PART 1.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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VISITORS SHUT OUT

Workmen in Full Control at the Exposition Grounds.

GATES CLOSE AGAINST SUNDAY CROWDS

Finishing Touches Being Put Upon the Buildings and Lagoon.

WORK PROGRESSES BOTH NIGHT AND DAY

Exhibits Being Put in Place for Inspection of Sightseers.

GREAT SHOW OPENS ON DATE ADVERTISED

No Cessation from Labor Until Everything is in Place and Ready for the Visitors Who Arrive Next Wednesday.

There will be neither night nor day on the exposition grounds until the gates are opened on June 1 and the world is invited to see what has been done. No visitors will be admitted to any part of the grounds and all the men who can be found seeking employment will be engaged on the grounds assisting in the work of preparation. Carpenters, painters, mechanics of all kinds and laborers in profusion are required and all who come will be employed. The grounds will be illuminated at night and the work will go on with several shifts of men without cessation. The gates were closed last night and no one not having special business on the grounds will be admitted until the day set for the opening.

This course was decided upon by the executive committee yesterday afternoon, and the rule excluding visitors from the grounds will be enforced strictly. There are several reasons for this action. Chief among them is the fact that the crowds of visitors which have thronged every portion of the grounds during the last few days have interfered very seriously with the workmen in all lines. The graders and pavers, the painters and decorators, the carpenters erecting booths, the exhibitors preparing their displays—all have been interfered with and delayed by the curious people crowding and pushing in every nook and corner, and the influx of the usual Sunday crowd threatened to prove a serious problem.

Reasons for the Order.

Another reason for closing the grounds was the fact that the exhibitors are compelled to have their material strewn all about and the temptation seemed to be too great for some of the people with kleptomania. A number of small things have disappeared the last few days, and this added more weight to the argument in favor of closing the grounds entirely.

Still another reason in the same direction is found in the well known fact that an exhibit in course of preparation is never seen to the best advantage, and it was thought only fair to exhibitors to give them an opportunity to make their preparations with as much privacy as may be.

At the hour of noon on May 30 the gates will be closed against the receipt of any more exhibits or materials and the remaining time until the morning of June 1 will be devoted to cleaning up and adding the finishing touches to the exhibits. The Department of Exhibits will go through every building and see that every exhibit is making the proper progress. Anything that is in the least objectionable will be removed and a general supervision will be exercised to assure the completeness of each building.

Exhibitors who have been delayed in arriving have been communicated with and the Exhibits department has assurances that all will be on hand in time for the opening. Every space will be occupied and the buildings will present the most attractive and inviting appearance.

The repairs to the lagoon have been completed and the water was turned on last night. About forty-eight hours will be required to fill the big basin, as the water is not allowed to run "full head" at night on account of possible fires requiring more pressure.

The railing on the permanent bridges across the lagoon at Twentieth street is being put in place and preparations have been made for laying the top covering on the cement base forming the floors of these bridges. The grading of the approaches to the bridges is about completed and the laying of the macadam covering has been commenced.

Quality of the Exhibits.

Each exhibitor has been envious of the other, which has added greatly to the elaborateness of the displays, each one trying to outdo his brother.

In some points many think the exhibits excel those of the World's fair, and especially is this so in the Fine Arts building. Here, one is not permitted to gaze upon such a large collection of pictures as was shown at the World's fair, but there is an absence of many inferior works of art which marked the display there. No finer collection has been shown to the public, comprising works from the brush and pen of all well known artists.

Director Griffith is one of the busiest men on the ground and he says the opening day will see everything in readiness for the sightseeing of the public.

The various buildings are being decorated profusely on the overhead stringers with flags, while on the side supports in the galleries are hung large pictures corresponding with the products contained in the buildings.

Oregon, Nevada, Kansas and Texas are new states represented in the Agricultural hall, and their booths and exhibits compare favorably with those preceding them. All these will be entirely installed by Tuesday night. The Manufacturers building presents a much confused appearance, but not so to the workmen and exhibitors. The floor space is entirely used and causes one to think that those engaged therein would not have room enough to turn around in. This promises to be an interesting room to visitors. In the gallery the Nebraska educational exhibit is fast being displayed, under the direction of Assistant Stewart. A number of the counties have sent representatives to assist in the work.

To note the progress that can be made "on the spur of the moment" one has only to visit the Transportation building. A few days ago it contained but few exhibits; now it is nearly filled and by Monday it is expected to be complete. The latest visitor to take up its abode for five months is the monster Northern Pacific railway engine No. 168, which was built especially for show at the exposition. It is a ten-wheel compound engine and is in charge of Charles F. Page.

