

SECOND CALL FOR TROOPS

It Came Unexpected to Many High Officials.

NO SERIOUS EMERGENCY.

The New Men Will Be Held as a Reserve Force.

Enlistments Are to Be Thrown Open, Much as They Were at the Outbreak of the Civil War, and Are Not to Be Restricted to the National Guard Organization of the Several States—An Approximate Estimate of the Quota From Each State—How the New Troops Will Be Organized—Details of the Work Will Not Be Taken Up Just at Present.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The issuance of a proclamation by the president calling for 75,000 more volunteers added a new and stirring phase to the lethargic conditions which have prevailed of late and came with almost startling unexpectedness even to many of the high officers of the army here. The proclamation means not only the assembling of a large force of troops, but also the appointment of a number of major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, majors and staff and field officers, for the organization of this additional force of 75,000 men into army corps, divisions, brigades and regiments.

The reasons leading up to the call naturally were sources of much conjecture, as it was at first felt that the possibility of foreign complications was a factor in bringing about this new movement. It speedily developed, however, that the call was not due to any latent or serious emergency, but was rather in the line of getting together a large body of men to be drilled and seasoned, and to constitute a sort of second reserve to be drawn upon later when the campaigns are fully under way. Secretary Alger stated that the merits of the call have been canvassed more or less for some weeks, but it was not until a few hours before the call itself appeared that the move was finally decided upon.

Coming thus unexpectedly the war department had made no preparations for executing the call, and it will be some days before the details are worked out as to the quota from each state, the calls to the respective governors of the states, the mustering points and the general points of concentration.

All that is settled thus far is that the enlistments are to be thrown open, much as they were at the outbreak of the civil war, and are not to be restricted to the militia and national guard organizations of the several states. It will be an encouragement to the organization of independent volunteer companies and regiments. These will retain their identity to a certain extent as state troops, as the governors will have the appointment of all company and regimental officers, while only the brigade division corps and staff officers will be appointed by the president.

While the adjutant general's office has not yet undertaken to make up the quotas of the several states, the following gives an approximate estimate of the state quotas: Alabama, 1,500; Arkansas, 1,200; California, 1,300; Colorado, 700; Connecticut, 950; Delaware, 100; Florida, 450; Georgia, 1,900; Idaho, 210; Illinois, 4,820; Indiana, 2,581; Iowa, 2,264; Kansas, 1,668; Kentucky, 2,045; Louisiana, 1,164; Maine, 750; Maryland, 1,166; Massachusetts, 2,832; Michigan, 2,622; Minnesota, 1,723; Mississippi, 1,295; Missouri, 3,246; Montana, 314; Nebraska, 1,446; Nevada, 142; New Hampshire, 451; New Jersey, 1,778; New York, 7,507; North Carolina, 1,545; North Dakota, 246; Ohio, 4,349; Oregon, 577; Pennsylvania, 6,456; Rhode Island, 426; South Dakota, 1,110; South Carolina, 443; Tennessee, 1,036; Texas, 1,454; Utah, 255; Vermont, 397; Virginia, 1,673; Washington, 704; West Virginia, 633; Wisconsin, 1,955; Wyoming, 128; Arizona, 108; District of Columbia, 198; New Mexico, 269; Oklahoma, 53.

The organization and division of this extensive force is yet to be arranged by the adjutant general's office. Generally speaking, however, the 75,000 men will suffice for the formation of 75 regiments. With three regiments to a brigade, which is the present basis of organization, this will make 25 brigades. In turn eight divisions of three brigades each will be formed, and out of the eight divisions the entire force will be divided into three army corps. This general division of course is tentative, but it shows the general formation of this large body of volunteers. The new force will require, either by appointment or by officers already appointed, three major generals and about 24 brigadier generals. The law authorizes the president to appoint one major general for each army corps and one brigadier general for each brigade. Brigadier generals are also assigned to command divisions when the organization advances to that stage. The colonels, lieutenants, majors, captains and lieutenants are appointed by the governors of the various states, as the law provides that "all regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the governors of the states in which their respective organizations are raised."

Strength of the Army. WASHINGTON, May 26.—Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement showing the strength of the military forces of the United States when organized in accordance with the plans now under way: Regular army, 62,000 men; volunteers from states (first call), 125,000 men; three cavalry regiments-at-large, 3,000 men; 10 infantry regiments, United States volunteers (im-

lines), 10,000; engineers-at-large, 3,500; volunteers just called for, 75,000. Grand total, 278,500 men.

FLEETS NOT HEARD FROM.

