### American Battleships Lying Outside th Harbor of Santiago Where Admiral Cervera's Craisers Are Anchored.

The navy department is now positive that the Spanish fleet is anchored in Santiago harbor. The news was received from Commodore Schiey, and his fleet of battle-ships is now arrayed before the harbor from which the enemy's ships must either emerge and fight or be sunk at their anchorage.

The cruiser St. Faul, commanded by Capt. Sigsbee, late of the Maine, which has been cruising about Santiago for the last ten days, also reports the Spanish fleet anchored in that harbor.

The President said to a Senator when he learned of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, that the invasion of Cuba would begin immediately after the Spanish fleet had been entrapped or destroyed. Judging from this, Cuba will be speedily invaded.

It is reported that the fleet and soldiery are monopolizing the supplies stored in Santiago, and fear and famine prevail among the people.

Schley's blockade by sea and the insurgent lines on land prevent the replenishing of the stores of provisions. The result is much excitement and dissatisfaction, to which patriotism has been subordinated.

The people believed that Cervers would simply take on supplies and go out to meet Sampson in battle. Instead, the appearance of Schley's squadron has compelled him to remain in port, awaiting reilef by the Cadiz aquadron. The arrival of that fleet is necessarily uncertain, and the people of Santiago realize tha a mistake was port, awaiting relief by the Cadiz squadron. The arrival of that fleet is necessarily uncertain, and the peeple of Santiago realize tha a mistake was made in bringing the squadron there. Cervera depends upon the Cadiz squadron to uncork the bottle into which he is shut. He is believed to know of the coming of the fleet.

The cable is censored rigidly, and no ships are allowed to leave the barbor. Santiago believes it impossible for the American ships to dash inside after Cervers, because, in addition to the fine of forts, the channel has been thoroughly mined.

ine of forts, the channel has been thoroughly mined.

Meanwhile, the insurgents are drawing all available forces around the city, and are prepared, in the event of an American naval victory, to attack the city on the land side, and try to take this last stronghold of the Spaniards in the eastern part of Cuba.

Commodore Schley has secured a Cuban pilot who knows all about the Cuban coast and harbors, having been in the business for 17 years. It is said that he knews the exact location of all the mines planted by the Spaniards at Santiago.

the mines planted by the Spaniards at Santiago.

The following dispatch has been received from the correspondent of the Associated Press with the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

Off Santiago de Cuba, May 23.—Commodore Schley and the flying squadron have the Spanish fleet bottled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. By the most clever maneuvering the Commodore allowed the Spaniards to think he had left in disgust. They took the bait and ran into the harbor. Commodore Schley moved down this morning, and at 6 o'cleck, going close to the harbor, he saw the Cristobal Colon, the Maria Teresa and two tarpedo boats.

Commodore Schley has acted upon his, own information and judgment for

his, own information and judgment for the past six days, and believes the whole Spanish fleet is there. He sat on the after triangle of the Brooklyn this morning until after the discovery of the fleet, and he then went to break-fast, saying.

I have got them, and they will never



CAPTAIN SIGSBEE

Capt. Sigsbee, late commander of the Ill-fated Maine, now captain of the cruiser St. Paul, last Monday captured a British vessel which attempted to take a cargo of coal into Santiago de Cuba. There is likelihood of international complications over the seizure of the British ship, as Santiago is not a blockaded port. But, if the vessel-carried coal for the enemy, a neutral flag will not protect her, and we can flag will not protect her, and we can

Explosion in a Powder MillBy the explosion of a mixing mill at
the smokeless powder works of the
Dupont Company, at Carney's Point,
near Penns Grove, N. J. last week
William Brown, a workman of Penns
Grove, was killed. Thomas S. Shoulders, of Penns Grove, injured, and
three mills destroyed. The explosion
is supposed to have been caused by a
pebble in the mixing trough. The mill
caught fire and the flames were communicated to two other mills nearby,
and they were also destroyed. and they were also destroyed.

# NEWS NOTES.

One hundred and thirty street cars were destroyed in a Baltimore fire

It is officially announced at Buenos Ayres that 400,000 tons of wheat are still available for export.

Labor leaders in Chicago are de-nouncing Leiter, the "wheat king," for cornering the market, and raising the price of wheat.

The two leading German newspapers in St. Louis have consolidated and will be issued by a company, of which Carl Schurz will be President.

Carl Schurz will be President.