Mail Delivery on Grounds.

Assistant Postmaster Woodard was at the Government building yesterday looking over the accommodations which are being arranged for the branch postoffice which will be established in that building for serving the entire exposition grounds. The office will be established in a room which has been prepared at the back of the middle section of the building, a room 32x10 feet having been made for the purpose. In this will be established a complete postoffice with facilities for issuing money orders, selling stamps, postal cards, etc. Two clerks will be in charge of the office and five carriers will distribute mail to all parts of the grounds. Twenty-five letter boxes will be established at different points on the grounds and three or four deliveries will be made each day as circumstances may require. The office will be opened for business June 1 and will continue until the close of the exposition.

WISCONSIN OUTLINES ITS PROGRAM.

Exercises for Two Days Planned by the State Commission.

An outline of the program for the two days in June selected as "Wisconsin days," has been received from President J. C. Koch and it indicates that the people of that section intend to make the occasion a most notable one. According to the plan outlined by the president of the Wisconsin commission, an excursion of Wisconsin people will leave Milwaukee the evening of June 16 and arrive in Omaha the next morning. The president writes that present indications are that there will be a large crowd from Wisconsin on this excursion. The 17th will be spent in looking over the grounds and the city generally, and the formal exercises of the occasion will transpire on Saturday, the 18th. These will take place in the Wisconsin building and the president of the commission will make a short address formally turning over the building to Governor Schofield or Lieutenant Governor Baensch. The governor will accept the building and will then formally turn it over to the exposition authorities. President Wattles will accept the structure in the name of the exposition management. Following these formalities one of Wisconsin's most noted orators will make a short address, taking for his subject the relations of Wisconsin to the transmississippi region. The speaker will also speak at some length regarding the fiftieth anniversary of Wisconsin's admission to the union and the occasion will be made a celebration of this noted event in the history of the state. An original poem by a Wisconsin poet will be one of the features of the occasion.

These exercises will take place in the afternoon and the evening will be devoted to a public reception in the state building, to be followed by a dance.

To add to the attractiveness and interest of the occasion, fifty women delegates from Wisconsin to the annual meeting of the Confederation of Women's clubs to be held at Denver will take part in the exercises in connection with the formal dedication of the building and will also attend the "Omaha prelude" to the federation meeting which will take place June 18 and 19.

In addition to the attendance of Wisconsin people on the occasion of the dedication of the state building, President Koch says several members of the commission as well as many other people from that state, will be present on the occasion of the formal opening of the exposition. The members of the commission who will surely be here, as stated by the president, are as follows: President J. C. Koch, J. H. Stout, H. D. Fisher, Aug. Uihlein and A. C. Clas.

FIREWORKS FOR THE EXPOSITION.

Pyrotechnic Features to Be Displayed Free of Charge.

One of the most attractive features of the provisions made for the entertainment of visitors to the exposition at night will be the fireworks and pyrotechnic displays which will take place on specially prepared ground directly east of the Transportation building. No charge will be made for witnessing these displays and every facility will be provided to enable the people to enjoy the many novelties to the utmost.

A small lake about 200x400 feet has been prepared for these displays. On the south side of the lake seats will be arranged where a full view may be had of the display which will take place on the opposite side. Here will be displayed all the novelties known to the art of the expert pyrotechnist. There will be displays spectacular and displays comical. There will not be any ordinary fireworks, but everything will be of the highest order of excellence and the modern developments in the science of explosives will be utilized to the fullest extent.

The preparation of these displays is carried on in a couple of small buildings in the extreme northeastern corner of the north tract where a force of expert pyrotechnists are engaged in preparing the numerous devices of all kinds which are warranted to excite the admiration of the most blase cosmopolitan.

Bombs of mammoth size, rockets of all kinds, umbrellas, fountains, humming birds, etc., will be used in profusion and numerous mechanical effects are produced in a variety of ways.

An exceptionally fine display of fireworks has been arranged for the opening night and this will commence about 9 o'clock after the close of the concert in the Auditorium.

TESTING THE LIGHTING SYSTEM.

Officials Express Their Satisfaction—Night Turned Into Day.

At the exposition power house the electric current was turned on last night at 8:45 o'clock for a test of all the lights on the main court.

A number of people were present, among them being a number of exposition officials, to witness the initial illumination of the main court. The system is divided into four sections, and all had been tested separately, but last night was the first combined test. The effect was grand and called forth much praise from those who witnessed the illumination. The court was made as light as day and people walking at the most extreme end of the court were plainly discernible from the viaduct at the east end.