Admiral Cervera Still Believed Bottled Up at Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The navy department announces that the situation as to the fleets, both American and Spanish, is precisely as it was 24 hours ago, so far as the officials know, the only notable difference being an apparent strengthening of confidence of the officials in their belief that Cervera's squadron is lying in the Santiago harbor. In this hope and belief the officials find great comfort, knowing the abilities of the American naval commanders in Cuban waters to keep the Spanish admiral bottled up in his narrow neck harbor until he shall surrender or be starved out.

If Cervera is actually at bay the officials feel not the slightest apprehension of relief coming to him from the outside in the shape of another Spanish ship squadron from Cadiz. The reason of this belief is their unquestioned ability to hold Cervera in check with only a few vessels, perhaps a couple of monitors and torpedo boats, thus leaving the remainder of the big armored fleet and a great number of unarmored but serviceable war craft to take care of any reinforcements that might attempt to come from Spain to Cervera's aid. The force that could be spared for this service without endangering the integrity of the blockade at Havana, or permitting the escape of Cervera, would be much larger than the entire Spanish naval force now in Spanish waters capable of crossing the Atlantic.

NEW RECRUITS.

One Hundred and Twelve Thousand Have Been Mustered In.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—One hundred and twelve thousand men have now been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States and the official reports show that the greatest number of these are ready to move to the front.

Over two-thirds of the states have entirely completed their musters. The failure of some of the states, notably four or five of the Southern states, to furnish the men called for up to this time is ascribed to a belief probably shared by many of the National Guardsmen who had home ties and business connections which they could not well afford to give up, that plenty of other persons not so encumbered would readily be found to take their places. Should any of the states default the probability is that the fact will be reported to congress by the secretary of war for action.

Heavy Artillery Necessary.

NEW YORK, May 25.—With Commodore Schley and Admiral Sampson guarding the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba the junta believes that the entrapping of Admiral Cervera will necessitate the sending to Cuba of heavy artillery. This Mr. Reubens, the legal adviser of the junta, said today of necessity have to be planted in the hills behind Santiago, from which vantage point Admiral Cervera would be forced into a sea battle on the outside.

Anxiety Allayed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The news of the safe arrival of the Oregon in American waters was a source of unalloyed satisfaction to all naval officers. Apprehension as to the safety of the Oregon practically disappeared when the vessel reached Barbadoes and reported her arrival to the navy department, but there was always a chance that she might suffer from accident or hostile attack in the short distance remaining on her homeward journey.

First Pension in the Present War.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Jonathan Merriam, the United States pension agent at Chicago, has just issued the first pension voucher of the war with Spain. It is for Mrs. Elsie A. Montfort of Council Bluffs, Ia., mother of Seaman William Montfort, who was a victim of the Maine explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.

Cable Not Cut.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 26.—The West India and Panama Cable company denies that the cable lines from Santiago de Cuba to San Juan de Porto Rico and France have been cut. The company adds that messages for Porto Rico will be received.

Sure Enough Spanish Spy.

KEY WEST, May 26.—The supposed Spanish spy arrested here under the name of Jimenez is Lieutenant Sobral, late naval attaché at the Spanish legation in Washington. Maps and plans of forts and mine fields were found on the prisoner.

Austrian Ships Coming.

LONDON, May 26.—Special from Gibraltar says two Austrian warships will sail Friday for Cuban waters.

BASE BALL.

The following is the result of the Eastern League base ball games: At Rochester—R. H. E. Rochester 9 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 *—8 9 2 Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 4 8 3 Batteries—Mitchell and Diggins; Morse and Boyd; Empire—O'Loughlin.

All three of the other scheduled games postponed on account of rain.

National League.

At Louisville—Louisville, 8; New York, 4. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4. At Chicago—Chicago, 20; Baltimore, 4. At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 8. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 3. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

State League.

Lyons, 2; Palmyra, 3. Canandaigua, 8; Rome, 5. Oswego, 1; Cortland, 0. Utica-Auburn, rain.

Two Fights Arranged.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Tom O'Rourke has matched McCoy and Choynski for a 25-round bout for a purse of \$10,000, the fight to take place at the Lenox Athletic club, this city, June 27. He also matched Maher and Goddard for 25 rounds at the same clubhouse on July 5 for a purse of \$8,000.

INSURGENTS RECRUITING

Cuban Forces Being Added to Every Day.

MOST ARE FROM HAVANA.

Three Thousand Men Under General Rafael De Cardenas.

Better Mounted and Armed Than Ever Before, They Approach Almost to the City of Havana—The Spaniards Have Massed Their Troops in the Cities and on the Coast Abandoning Offensive Operations Against the Cubans—No Difficulty in Maintaining Communication Between the Coast and the Interior—Insurgents Pinched For Food, but Are Eager to Co-Operate With the Americans Against the Spanish Troops.

