles, except refreshments or temperance drinks, might be sold anywhere on the grounds.

The discussion was precipitated instantly by the question asked by the Government building to be closed.

Mr. Rosewater replied that the Government building had always been closed at all exhibitions, but that this is a matter over which the exposition had no control and no resolution was designed to apply to the Government building.

A number of the directors wanted to know why the Midway should be closed if the other parts of the grounds were to be kept open. Dr. Lee seemed to strike a popular chord when he remarked that he could not see any logic or reason in keeping the Midway closed on Sundays, if it was allowed to operate the balance of the week.

It is to be anything on the Midway that people should not see on Sunday," said the doctor emphatically, "they should not see it on week days."

Some of the directors wanted to know why all buildings should not be kept open on Sundays if the grounds were to be open. It was explained by members of the executive committee that many of the exhibitors would not display their wares on Sundays and to open the buildings without exhibits being in full view would be to detract from the attractiveness of the whole.

Director Youngs objected to any of the buildings being closed on Sundays, as the working class would be able to visit the grounds on that day. He moved to amend by providing that all buildings should be kept open the same as on week days.

In Behalf of the Churches.

Mr. Hitchcock advocated yielding somewhat to the sentiment in favor of Sunday-closing by closing the grounds during the morning hours and opening at 1 p. m., thus removing the objection that the exposition would keep people from church.

Mr. Wharton asked for information as to other exhibitions and the Sunday-closing question.

ISSUES SECOND CALL

President McKinley Asks for Additional Volunteer Soldiers.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MORE WANTED

Follows Up Intimation Which Was Given Out Several Days Ago.

WAR WILL NOT FAIL FOR LACK OF MEN

Proposes to Have Enough to Do the Work Laid Out.

TOTAL MAKES A GOODY SIZED ARMY

With the Regulars and Those Mustered Under the First Call the Total Will Reach 250,000.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The call today for 75,000 additional volunteers will give Nebraska a quota of 1,447 men, or probably a regiment, which in all probabilities will be sent to the Philippines.

The following is the list of the states which are called upon to furnish regiments: North Dakota, 276; Ohio, 849; Oregon, 877; Pennsylvania, 4,458; Rhode Island, 425; South Dakota, 1,110; South Carolina, 448; Tennessee, 1,036; Texas, 1,454; Utah, 255; Vermont, 597; Virginia, 1,673; Washington, 794; West Virginia, 533; Wisconsin, 1,965; Wyoming, 138; Arizona, 109; District of Columbia, 408; New Mexico, 269; Oklahoma, 86.

Nebraska Gets One Regiment. New Levy Likely to Be Sent to the Philippines. WASHINGTON, May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The call today for 75,000 additional volunteers will give Nebraska a quota of 1,447 men, or probably a regiment, which in all probabilities will be sent to the Philippines.

Iowa's quota will be 2,244; Wyoming, 138; South Dakota, 1,110. These troops will not be taken from the national guard particularly, but from all sources, the wish of the president being to make this call most general in character, open to everybody meeting the requirements of the service. It is said that it is now the design of the president to occupy Porto Rico and for this purpose 20,000 American soldiers will be transported to that island under convoy of American fleets.

The following disposition of troops is said to have been decided upon: For Cuba, 100,000 men; for the Philippines, 25,000 men; for Porto Rico, 20,000 men; for home defense, 100,000.

LOOKS VERY LIKE SOBROL

Spanish Spy Caught On the Panama Resembles Former Attaché at Washington.

Spanish Spy Caught On the Panama Resembles Former Attaché at Washington. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, Fla., May 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—If the little man with a straggling pointed beard and seedy dress who is now a prisoner in Key West, charged with being a spy, is not Lieutenant Sobrol, former naval attaché at Washington, it is one of the most remarkable cases of personal resemblance on record. Although the little man crosses himself and swears that he is not Sobrol, but only J. F. Jiminez, a passenger on the Panama, a score of things seem to prove he is lying and the government has at last in its grasp the informer who has systematically studied its secrets for the past two years.

Jiminez is the mysterious passenger on the Panama who United States Marshal John F. Horr arrested last night. Just before the Panama left its dock in New York the man came aboard and engaged a third class stowaway with a Scotch wig and a laborer in a suit of brown jeans. He was a mystery from the first. He had a large amount of baggage, his Vandike beard was immaculately trimmed, his hands were so white and he spoke the purest of Spanish.