Some 11,000 lights of twenty candle power each are brought into use on the court. This is the first time in the history of an exposition that lighting the main court has been attempted, as it was thought an impossibility. Superintendent Foster expressed himself as being well pleased with the test, which he said was satisfactory in every particular.

REHEARSAL AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Exposition Chorus to Practice in New Building Tuesday Night.

The exposition chorus will hold its regular weekly rehearsal in the Auditorium on the exposition grounds Tuesday evening in order to test the acoustics of the building and become accustomed to the place, the method of reaching the seats on the stage and the many other little details which are necessary to a successful first appearance.

The numbers which are to be sung on the opening day will be thoroughly rehearsed Tuesday night and the tickets which will admit members of the chorus to the opening concerts will be issued at that time. Those who are not present at this rehearsal will not receive a ticket to these concerts and will not be able to obtain admission to the Auditorium without paying the regular price of admission.

By special request from the director of the Thomas orchestra the Exposition chorus

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PAY LAST RESPECTS

Gladstone's Remains Are Laid to Rest in Westminster Abbey.

FUNERAL IS SIMPLE AND YET IMPOSING

Procession is Conspicuously Devoid of Military Pomp and Display.

UNNUMBERED CROWDS WITNESS CEREMONY

Political Friends and Enemies Unite in Paying Homage.

FEELING OF SORROW SHOWN EVERYWHERE

England Renders Its Final Honors to One of Its Greatest Men and Caste and Position Are for Once Put Aside.

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LONDON, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — England's greatest citizen was today laid to rest in the Valhalla of his race. Military pomp and the outward trappings of pageantry were absent, but the ceremonial was glorified by the homage of his greatest surviving contemporaries, and by the sentiment of universal reverence expressed in the outspoken gratitude of a free people. Whatever meagreness there was in lying in state there was none whatever about the funeral. In every respect that ceremony was impressive, lofty and dignified.

This was fitting to the funeral of one who, after all, was essentially a civilian. There were no nodding plumes, nor mighty procession, for the coffin was carried on a simple funeral carriage, and the distance between Westminster hall and Westminster abbey is but a few steps; but the people, as in the lying-in-state, were an impressive and wistful sight. Every spot on which the eye lit swarmed with human beings. They peeped at you from the windows of the hospital and from the roofs of the houses. Everybody, nearly, was dressed in black, and there was the same unbroken sombreness of demeanor which was so characteristic the last few days. Indeed, there was something positively thrilling in the unbroken silence of this vast multitude which added immensely to one's sense of magnitude of the solemnity of this occasion.

The procession of the members of Parliament formed in the House of Commons as early as 9:30 and the chamber presented an appearance at once curious and impressive. There must have been 400 members present, and considering that the holidays had already begun, this was a marvelous muster. It is said that not a single liberal member was absent, except invalids; and Gladstone's opponents, the tories, were also fully represented.

Irish Members Present.

The Irish members were some forty strong, a very considerable number, considering that it was vacation and the present circumstances of the party. Mr. Dillon sat in his usual place and close beside him were the men who are most closely associated with his leadership. Among them was Mr. Blake, one of the most impressive figures of the day, with tall stature, clear cut features and look of distinction. None of the Parnellites were present, nor was Mr. Healy.

Everybody in the house was in the deepest black. The whole house looked to some extent like a funeral chamber. There was just one bit of color. The sergeant-at-arms had around his silver collars tied white silk bows, a curious and an unusual addition to his uniform.

When the speaker entered there was a surprise in store for the house, which saw its sombreness at least broken by a splendid bit of color, for the speaker appeared for the first time in my recollection in full gorgeous robes. He wore a black gown richly embroidered with gold lace, a garnet that seemed at once sternly simple and brilliantly rich, and that added greatly to the impressiveness of his handsome and fine figure. Mr. Gully is one of the handsomest men who has ever held the office of speaker of the House of Commons.

After considerable pause the speaker rose, and at once every member was on his feet and then the sergeant-at-arms, placing the mace on his shoulder, and the chaplain and attendants formed into procession, followed by the members of the present and late government and members of the privy council, a dignity frequently bestowed upon a political supporter whom the government finds it impossible otherwise to reward.

The Irishmen had resolved to walk by themselves, so as to distinguish their group from the rest. Mr. Dillon was to give them the signal and just as the other members were leaving the house he rose from his place and the Irish members followed his lead.

Take a Last Look.