KEY WEST, May 26.—A courier direct from Brigadier General Rafael de Cardenas, commander of the insurgent forces in Havana provinces, has arrived here. He reports that there has been no difficulty in maintaining communication between the coast and the interior. General Cardenas has been enrolling men at the rate of 20 per day, most of them coming from Havana city. The insurgent forces in that province now number 3,000, better mounted and armed than ever before. They move almost up to the outskirts of the city.

According to this courier, the Spaniards have massed their troops in the cities and on the coast, abandoning offensive operations against the Cubans.

The insurgents are pinched for food, but will wait eagerly for the order to co-operate with the United States army in a movement against the Spanish troops.

SAMPSON SIGHTED.

His Flagship Left the Blockading Fleet Going Eastward.

KEY WEST, May 26.—The Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda has just reached here with the following advice:

At daybreak on Sunday morning the entire squadron under Rear Admiral Sampson was lying directly opposite the entrance to Havana harbor, about 10 miles off shore. The commanding officers of the various vessels held a conference on board the flagship and shortly after their departure the flagship steamed away to the eastward.

A number of vessels were left behind on blockade duty. About two hours later a large double-masted and double-funnelled cruiser came steaming under full headway from the westward. When within hailing distance, and without slackening her speed, she exchanged signals with the acting flagship off Havana. A string of colored bunting was hoisted aloft on the flagship's halliards and the cruiser pushed on to the east at full speed.

Afterward the squadron was in the Nicholas channel, off Cardenas, heading for the old Bahama channel. The squadron was proceeding with care for Admiral Cervera had not yet actually been bottled and care must be taken lest the fox turn and dash out of Santiago, around the east end of Cuba, up through the Windward passage and north to attack the cities of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

In all likelihood Commodore Schley will be able to spring the trap and then Rear Admiral Sampson may hasten to Santiago. A great game is being played, and the situation is one of extreme suspense. After Admiral Cervera is sealed up in Santiago harbor the problem will be as in the case of a "varmint" caught in a trap, whether to shoot or starve him. In any event Admiral Cervera, it is believed, cannot reach Havana. Two powerful fleets, each having fast vessels, as well as heavy ones, and each able to destroy him, are closing in upon him.

Naval officers here believe that the battleship Oregon will be ordered to join Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet.

NEW YORK'S NEW RECRUITS.

Those Recently Enlisted May Get a Chance to Go to the Front.

ALBANY, May 26.—No plans have been formulated as yet by the state military authorities as to how they will raise New York states quota of volunteers under the second call. No plans will be formed until Governor Black has received the detailed order from the secretary of war informing him as to exactly how many and what kind of troops this state is to furnish. It is estimated at the adjutant general's office that this state's share of the 75,000 will be something between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

The statement made by Secretary of War Alger, to the effect that the 75,000 troops called for would not be taken from the National Guards, but from open enlistment, was diagnosed by the officials at the adjutant general's office as meaning that the governor of each state was to be allowed to raise his quota of volunteers as he wished.

If this reasoning is correct, Governor Black will probably give those organizations of the National Guard that have been recruited to take the place of those who went away under the first call, the first chance to volunteer under this new call.

Another Report Not Endorsed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Reports were current that an army of invasion was about to start for Cuba and Porto Rico. It was based on the conjecture which has been current of late, but officials in authority gave it no indorsement, as it was manifestly contrary to public policy to give any advance information of such a move even if it were contemplated.

TERROR MAKES A MOVE.

The Vessel Leaves St. Pierre, Martinique, Going Northwest.

ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 26.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror finished coaling from the Alicante, whose disguise as an ambulance ship has been virtually thrown off, and left Port de France, taking a north-westerly direction. It is reported that she goes to join the Spanish fleet.

Three men-of-war, according to the account of fishermen who have just arrived here, were seen yesterday off the northwest point of the island. The fishermen assert that they were Spanish warships.

STARTED FOR MANILA.

First American Army to Sail For a Foreign Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The start was made for Manila late yesterday afternoon and the first American army to sail for a foreign shore is now on the broad Pacific. At 4 o'clock Brigadier General Anderson signalled from the Australia for the City of Peking and the City of Sydney to get under way. The signal was seen from the shore and the waiting crowds commenced to cheer wildly. The noise was something terrific. Every steam whistle in the city appeared to be blowing, cannon were fired, and the din lasted for fully an hour. As the Australia passed Alcatraz island, in the lead of the 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 sounded their sirens.