The cabin passengers whispered and gossiped about him before the Panama had passed Sandy Hook. The second day out he added to their curiosity by appearing on deck with a sailor's uniform and cap. The day laborer was a thing of the past. By a kind of tact understanding with the captain J. F. Jiminez, a passenger, was quietly transferred from the third-class quarters to a first-class cabin. He was a pleasant, sociable little man, well read, who had recently traveled all over the world.

He talked freely and well on all subjects except himself and his mission. Of these he would never speak. He said he was an engineer by profession. He was very clever with his pencil and on pleasant afternoons he would sketch up a large sheet of drawing paper making sketches. His fellow passengers say they were nearly all pictures of forts and docks and harbors which Mr. Jiminez has a strange fad for drawing. When the Mangrove was sighted the cabin passenger Jiminez went down into his cabin and brought up a large sheet and pitched it overboard. Since the Panama's capture he has been held with the other passengers.

What made Marshal Horr suspect Mr. Jiminez was lieutenant Sobrol is something that the marshal will not explain. It was perhaps contained in the long telegram he received from Washington. The little man with the pointed beard was today transferred from the cabin of the Sobrol to the cabin of the Mangrove. It is a mystery in the Spanish navy. This morning he was taken to a most rigid examination behind closed doors. His trunks were searched. In them were found a sword and complete uniform of a lieutenant in the Spanish navy. He also had a number of letters and papers, the contents of which have not yet been disclosed. One of them, however, is known to be receipts from a New York firm for a number of barrels and kegs of dynamite. States coast. All the letters were addressed to J. F. Jiminez. No. 41 Broad street, New York. The same address was engraved on a bunch of keys.

The prisoner became nervous and excited in the morning. He made protests. He indignantly said he is not a spy. He knew Sobrol in New York and had many interviews with him. I was in the tug that brought Sobrol from the Vizcaya when he went to inform Captain Bulate of the Matine explosion.

He went on this way, and he correspondingly visited the prisoner on the Lela. In personal appearance Jiminez is Sobrol. "How do you do, Lieutenant Sobrol? How do you like Key West?" did the correspondent as a prisoner appeared on deck. "Very well," replied the man in a voice and accent that was Sobrol's, then he checked himself. "What makes you call me Sobrol?" he asked. "It is strange so many people here call you Sobrol. I have known Sobrol well. Yes, I am from New York and am well known there. I am not going to tell you my name because everything I say seems to be used against me."

"Don't you remember of talking to me in Mr. Baldassari's office?"

"I know Mr. Baldassari well. I have often been in his office, but you never interviewed me there, because I make a rule not to say anything to reporters. I swear I am not a spy. Why do you call me Sobrol?" "Why, Sobrol and I were the best friends together in Spain. I tell you Sobrol is in Madrid."

"How do you know that?" "How do you know that?" "The marshal asked the prisoner to take off his hat. He looked like just one man and that is Sobrol, a little more sunburnt and with a few wrinkles on his forehead. The correspondent knew in New York, but Sobrol just the same."

Sensated Troops Needed. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, May 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In conversation today with a German military officer of very high standing, I endorsed Lord Wolsey's opinion that it would be madness to attempt a landing in Cuba with any but the most highly disciplined forces. Any other course would only be to court disaster. If the president's military advisers wish to have success they must not allow themselves to be forced into premature action with raw troops simply because the newspapers are impatient.

START FOR MANILA

Three Transport Steamers Enter on the Long Trip to the Philippines.

FLAGSHIP AUSTRALIA TAKES THE LEAD

City of Peking and City of Sydney Follow in Close Order.

CROWDS CHEER THE DEPARTING SHIPS

United States Artillery Thunders Out a Parting Salute.

FLEET PUTS ON FULL SPEED IN OPEN SEA

It Carries the First Army Ever Sent From This Country to a Foreign Soil, Which Will Sustain Admiral Dewey's Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The start was made for Manila late this afternoon and the first American army to sail for a foreign shore is now on the broad Pacific.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Brigadier General Anderson signaled from the Australia to the City of Peking and the City of Sydney to get under way immediately. The signal was seen from the shore and the waiting crowds commenced to cheer wildly. They knew what it meant as well as the sea captains for whom the signal was intended. No time was lost on board the transports. The crews worked with a will and in a short time the anchors were up and the vessels were under way.

The 2,500 soldiers who had been impatiently awaiting the signal to start let themselves loose. They climbed to the rigging and swarmed all over the big ships, shouting and cheering like mad.