The procession slowly wended its way to Westminster hall, where the coffin lay, still giving that impression of smallness, remoteness and loneliness in the vast hall. There was a look for a second, as the members passed the coffin, but no pause and slowly but regularly the procession passed on until it got into the open air. Then a great majority of the members put on their hats, but some of the Irishmen, especially those who walked in the first four with Mr. Dillon, that is, Mr. Blake, Mr. Swift, Mr. McNeill and myself, kept uncovered throughout as more in accord with the scene of pathos and the solemnity of the occasion. Some few English members did the same thing.

The crowd pressed close to see the procession as it passed, but whatever he felt the Londoner held his tongue. The same impressive, solemn, unbroken silence continued, even as the procession wound its way.

The ceremony in the case of the House of Lords was practically the same. The lord chancellor, who is speaker of that assembly, unlike the speaker of the House of Commons, was in undress. He wore his great wig. The sergeant-at-arms carried the brazen mace, the emblem of royal authority, and there was the usual retinue of purse bearer and train bearer and all other officials that form his little court. The attendance of the peers was on as great a scale as that of the commoners, a wonderful testimony to the universality of the grief for Mr. Gladstone, as he was not a favorite in that body and his very last speech in the House of Commons was delivered in opposition to their claims.

The pallbearers, who walked on each side of the coffin, were perhaps the personages who attracted the most attention during the day. The sight of the prince of Wales and his son and heir doing honor to the leader of the great popular liberal forces was sufficiently curious to excite comment and curiosity, but in addition leaders of the tory party in both houses of Parliament were joined in the same homage.

Salisbury Attracts Attention.

Lord Salisbury was a picturesque figure in his way, massive in height, still more massive in weight, and heavily stooped, added to the impressiveness of his massiveness and to the curiousness of his appearance by wearing a small black velvet skull cap.

Arthur Balfour, just as thin as his uncle is stout, bore on his face the mark of the somewhat painful return he recently had of the universal plague, through which he passed last year.

Sir Harcourt is also of massive figure, some six feet four inches tall, and built on gigantic proportions.

Finally, Mr. Armsted, the faithful friend who looked after the comfort of Mr. Gladstone for many years, and his companion in nearly all his travels, is a gigantic man with a long, white beard, with mien and bearing of a viking of old.

A country with such a vast system of class distinction and old institutions as England cannot be without picturesqueness. Difference of color prevails on even so studiously simple an occasion as this and several times the eye was caught by the sight of a beautiful patch of color. Choir boys, dressed in scarlet tunics; gorgeous footmen, with powdered hair; and other indications that this is a land of opulence, magnificence and caste; but the prevalent color was sombre.

The abbey was crammed in most parts, though there was no overcrowding, and there was something almost oppressive in those tremendous rows of women, all dressed in the same deep universal black gowns, black jackets, black hats, black feathers, black gloves, while there was something almost like relief in the white surplices of the ecclesiastics.

Through the dim nave the different processions took their slow, solemn way in due order. The two houses of Parliament faced each other in the galleries erected for the occasion, and in the space left between them was the open grave in the floor of the abbey waiting to receive its illustrious remains. There was something that resembled a great theatrical performance in this arrangement of the two houses as spectators, in their long tiers of galleries around the grave; but the sombreness of colors, the dim light that came in through the windows, and the hosts of ecclesiastics soon banished this idea, and the whole ceremonial was solemn and beautiful and worthy to the last degree. In the center arch gallery was the presiding officer and behind him the speaker.

Down below one caught sight of the pall bearers as they stood around the small and simple coffin. Looking a little closer you saw a number of figures that you began slowly to recognize as the members of the bereaved family. There was a thrill and a hush, though no spoken exclamation, as the devoted wife walked to her place on the arms of her two sons, one a parson and rector of the ancestral home at Hawarden, the other, Henry, an East Indian merchant. Behind them came Herbert Gladstone, the only one who has adopted a political career, and in his charge were a number of young people, boys and girls, who looked sweet and touching in their mourning and with their young, ignorant interest in all that was going on.

Music Very Appropriate.

The choir of Westminster Abbey is fine at any time, but for this occasion special preparations had been made and there was a recruiting of the best voices from several other choirs of the metropolis. The result was universal praise for the beauty, harmony and perfection of the music. The selection of hymns for the occasion was entirely ruled by what were known as the tastes of the Grand Old Man himself. It was known that Newman's hymn, "Praise to the Holiest in the Highest" was his favorite, and accordingly this hymn found a prominent place in the music of the day. "Rock of Ages" was also one of Gladstone's favorites, so much so that he made a Latin translation of it which was printed in the program beside the English words. The musical selections were typical of all such ceremonies, that is to say there was a mixture of the inevitable sadness, death and parting and of the joy founded on the hopes of a blessed immortality. At one time the music fell down to a low, solemn, tender whisper; then again you heard the trombones resound through the vast building, giving a sense of joy and exaltation of the final victory over death and corruption that had a most startling and at the same time a most thrilling effect upon the imagination.