President N. P. Hallowell, of the National Bank of Commerce, of Boston, announces the disappearance of Fred T. Moore, assistant paying teller, leaving a shortage of \$50,000.

A treaty was signed a few days ago between the United States and France which places the minimum rate upon certain products exported to France.

Dewey's capture of Manila has forced up the price of rope in this country. Manila was, cutside of Mexico, the main supply for raw material.

A Pittsburg boy, Frank Peters, celebrated Dewey's victory with a tomato can filled with powder. Both his eyes were blown out by the resulting explosion.



BANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The inhabitants of this beautiful Cub an city are now anxiously awaiting the terrible results which must follow a failure to surrender to the Americans. The United States soldiers are de termined. Just outside of the harbor ans. The United States soldiers are de termined. Just outside of the harbor are anchored the great American bat-tle-ships, composing Commodore Schley's fleet. Either Cervera will bring his Spanish cruisers out from the protected harbor and engage in battle with the Americans, suffering an honorable defeat, or be sunk to the disgrace and humiliation of the despotic nation which he represents. In the disaster which will befall the city, there is no refuge for the troops or inhabitants. The Cuban insurgents are on the outside, ready to capture the city as soon as the fleet is disposed of.

### OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Wide-spread distress is reported from the interior of Spain.

All goods from America to are to be admitted free of duty.

Thirty thousand native volunteers at Manila have offered their services to Spain. Spaniards at Manila are rejoicing ever the approach of another Spanish

fleet.
Three times as many men will be sent to the Philippines as were first intended.
The cruiser Harvard took on board 750 tons of coal at Kingston last Sun-

More than twenty transports are waiting at Tampa, Fla., to take troops to Cuba.

Two American newspaper correspondents have been arrested by Spanlards at Matanzas. The Cuban insurgents are better armed and mounted than ever and are now moving upon Havana.

The transports waiting at Tampa convey the troops to Cuba are costing the government \$25,000 a day.

The Commissary Department now has on hand at Tampa. Fla., three months' rations for 50,000 men.

Balloons will be used in determining the exact position of Admiral Cer-vera's fleet in Santiago harbor.

Residents of Porto Rico say they will burn the cities in preference to sur-rendering to American soldiers. Capt. Blanco says there are only four American gun boats along the Cuban

coast from Santiago to Havana.

Three tuns on boat of the flagship Brooklyn, were last Sunday christened the Dewey, Schley and Farragut. The soldiers of the north and south together, observed Memorial day on Southern battlefields last Monday.

Senor Polo y Bernabe, late minister to the United States has been appoint-ed ambassador to Hungary-Austria. Spain will not fit out a third flest she has none to fit out, neither will she send 7,000 men to the Philippines.

\*The invasion of Cuba is absolutely delayed until the Spanish fleet has been captured or is utterly disposed of. Fifty thousand of the troops raised under the second call will be used to fill out deficient regiments already in

the guns of their forts landward to repel the impending attacks of the in-

surgents.

The tattered pennant of the ill-fated battle-ship Maine was one of the features of the Memorial parade at Chicago last Monday.

Admiral Sampson's squadron is lying fear Key West, prepared to intercept any Spanish vessel from approaching Atlantic coast cities.

The temperature about Cuba is 110 degrees in the shade and the men on the American battle-ships are suffering from the extreme heat.

The Spanish Minister for the Colonies, Senor Giron, proposes to offer premiums for vessels carrying provisions to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Three Spanish spies fired on American solders at Fort Taylor, Key West, a few days ago. Although the Americans returned the fire the Spaniards es-

The second call for volunteers to the number of 75,000 men is for the purpose of filling up the companies of the different state regiments to the maximum limit.

Spaniards have purchased 100 tons of coin at Kingston for soldlers in southern Cuba. The American squadron has been warned and the coin will not be landed.

Some Spaniards disgusted with the attitude of the European Powers, now believe that their only hope is in directly negotiating with President McKinker for necessity. Mckinley for peace.

The horses and mules at Tampa are uffering greatly from the heat and suffering greatly from the heat and they are dying at the rate of five or 10 a day. Many of the camps have little or no shade for the horses.

Spain recently sent a note inviting the powers to protest jointly against the blockade of Cuba. The powers de-cided to take no action, and no replies have been received at Madrid.