The bay was alive with small craft of every description, and huge ferry boats were pressed into service to accompany the eager crowds and carry them to the head of the Golden Gate that a last farewell might be said.

The big transports steamed slowly along the front in the crowd on shore the noise along to keep them in sight. The raised made by patriotic citizens on sea and shore was something terrific. Every steam whistle in the city appeared to be blowing, cannons were fired and the din lasted for fully an hour.

As the Australia passed Alcatraz island in the lead of other ships, the battery of United States artillery stationed there fired a salute to General Anderson. The colors were dipped in recognition, and the steamships sailed the bays.

The boats, small and large, followed as the transports moved slowly forward, and until the heavy swells of the Pacific ocean were encountered did they turn back.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the transports entered the bay, and the sun glinting over the city gave the departing soldiers a last view of the country, to fight for the honor of which they were sailing over 6,000 miles. When last seen the transport fleet was steaming slowly to the southwest. After the pilots were dropped, the vessels went ahead at full speed and in six days, if all goes well, they will enter Honolulu harbor and join the Charleston.

The strain of expectancy during the last few days had been severe on both soldiers and citizens, and after the noisy demonstration this afternoon the townspeople felt relieved that it was all over.

The three transports carried close on to 2,560 men. The expedition, which is under command of Brigadier General Anderson, consists of four companies of regulars under command of Major General Sherman; the First regiment of California volunteers, Colonel Smith; the First regiment of Oregon volunteers, Colonel Summers; a battalion of fifty artillery men, Major Gary; about 100 sailors and eleven naval officers.

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.

It is not probable that any more troops will be started before a week. The Zealandia is being put in shape to carry soldiers in order to economize coal, will not go faster than ten knots an hour. If the transports do not wait for the cruiser they may be expected to arrive at Manila about June 20.

HOW TO ATTACK SANTIAGO

Pointers Concerning the Harbor and the Best Way for the American Fleet to Enter It.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, Fla., May 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—With the Spanish fleet caught in the harbor of Santiago interest in the question arises as to what fortifications the American ships may have to encounter if they start in after the Spaniards.

The entrance to the harbor is not over 200 yards wide, even narrower than Havana across the entrance. The Spaniards have planted three rows of mines. Castle Point, the eastern headland of the harbor, has more ancient fortifications planted on it. When the St. Louis and Wampatuck were of Santiago last week cutting cables, they had action with these forts, which gave them a good idea of the strength of the Spaniards. Morro apparently has no modern guns. One field piece was drawn up just east of Morro and with another similar gun already there was all the artillery fired from that point.

A short distance east of the small battery, in side Castle Point is a battery of eight-inch mortars. The St. Louis and Wampatuck silenced the battery on shore. When they withdrew the mortar battery was still firing. American ships would have no difficulty in silencing all the batteries. There is plenty of water in the channel, but it is so narrow that only one ship could go in at a time. The mines could be exploded by counter mines, thus clearing the channel.

Once inside the harbor there is room enough to maneuver several ships, but the danger would be that the Spanish ships might escape if the American vessels in detail. The best plan seems to be to sink at the entrance of the harbor one or two large vessels and leave the Spaniards unable to move. Naval officers advance the idea that the Spanish admiral has no idea of meeting the American fleet, but that when he finds he cannot get out of Santiago he may blow up his ships.

The Spanish ships undoubtedly brought a

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Easterly Winds.

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5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.	85	6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	80	7 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	87	8 a. m.	70	4 p. m.	82	9 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	82	10 a. m.	70	6 p. m.	80	11 a. m.	71	7 p. m.	82	12 m.	83	8 p. m.	77

Don Castillo Endeavoring to Purchase Good Will of the Cubans.

THINKS THUS TO SECURE PACIFICATION

Spanish Minister Carries On His Negotiations in the French Capital.

DELEGATES SPURN HIS GOLD

one to Barter Away Their Manhood for Offers of Independence.