There was no sermon. It would have been too small in the great proportions of the ceremony and surroundings. The great epistle of Paul with its final paean of victory over death was read, but the voice of the reader was partially lost in the vast spaces, and those always impressive words sounded almost weak and intrusive. When the lesson had been read and the last hymn, "Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past," had been sung, the archbishop of Canterbury, in his loud and almost harsh voice, pronounced the final benediction.

Then came one of the saddest moments of the day. The widow was supported to the edge of the grave and there she took a last, long look and then was conducted away still on the arms of her two sons. Other relatives followed her example and then most of the members of the two houses of Parliament passed to the side of the grave and looked at the coffin which lay deep down and which by this time is swallowed up from sight until another grave is built for the surviving partner of that beautiful household. The dead march in Saul and the Messe Solennelle of Schubert were played as the congregation slowly wended its way out. The crowds were there and sunshine and the already impatient throb of the great metropolis to resume its feverish hurry life.

And so the great legislature in which Gladstone had reigned as a foremost figure for nearly sixty years paid its last farewell.

DEWEY KEEPS UP BLOCKADE

Rice the Only Provisions Obtainable in Manila—Captain Gridley Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Navy department this afternoon made public the following dispatch:

CAVITE, May 25.—(Via Hong Kong, May 27.)—No change in the situation of the blockade. Is effective. Is impossible for the people of Manila to buy provisions, except rice. The captain of the Olympia (Gridley) condemned by medical surveyor. Is ordered home. Leaves by Occidental and Oriental steamship from Hong Kong the 28th. Commander Lamberton appointed commander of the Olympia. DEWEY.

HONG KONG, May 28.—There is absolutely no truth in the report that the United States cruiser Baltimore, now at Manila, has been damaged by an internal explosion. The United States auxiliary cruiser Seafire, which arrived here at midnight yesterday, reports that Rear Admiral Dewey is short of provisions and ammunition.

The Havilo-Manila cable, it is said, was cut by the Americans on May 23. A brush between the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred near Cavite on May 20. The entire American fleet is at Cavite. The report that some of the American ships had sailed for Iliio, where the Spanish gunboat El Cano is supposed to be, is incorrect. Aguinalda, the insurgent leader, is with the insurgents between the Americans and the Spaniards.

The priests and nuns at Manila have been removed from the latter place to Laguna. All the coast towns are reported to be held by Spanish troops. The Americans are repairing the slip at Cavite.

ON FREE SOIL AGAIN

Correspondents Thrall and Jones Breathe the Air of Liberty Once More.

EXCHANGED FOR TWO SPANISH OFFICERS

United States Authorities Rescue the Men from Death in Havana.

BROUGHT BACK SAFELY TO KEY WEST

Thrilling Experiences in Cuba While on Their Perilous Mission.

EXPECTED TO BE SHOT DEAD AS SPIES

When First Captured Spanish Officers Found Difficulty in Keeping Them from Being Killed by a Havana Mob.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

KEY WEST, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The newspaper correspondents, Charles H. Thrall and Hayden Jones, who had been imprisoned in Cabanas fortress at Havana for two weeks, are again on American soil and breathing the air of liberty. They have been exchanged as prisoners of war for the two highest Spanish officers captured by the United States forces during the war and the two military servants of these officers.

Colonel Cortijo, brother-in-law of General Weyler, and Surgeon General Julio, with their soldier servants, captured on the prize steamer Argonauta, were exchanged for Jones and Thrall off Havana last Friday morning.

Jones and Thrall had gone ashore from the despatch boat Triton on May 12 to get news from Colonel Degado, the Cuban chief. Thrall intended also to enter Havana and obtain information about the state of the beleaguered city. The two intrepid correspondents were captured a few hours after they had set foot in Cuba by a band of Spanish soldiers and were taken from one prison to another until they were finally placed incommunicado in Cabanas.

As soon as word reached New York the most strenuous exertions were made to secure their release. Official channels were made use of and with their co-operation by the correspondents in Cuba the exchange of prisoners was made. Although the authorities in Washington communicated with General Blanco in arranging the exchange of prisoners the governor-general of Cuba had to refer the question to the government at Madrid, so that the case of the correspondents and release was taken cognizance of by the Spanish cabinet.