The American bark Saranoc, capt ed some time ago by the Spaniards, has been released. Dewey sent the gunboat Petrol to Hollo where the bark hay and she effected a rescue.

A Spaniard who wanted to know too much about the channel at Key West has been arrested and held as a spy. The contents of his trunk indicate him to be an officer of high degree.

It is the president's intention to end the war before the summer is over. A train consisting of ten sleeping cars will be held in readiness at Tam-pa, to convey sick and wounded sol-diers to the nearest hospital as soon as the invasion of Cuba has begun.

The naval authorities entertain hopes of capturing four of the Spanish cruisers, bottled up in Santiago har-bor, intact. These ships would make spiendid additions to the United States

So strict is the news censorship at Tampa and Key West, that the pub-lic will have no knowledge of the in-terded Cuban invasion, until the troops are actually on the island of

An official denial was issued to ru-mors of the occupation, cession or tale of any Spanish territory to France, and it was also denied that the latter intends to occupy Moroccup

The war department has dally communications with the Cuban

gents.

The currency of the United States will be legal tender on all islands occupied by the United States during the war with Spain.

Contractors at San Francisco are furnishing the troops with an inferior quality of food, and the government will investigate.

The Spaniards retained \$50 of th American newspaper correspondents' money who were recently exchanged for Spanish prisoners.

for Spanish prisoners.

A letter was stolen from the Spanish spy headquarters at Montreal, containing a list of Spain's spies in the United States. Immense rewards have been offered by the enemy for the return of this letter which is said to have fallen into the hand of United States detectives. States detectives.

### GOVERNING THE PHILIPPINES.

#### Gen- Merritt to Have Absolute Control of the Islands New Cable.

Islands - New Cable.

The state department has mailed to General Merritt his exhaustive instructions for the government of the Philippines. These embody not only full details for the control of the military and naval forces in establishing United States sovereignty over the Philippine group, which were prepared by the war and navy departments for incorporation in the instructions, but are understood to clothe the commanding general with greater discretionary powers than have ever up to this time ing general with greater discretionary powers than have ever up to this time been granted to an agent of this government. Except in his relations with foreign powers growing out of possible complications in the east, which are to be referred to Washington for negotiation, General Merrit's control of affairs will be practically supreme. The instructions throughout bear every evidence that the United States intends to preserve permanent control of the islands.

to preserve permanents islands.

In this connection it is understood. In this connection it is understood. to-day that arrangements are already made to lay a cable from San Francisco by way of Hawaii directly to Manila, and the work will be undertaken as a military necessity the moment authority for the expenditure can be secured from congress.

# MEMORIAL DAY IN FRANCE

#### Americans Decorate the Grave of Lafayette Present War Referred to-

With a view to check the pro-Spanish feeling at Paris and enlist the sympathies of Frenchmen on the side of America, a special effort was made by the American colony Monday to do honor to the memory of Lafayette. A big gathering proceeded to his tomb in the Picous cemetery which was decorated with wreaths and mutual flags. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, deposited the American wreaths, and in an elequent speech referred to America's debt to Lafayette and the "unbreakable ties between the two peoples." He was warmly applauded. M. Bartholdi followed in the same strain, but he said warmly applauded. M. Bartholdi followed in the same strain, but he said he deplored the fact that there existed a new spirit among modern Americans which "differed from the traditions of the founders of the republic." He said Frenchmen looked to General Porter and Americans like him to "keep the United States faithful to the great principles of liberty and justice which presided at the birth of the Republic."

Santiago is cut off by a roadless country and the insurgents from the rest of Cuba. It is, therefore, impossible for Blanco to reinforce it, even if he could spare troops.

The capture of Santiago would compel Cervera to rush upon certain destruction, sink his ships or surrender, and the Administration, if it chose, could establish the Cuban Government there.

# The Muster of Troops.

Adjutant General Corbin said Tues-day that 121,500 troops had been musday that 121,500 troops had been mus-tered into the volunteer army under the call for 125,000 men, and that the remaining 3,500 men were in state camps ready for the visit of the mus-tering officers. The apparent shortage is divided among the states of Iowa, Mississippi and North Carolina.

# CABLE FLASHES.

The Italian cabinet has resigned.

The German Admiralty will shortly dispatch the school ship Moltke and Stosch to the West Indies for the pro-tection of German citizens residing in Central America.

The Spanish military agent, Senor Sandoval, is still at Berlin. It was he who effected the recent purchase in behalf of Spain of the North German line steamer Havel.