The three transports carried about 2,500 men. The expedition, which is under command of Brigadier General Anderson, consists of four companies of regulars under command of Major Robe; the First regiment California volunteers, Colonel Smith; the First regiment Oregon volunteers, Colonel Summers; a battalion of 50 heavy artillery, Major Bary; about 100 sailors and 11 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.

It is not probable any more troops will be dispatched before another week.

MASSACRE IN AFRICA.

Details of the Horrible Affair as Told by an Eye Witness.

LONDON, May 26.—A letter received in this city from Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, says that a Madrid native who was with the American missionaries at Rotfunk when they were massacred by the insurgents engaged in the uprising against the imposition of the hut tax, but who made his escape by resuming his native garb, furnishes the following account of the tragedy:

"We started to walk to Sierra Leone, but had only gone half a mile when we met war boys, who blocked the way. Rev. Mr. Cain tried to frighten them by firing a revolver over their heads, but seeing they were determined to do mischief he cast his revolver away and said he would not have anybody's blood on his hands. The war boys then seized the party and Misses Hatfield, Archer and Kent, stripped them back to the mission house in front of which the war boys cut down Rev. Mr. Cain and hacked him to death and then treated Miss Archer and Miss Kent in the same way. Miss Hatfield, who was very ill, was thrown on a barbed wire netting, and finally her throat was cut. Mrs. Cain escaped to the bush with a native girl, but the war boys went out seeking for them and they were afterwards killed."

HAWAII ANNEXATION.

An Agreement by Which It Will Not Be Pressed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The active opponents of Hawaiian annexation in the senate, it is learned, agreed to the arrangement for daily sessions of the senate beginning at 11 o'clock only after an understanding with a number of Republican senators that the Hawaiian annexation question should not be earnestly pressed in the senate in any form at this session. Democratic senators were appealed to to expedite consideration of the revenue bill and as a counter proposition asked that Hawaiian annexation be dropped. No party arrangement resulted from these propositions, the Republicans being disinclined as a party to let the Hawaiian issue go over, but a number of Republican senators gave assurances that Hawaiian legislation should not be seriously pressed at this session. These assurances, Democratic senators hostile to annexation say, are sufficiently numerous to warrant them in believing an adjournment of congress will be taken without action by the senate on Hawaii. It is expected that the war revenue bill will be a law before very long and today there was considerable talk of congressional adjourning early next month.

The course of the house on Hawaiian annexation is a matter of considerable doubt. The advocates of Hawaiian annexation say a Republican caucus of the house on that issue will soon be held. A sufficient number of members for calling a caucus have subscribed to a paper now in the hands of Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, chairman of the caucus committee.

Tragedian Keene Ill.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 26.—Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, left here for New York. He is suffering with appendicitis and had to cancel his theatrical engagement. An operation will be performed in New York.

Combination of Parties.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—The Silver Republicans, Liberty party, Populists, Negro Protective and Social Labor parties have effected a union for the fall campaign.

Weather Indications.

Fair weather; light northerly winds.

Spain appealed to the Powers.

LONDON, May 26.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: Spain recently sent a note inviting the powers to protest jointly against the blockade of Cuba. The powers decided to take no action, and no replies have been received at Madrid.

It is easier for a man to live within a small income than without it.

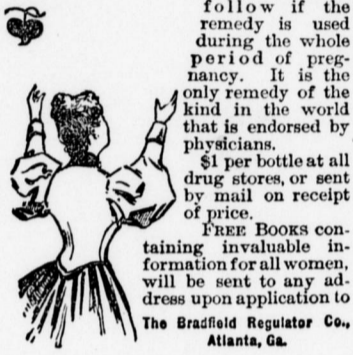
Diphtheria. Mrs. M. E. Hancock, West Lebanon, Pa., writes: "When two of our children were, as we supposed, beyond medical help, Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops cured them. It seemed almost like a miracle." 6-ly R. C. Dodson.

The favorite Wall-street dish, is "Spring lamb done brown."

Baby's Coming

means pain, danger and possible death for some wives. For others it means practically no discomfort at all. There is no reason why childbirth should be a period of pain and dread. Several months before a woman becomes a mother she should prepare herself for the critical ordeal. There is a preparation made which is intended for this purpose alone. The name of this wonderful preparation is

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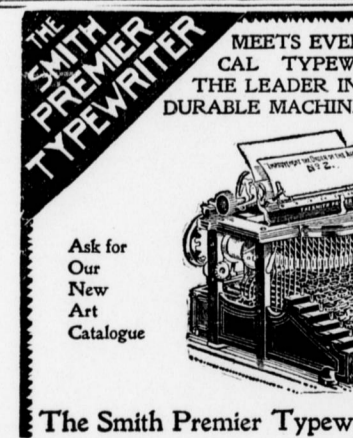
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