The United States warship Woodbury arrived here last night at 11 with the correspondents Thrall and Jones, but anchored outside the harbor until daybreak, when the men were put ashore.

Maple is Sighted.

The lighthouse tender Maple was sighted off Morro castle at 7 o'clock on the morning of May 27, flying a flag of truce, having on board the Spanish prisoners, Colonel Cortijo and Surgeon General Julio, with their soldier servants. Signals were exchanged between the Maple and the fleet and orders were immediately given to prepare to take the two prisoners, Jones and Thrall, out to the Maple to make the exchange. The prisoners were brought from the cell in Cabanas, where they had been under close confinement for twelve days, and were conducted blindfolded to a small dock between Morro and Cabanas. They were in charge of Lieutenant Martinez of General Roberti's staff in Cabanas.

There was a delay of about an hour waiting for the gunboat that was to take the American prisoners on board. Finally the gunboat Marquese de Molina came up. It had on board Captain Joan Neponceuo, representing the navy; Colonel Artemo Gonzales of General Blanco's staff, representing the army; Captain Verduzo of the harbor boat, and Artemo Arostegui, representing the British consul, besides a number of minor officials. The prisoners were taken on board and the Marquese de Molina steamed out toward the Maple, which was lying about a mile and a half off shore.

Mr. Arosteugi turned over to the prisoners the letters and money that the Spanish officials had deposited in the British consulate which had been found on the prisoners when captured. The amount of money which the Spanish officials handed over to the British consul did not agree with the amount that was taken from the prisoners, being a shortage of more than $50, but the prisoners were too glad to get away to make any trouble over it.

Spanish Officers Happy.

When the Marquese de Molina came up with the Maple a boat was sent to the Maple and the Spanish officers and servants were sent on board the gunboat. The Spanish officers immediately shook hands and embraced the two American correspondents. One of them exclaimed: "I was never so glad of anything in my life than that you were captured."

Jones and Thrall were put on board the Maple and receipts were signed for the prisoners by Captain Kellogg of the Maple and Captain Neponceno of the Spanish boat.

If the Spanish prisoners were glad to get back to their flag it was not a circumstance to what the Americans felt to again stand beneath the folds of Old Glory.

The Spanish boat, as soon as the exchange was effected, returned to Havana, and the Maple joined the rest of the blockading fleet, where there were orders to place the men on board the Woodbury, which was to take them to Key West.

HENRY N. CAREY.

THRALL TELLS OF PRISON LIFE.

Gives an Account of His Treatment by the Spaniards.

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KEY WEST, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Charles H. Thrall, one of the American correspondents who was captured by the Spaniards and afterward exchanged, gives the following account of the experiences he and Artist Jones went through after arriving at Havana:

"We arrived in Havana at 6 o'clock, shivering from being wet by the rain so that everybody though that we were frightened. In the train we began to get different treatment. So far we had met only regular troops, but here we began to meet volunteers and were insulted by a number of people on the train. There was a crowd waiting for us at Villanueva station, Havana, but the lieutenant saw that there was liable to be trouble, so tying us together again so tight that it stopped circulation in our hands he took us out a side entrance into Industria street. The eight men of the civil guard were still with us and they marched us down the center of the street. Although we had got rid of one crowd we rapidly picked up another. We were hooted at and taunted on every side. Even women and pretty girls roasted us and called us 'Yankee pigs' as we went by. From many of course, we got pitying looks. But no one gave us a word of encouragement.

"We were taken through back and unfrequented streets until we arrived at the headquarters of the civil guard beside the governor general's palace. There was a fierce mob of people behind us all the time clamoring for our death. So we were taken into the building and given a stronger guard. When we were taken out to go down to the wharf, which was only a block away, the crowd was almost crazy and the guards had hard work keeping them away from us. They did their best to frighten us into shouting 'Vive Espano.' I was glad that Jones could not understand them. He walked along with a cigarette in his mouth and a smile on his face as if he were used to this sort of thing every day. When we arrived at the wharf there was a delay about a boat for several minutes.

"I really thought that the mob would take us away from the soldiers, as it was the faces of the guard were white and the lieutenant held his sword half down. There is no doubt in our minds, that he, at least, would have defended us with his life. Finally a boat came and we were rowed across the entrance of the harbor and conducted into Cabanas. As we crossed the moat I pointed out to Jones the place where the prisoners are shot, and he said he guessed that he would stand up there all right if he had to. We were taken directly before General Gomez de Roberti, who is in command of the fort, and we found him to be one of the kindest hearted old men we had ever met. He saw how the ropes cut us and ordered them to be taken off at once, although we had not complained. Our hands were purple and it was some time before we could feel anything with them.