The unveiling of a monument to the late John Jacob Astor occurred at Waldorf, Germany, last week, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the Grand Duke of Baden. President Faure, of France, regrets that the efforts of the powers were futile in restoring peace between America and Spain.

The Frankfurt Zeitung says that the Spanish Minister at Copenhagen has induced the Government of Denmark to instruct the Danish officials in the Antilles to afford Spain certain facilities in regard to her fleet.

The German papers teem with sarcastic comments on the alleged inactivity of the United States attributing it "to a lack of courage" or to
"unreadiness of its forces," especially
to the "notorious condition of insubordination of the American militia."

# THE CUBAN INVASION HAS BEGUN.

### TRANSPORTS READY.

The Destination of the Troops Cannot be Learned Gen. Miles Takes Personal Charge of the Porces-

Word has reached Tampa ordering the troops mobilized at that place to prepare for the Cuban invasion at once. Gen. Miles and staff left Wash-ington for Tampa last Monday and he will take personal charge of the invad-

will take personal charge of the invading army.

About 25 ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained, have been
gathered to receive the troops. They
will accommodate about 30,000 men, for
in a short voyage like that from one of
the gulf ports to Cuba it is possible
to carry a much larger number of
men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines.

men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines.

How many troops started: where they took ships; where they are bound, are questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refuse positively to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land.

There is a suspicion that the start will be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such case the fleets of transports will converge at Key West to move under the convoy of warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to insure them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions, and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned. Before the enit force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits.

Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgentz to the largest possible extent. The government already has sent expeditions to a large number of points on the island and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeed-

## BRITISH VESSEL SUNK.

Collides During a Dense Fog With the United
Bates Cruiser, ColumbiaThe United States protected cruiser
Columbia, came into port at New York
Sunday, with a great hole in her starboard quarter through which a horse
and wagon might have been driven.
The gallant vessel had also a heavy
list to port. The warship had been in
collision with the British steamship
Foscolia, Saturday evening, during a
thick fog, while cruising off Fire
Island. The Foscolia was sunk. Her
officers and crew, numbering 21, were
saved and brought to port by the Columbia. Not a life was lost and nobody
injured

injured
That both yessels were not blown to That both vessels were not blown to atoms is nothing short of a miracle. During the collision the Foscolia ran against a torpedo chute loaded with a Whitehead missile carrying 500 pounds of gun cotton. There was no explosion. It will take weeks to repair the Columbia. The exact amount of damage will not be known until the cruiser has been placed in dry docks.

The captain of the Foscolia places the responsibility on the captain of the Columbia, Capt. James H. Sands.

It will take three weeks to repair the cruiser Columbia.

### PRESIDENT REVIEWS TROOPS.

# Twieve Thousand Volunteers Pass Before Their Commander-in Chief.

Their Commander-in Chief.

One of the most brilliant military pageants enacted since the grand mustering out parade of the Federal troops, down the streets of Washington, at the close of the civil war, occurred at Camp Alger, Va., last Saturday when President McKinley reviewed the troops now quartered there. It was the first time in over thirty years that an army of volunteers rendezvoused in time of war had passed in review before the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and the demonstration attracted many thousands stration attracted many thousands from Washington and the surrounding country to the camp grounds near Falls church. There were 12,000 troops in line.

### German Neutrality.

United States Ambassador White at Berlin is greatly pleased at a fresh evidence of Germany's strict neutral-ity. Acting upon information from



AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS. (She and her sister ships, St. Faul, Paris and New York, chartered by the Government for auxiliary cruisors.)

On the 16th of May the cruiser St. Louis and the tug Wampatuck were ordered to cut the cables that start from Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo. The Wampatuck, regardless of mines entered the harbor of Santiago and located the wharves and 2,000 tons of coal. Last Wednesday the guns of Morro opened on the St. Louis and the tug after two cables had been cut. The American boats immediately replied to the forts, and soon the big guns of the St. Louis had demolished all but one of the shore batteries. The next day they were chased by a Spanish warship, but escaped.

ed perfectly in gaining their object, and it was said at the war department that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land

# SPAIN'S FINANCES.

# Her Representatives in Paris Endeavoring to Raise \$50,000.000.

Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, has returned to Paris to continue his mysterious nego-tiations which are now believed to be financial rather than political.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says he hears that Senor Leon y Castillo is charged to endeavor to float a loan of £10,000,000 (350,000,000) on the security of the tobacco monop-

La Correspondencia Espana ob-serves: An unexplained feeling of des-pondency is noticeable. As no bad news has been received we can only suggest

has been received we can only suggest that this feeling is caused by fears of a prolongation of the war.