ALL NOT REPUDIATE THE AMERICANS

Propose to Stick to the Nation That Has Taken Up Arms to Secure Their Freedom from Spanish Rule.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I today obtained highly important and exclusive information concerning the negotiations which Castillo has been carrying on and which are given as the ground for his continuance at the Paris embassy. Castillo has been willing to offer on the part of the Spanish government independence to Cuban insurgents on the condition that they repudiate American intervention. Senor N. de Cardenas, financial delegate of the insurgent Cuban government, now in Paris to raise funds for the insurgents, said to me today:

"I have hitherto kept the matter secret, but I now desire to explain the foundation of all rumors connecting Castillo's name with negotiations for the pacification of Cuba. Eight days ago I was visited by a friend who informed me that he was charged by the interests of Spain to approach me and other Cubans in Paris before going with proposals to Cuba to ask if the Cuban insurgents would range themselves in aid of Spain against America if Spain agreed to grant Cuban independence. I refused to entertain any proposal of the kind, first, because I was here in a financial and not a political character; secondly, neither I nor any Cuban would consent to turn his back on America after she had espoused our cause and given us a new lease of life. I pressed me to make an appointment at the Cafe de la Paix to meet two Spaniards, but I refused."

Castillo's movements are connected with these attempts to alienate the Cuban insurgents from Spain and the Spanish embassy here is cognizant, if not directing, what is going on about the Philippines. Cardenas said:

"I have lived there some time and know the insurgents. They are to be feared. I would not advise annexation, though I prefer it to autonomy under Spain. Better hold it for security for America's war indemnity. As to the sympathy of the South American republics, I believe it to be intense but the republicans are afraid to declare for fear of Spain. Cardenas asked me further to deny the statements in French journals that only low class Cubans are leaving Europe for the war. A glance at their names will show that they belong to the best Cuban families. Cardenas' attitude is that of a general, second in command in Cuba."

At the Spanish embassy Marquis de Villobar, secretary, in the absence of the ambassador, said: "His excellency Castillo is still in Madrid. All I can say is that nothing on the subject is now known here. I saw Botances this morning in addition to the statements already published. He said: 'I do not believe any negotiations for peace whatever are now going on. After a decisive battle France will try to secure the independence of Cuba. All reports now published are purposes to give the Spaniards to disconcert the enemy. As to the Philippines, my advice is they should be held as security for an eventual indemnity, but I prefer to see them and Cuba annexed to America rather than accepted American under Spanish rule, with Cuban relations now irretrievably broken.'"

PART OF FLEET MISSING

Some of the Vessels Under Command of Cervera Appear to Have Strayed Away.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SAN PEDRO DOMINGO, Hayti, May 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Part of the Spanish fleet is missing. Cable messages have been received from Captain Blanco anxiously inquiring as to the whereabouts of several of the ships. The six men-of-war at Santiago de Cuba came from Curacao. Their stay there was brief. Only two of the vessels left before General Tereza and the Vizcaya were allowed to enter port. They took on board a small quantity of coal and a large supply of provisions and medicines. The expenses incurred by the ships at Curacao are said to have amounted to 50,000 forins. It is expected that the missing vessels will join the rest of the Spanish fleet now at Santiago de Cuba.

A battle between the United States fleet and that of Spain is expected to take place at any time in the waters between San Domingo and the eastern coast of Cuba.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror finished coaling late last night at Fort de France. It left port this morning, headed northwest. Three Spanish men-of-war were seen off the north point of the island at the time of the Terror's departure, and it is evident that it went to join them. Spanish sympathizers here are jubilant over the departure of the Terror. It took on a full supply of coal from the Spanish ship Alliance, which was said to be a hospital vessel, and necessary repairs are said to have been thoroughly made. It is thought that the Terror will prove a valuable addition to the Spanish squadron and will be of great service.

LONDON, May 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Madrid official telegram says that the American squadrons under Sampson and Schley are now in front of Santiago blockading Cervera. The ministers consider that Santiago possesses sufficient defenses to sterilize any aggressive action the enemy may take. The position, however, of the American squadron will cause immediate action to be taken by the government. It is not yet known what form this will take. There are rumors that a battle has already taken place in Cuba, but they are officially denied. Great importance is attributed to the news from the Philippines with respect to the Spanish plan of mobilization.

GETTING READY TO FIGHT

Madrid Advises indicate the Imminent Advance of a Battle.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, May 25.—11 p. m. A dispatch from Havana says the American war ships are concentrating before Guantanamo and other points near Santiago de Cuba, as well as the latter port, which seems to indicate that the squadrons are preparing to attack Admiral Cervera. The anxiety increased daily, but the public is disposed to continue the resistance to the utmost.

BUY OFF INSURGENTS

Don Castillo Endeavoring to Purchase Good Will of the Cubans.

THINKS THUS TO SECURE PACIFICATION

(Continued on Seventh Page.)