"Here we parted with Lieutenant Asin and it was with sorrow, for he had done everything that he possibly could for us. The general ordered us to be taken to a cell and we were placed in No. 51, a cell intended for twenty persons. In a short time the general and his aid, Captain Aras, came to see us and ask what we needed. I asked for hammocks, water and food. He gave us permission to buy our food from the prison restaurant, and hammocks were brought in at once. On our telling him that our money had been taken away from us, he said he would fix it all right until we could get money.

"It was about 8 o'clock at night and the cautinero brought us in a good dinner, which we ate with a relish. We were also able to buy cigars and tobacco from the cautinero and for a while he was allowed to bring us wine, but later that was stopped. Jones asked me if they were likely to shoot us through the bars. I told him that we need not fear anything like that. So with a 'good night' he rolled over in his hammock and in two minutes he was snoring, and I was not long in following him.

"On the next day the general called on us and told us that our money and papers had been turned over to Sir Alexander Collan, the British consul general, and that we could write to him for money. He also gave me permission to write a friend to bring clothing and for him to visit us. I wrote to him the next day to come and also to the consul to send us money. On the day after we received a very kind letter from Sir Alexander, enclosing money, and my friend, S. I. Pinkey, brought us clothing and money and was allowed to see us. He was given permission to come again next day, but when he came with things for us he was arrested and put in close confinement, although an English subject, and was there when we left. This was the work of Chief of Police Paglieu, but what charge they hold again him we were unable to find out.

"On the 19th La Lucha published an article stating that we were to be exchanged, but we could not believe that it was so, because we did not think they would exchange four men for two, and especially men of their rank. The days passed pretty much the same as in any other prison, and we received no notification that we were to be exchanged until the morning they brought us away, although the officers had given us several hints to that effect. Even when we were on the wharf waiting for the boat to take us out to make the exchange, we could hardly believe that it was true.

"When we were taken out of our cells by Lieutenant Martinez we were blindfolded and taken first to the general, who wished to bid us good bye. We were glad of a chance to thank him for all his kind favors. He and the rest of the officers wished us all kinds of good luck. Then we were taken blindfolded down to the wharf, where, after a delay of about an hour, the gunboat Marquese de Molina came out and picked us up. Officers were on board representing the harbor, army, navy and the British consul. All of them received us very cordially. Mr. Arostegui, who represented the British consulate, turned over to us our papers and money, which was more than $50 less than we should have, but we did not feel like making any protest."

Succeeds Senator Walthall.

JACKSON, Miss., May 28.—Governor McLaurin this evening appointed Congressman William V. Sullivan to the United States senate to succeed the late Senator Walthall.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Threatening; [illegible] Winds.

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1 Getting the Expos[illegible] teady.
Gladstone Laid to [illegible]
Correspondents E[illegible] ed.
Schley Has Cerve[illegible] rled Up.
2 Traveling Men D[illegible] orrow.
Congressman Men[illegible] nominated.
Diamond Thieves [illegible] at in Omaha
President Revie[illegible] Troops.
3 Nebraska News.
Bryan's Militar[illegible] irations.
4 Last Week in O[illegible] Society.
5 Doings of the [illegible] terians.
6 Council Bluffs Local Matters.
Iowa News and Comment.
7 Sporting Events of a Day.
8 Government's Exposition Building.
10 "Ashes of Empire."
11 Condition of Omaha's Trade.
Commercial and Financial News.
12 Editorial and Comment.
13 Guesses About Army Plans.
Kastners Declared Innocent.
Echoes of the Ante Room.
14 In the World of Amusement.
15 Musical Review of the Week.
16 Peru's Fighting Ruler.
18 In the Domain of Woman.
19 Success as a Lawyer.
Art in the Frontier Life.
20 Memorial Day Symposium.
Spain's Misfit Soldiers.
21 Our Acquisition from France.
Colonel Fred Grant's Command.
22 Sporting Gossip of the Week.
23 With the Wheels and Wheelmen.
24 "At Old Jim's Grave."

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	46	1 p. m.	63
6 a. m.	47	2 p. m.	64
7 a. m.	49	3 p. m.	65
8 a. m.	50	4 p. m.	66
9 a. m.	54	5 p. m.	68
10 a. m.	55	6 p. m.	67
11 a. m.	59	7 p. m.	67
12 m.	62		

Neb. State Hist. Soc.
Box 1521

SCHLEY HAS CERVERA

Commander of the Flying Squadron Gets the Spanish Admiral.