In the chamber of deputies to-day Senor Puigcerver, minister of finance, replying to the criticisms of Marquis de Villaverde, Conservative, with respect to the financial policy of the government, repudiated the charge of want of foresight and asserted that Spain's finances were in a "satisfactory condition, assuring the payment of all the expenses of the war." Senor Puigcerver said that in view of the impossibility of negotiating loans abroad there was no means of raising funds to continue the war except by an extension of the Bank of Spain's note issue, which, however, did not imply a forced which, however, did not imply a forced paper currency. He proposed, he said, to convert the treasury's floating debt now nearly 500,000,000 pesetas, into small denomination treasury bonds. He explained the proposed conversion of the external debt, but avoided any allusion to the proposed tax on the national debt. Senor Puigeerver affirmed the necessity of a 20 per cent, increase in all taxation, including that on agriculture.

ulture.
It is believed Senor Gomazo, present minister of public instruction and Liberal leader, will replace Senor Puigcerver, now minister of finance, who has absolutely declined in the cortes to agree to an income tax, and who is consequently expected to resign.

Senor Gomazo favors the proposed impost. It is said that the concentration
of Spanish troops in the neighborhood
of Gibraitar is due to an increase in

the British military preparations.

Premier Sagasta's organ, the Liberal, says that the diverging interests of the powers preciude for the present any prompt, definite diplomatic action giving Spain powerful European back-

Gladstone's Resting Place
In the northern transept of Westminster abbey, where England's greatest dead rest, the body of the late William Ewart Gladstone was entombed
Saturday with the ceremonies of the
nation he had served and of the church
he had loved.

he had loved.

Oscar S. Straus, of New York, has been tendered the post of minister to Turkey.

The President is dissatisfied with the dow progress made in preparing the volunteer troops for actual service.

The state department has been notified by British Consul Gollan, at Havana, that the exchange of prisoners has been effected, and that the Maple, with Charles Thrall and Hayden Jones, the American correspondents, on board, has sailed for Key West.

the United States consul at Hamburg, to the effect that the Spanish steamer Pinzon was about to sail with contraband of war, Mr. White went to the foreign office and protested, with the result that the government officials acted promptly. The steamer was searched and no contraband of war was found on board.

# MANILA NEWS.

The report that the commander of the Callao and Admiral Montijo have been sentenced to death is untrue.

The French cruiser Bruit will s leave for Largon; her captain reporting that he can't get provisions in Manila. Provisions are very scarce in Manila. Foreign residents of the city are anx-ious to get away, but they do not know

Mayinaldo, the leader of the Philip-pine insurgents, it is said, has 37,000 troops, armed with Mauser rifles, pre-paring to attack Manila.

It is reported that the native soldiers have agreed to go over to the insur-gents as soon as the latter make an at-tack in force on Spain's position.

The prize money which will go to the blue jackets of Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron as a result of the de-struction of the Spanish fleet in the bay of Manila, is estimated at \$800 in gold for each man.

The insurgents have been unable to do much yet, owing to the lack of arms, but they expect a shipment of rifles in a few days. When these arrive they promise to drive the Spaniards into the sea.



GENERAL WEYLER General Weyler declares that Cuba will be lost unless he is sent there. Once on the island, he declares, he would invade the United States.

The Spaniards have offered \$25,000 for the head of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader.

All the American ships are at Cavite, in Manila bay. Salt provisions are pientiful, but fresh provisions are not obtainable.

According to a London dispatch Admiral Dewey is losing men from disease almost daily. Small-pox and dysentery are said to be rife in the American squadron.

The Spanish and native soldiers in Manila were in a state bordering on mutiny and the priests gave the governor \$11,000,000, which was mostly used to pay off the troops.