HAS HIM CORNERED IN SANTIAGO HARBOR

Little Chance for the Cape de Verde Fleet to Get Away.

END TO THE LONG AND EXCITING CHASE

Cruiser Harvard Arrives at Kingston with Dispatches from Schley.

CERVERA SURELY INSIDE THE HARBOR

Campaign Proceeding on the Supposition that the Castilian War Ships Are Corked Up and Can Do No Harm.

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KEY WEST, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Admiral Cervera is imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba. This fact was confirmed late this afternoon by an auxiliary gunboat which arrived direct from Cienfuegos, south coast of Cuba, with dispatches for Washington.

The gunboat left Commodore Schley's squadron on Thursday. The squadron had lost four previous days by watching the mouth of Cienfuegos harbor in the belief that the Spanish fleet was there and in hourly expectation that it would give battle.

Commodore Schley has with him the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas, besides the flagship Brooklyn and several smaller vessels. While this formidable fleet waited outside the harbor the men actually slept and ate at their guns. The entire squadron could have gone into battle any moment of the day or night. The war ships paraded by day past the narrows at the entrance to the bay and at night turned their searchlights on the mouth. The Spaniards made no sign. The British steamer Adula, then in port, was not permitted to sail.

The Scorpion left the fleet and dashed east to Santiago. Five American war ships were parading before that harbor, but they were not strong enough to attack the forts and mines. As soon as Commodore Schley learned that he was watching an empty harbor he proceeded to Santiago. He is due there today. There should be action Sunday morning—exactly four weeks to a day since Dewey met a similar emergency in Manila. Admiral Sampson's fleet is believed to be off the north coast of Cuba, midway between Havana and Porto Rico, ready to head off the Spaniards if they should try to escape to the north.

Officers of the fleet no longer doubt that Admiral Cervera is in Santiago de Cuba and short of both coal and provisions. They expect a fight on Sunday.

Associated Press Story.

KEY WEST, May 28.—Admiral Cervera is imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba. Advices to this effect were brought here this evening by an auxiliary gunboat, which arrived from Cienfuegos presumably with dispatches for Washington.

Last Sunday the Scorpion left Cienfuegos and proceeded eastward on scout duty, going as far as Santiago de Cuba. Five of the auxiliary cruisers were lying off there apparently waiting the arrival of the main division of the squadron. After an uneventful trip the Scorpion returned to Cienfuegos, but found Commodore Schley had gone, leaving orders for it to return to Key West. The officers of the gunboat, when questioned as to Admiral Cervera's whereabouts, expressed no doubts of his presence at Santiago. All was quiet along the south coast of Cuba up to the time of departure and nothing was known of the Marblehead's rumored attack on the Cienfuegos blockhouses.

Dispatches from Schley.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 28.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American line steamer New York, arrived here this morning, after having left the American fleet at noon yesterday.

Twelve American war ships are now outside the Santiago de Cuba harbor and Admiral Cervera and the Spanish fleet are almost certainly inside, but nothing certain is known as to the communication which Commodore Schley has had with the shore, or as to the number of Spanish fighting vessels bottled up in the harbor.

It is to be presumed that the Harvard has important dispatches for the naval authorities at Washington.

LOOKING FOR SPAIN'S FLEET.

Attempt Made to Locate Cervera's Vessels at Santiago.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British steamer Adula arrived here today two days late from Cienfuegos. It was seized there by the Spanish authorities because it had an extra man aboard not accounted for in its clearance papers. The Spaniards suspected him of being a United States military spy whose mission was to enter this chief southern port of Cuba to get information. The alleged spy, however, proved to be an extra steward. The matter was satisfactorily arranged after the British captain paid the customary fine for violating the regulation.

The Adula spoke the American war ships that were maintaining the blockade and watching the port, but saw nothing of the Spanish fleet. I was authorized to charter the Adula to make a special trip to Santiago to see whether the Spanish fleet was really there, but could not induce the agents of the Atlas company to permit the Adula to agree to enter the narrow mouth of Santiago harbor. An extra premium was offered the captain to do so, but he feared the alleged mines at the entrance to the harbor. The presence of a Spanish fleet in the harbor itself could not be detected without entering the harbor. The anchorage is farther from the mouth than the battery in New York is from the Narrows.

Brigadiers for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Brigadier Generals Charles H. King, F. V. Greene and H. Gray Otis were ordered today to report to Major General Merritt, commanding the Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty with the expedition to the Philippines.