The governor of Hong Kong has prohibited the United States auxiliary gunboat Zafiro from taking war stores to the American fleet,

# RAINY SEASON BRINGS DISTRESS

## INTO HAVANA

### Small-Pox and Malarial Fevers Threaten the Inhabitants-Yellow Jack Not Dreafed by the Cubans.

The rainy season in Cuba began more than a week ago, and it is not unlikely that Havana is a perfect pest

hole. An old resident of Havana said recently: "Havana has malarial fever and

recently:

"Havana has malarial fever and smallpox the year round, but they are not epidemic except in the rainy season. Within a week after the rains begin the death rate shows a large increase and the situation grows worse as the season advances. But a few days are enough to scatter disease.

"When the war broke out there were 150,009 persons in Havana who had not sufficient means of support for one week. What must be their condition now after five weeks of the blockade? As a rule Cubans are not provident, while Spanlards had something when the war began, the Cubans nothing."

Weeks before the blockade was established a large cigar firm commenced to feed its workmen in an immense kitchen. The tobacco supply had run out, the factories were closed, and the workmen were soon almost starved. Hunger soon puts a person in a condition in which pestilence can readily seize him.

"Among the reconcentrados small-pox has killed more than any other

dition in which pestilence can readily seize him.

"Among the reconcentrados smallpox has killed more than any other disease. The people were unable to keep clean, unable to be vaccinated, even if willing, and they died by tens of thousands. In their debilitated condition disease operated rapidly. Smallpox ought now to be dangerous in Cuba. Malarial fever is now feared by the Cubans more than yellow fever is. Yellow fever attacks a person only once, and the Cubans generally have the disease in a mild form during childhood, and are thenceforth immune; but not so with malarial fever, which also is very contagious.

"In Havana province there are numerous bands of from 20 to 50 insurgents each. They are no longer able to raid the suburbs as before, the defenses having been strengthened. A small body of Spanish soldiers who would wander away from the town would be pretty sure to be chopped to pleces by Cuban machetes. With the fleet in front and the Cuban guerrillas behind, Havana is practically besieged, and the same may be said of the other towns."

# 75,000 MEN WANTED.

### Occupation of the Philippines Necessitates Mustering In of Additional Soldiers. Not Confined to National Guards.

President McKinley Wednesday issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 additional volunteers. The suddenness of the decision is shown by the fact that Secretary Alger stated only two days ago that a call for troops was not being considered. The proclamation is

being considered. The process was as follows:

"Whereus, An act of Congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, ontitled, 'An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain,'

and "Whereas, By an act of Congress en-"Whereas, By an act of Congress en-titled, 'An act to provide for temporari-ly increasing the military establish-ment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the President is author-

April 32, 1838, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist. the Constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, bave thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers to the agregate number of 75,000 in addition to the volunteers called for by my proclamation of the 23d day of April, in the present year; the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to the population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged.

"The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War

will be made known through the War

will be made known through the War Department.

'In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

'Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independ-ence of the United States the one hun-dred and twenty-second.

dred and twenty-second WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
"By the President.
"WILLIAM R. DAY.

"WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State."
Having developed into a war of occupation, vastly greater numbers are needed than were counted upon at the time of the first call was made. Then it was anticipated that the only military operations would be carried on in Cuba, but since Dewey's capture of the Philippines 15,000 men have been taken from the force needed for Cuba
Pennsylvania will furnish about 6,458 men for the second muster of volunteers; Ohio, 4,349; West Virginia \$23 and Maryland, 1,168.

# THE CUBAN INVASION.

Not Until the Forces Equal those of Blance
Will they Leave Tampa.

It is the intention of President McKinley and the war department that
the invasion of Cuba shall be made
with a decisive rush. There will be no
invasion until there are 100,000 men,
thoroughly equipped, encamped at
Tampa. It is pointed out that General
Blanco had an army of perhaps 100,000
acclimatized troops. In the opinion of
the authorities it would be foolish to
send less than that number of United
States soldiers there, particularly as
many of them are raw recruits and not
acclimatized. When the blow is struck
it must be decisive and it will take
place almost immediately after the
troops have been landed. There will be
no bombardment of Hayana until the
American forces are on Cuban soil, and
then army and navy will make a combined attack. bined attack.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times commenting on the "feeling of sadness prevailing in Spain." says:

Spain." says:

"It is less on account of ministerial dissensions, which are not really serious, than on account of a fuller apprehension of the difficulties of the situation namely, that it is hopeless to expect any assistance from Europe, even France and Russia being, since Mr. Chamberlain's speech averse from doing anything to precipitate complications. Spain now sees that she must trust to herself alone in an unequal struggle that can have only one end."