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FREELAND, PA., MAY 26, 1898

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

There is a strong and growing sentiment in the Administration and in Congress in favor of making the American navy the strongest in the world, and it seems apparent that immediately our war with Spain is over a beginning will be made. It is estimated that our navy could be made superior to Great Britain's within two years at a cost of one billion dollars.

Senor Mendez Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, denies that Cuba will oppose an American protectorate if such be the desire of the United States, He adds that Gomez, in common with all other Cuban patriots, earnestly hope for an occupation by United States forces.

The Secretary of War has asked for an additional appropriation of \$88,638,840 for the support of the regular and volunteer armies for six months from June 30, 1898. The estimates and appropriations already made on account of the war aggregate \$295,210,840.

The Ninth and Sixty-ninth regiments

made on account or the S295,210,840.

The Ninth and Sixty-ninth regiments marched through New York city on their way South. The streets through which they passed were packed with humanity, and it was with great difficulty that a passage could be made for them.

Those at Washington who ought to know say that it would be folly to undertake the occupation of Cuba without the co-operation of the navy, and that therefore it will not be attempted until the warships are at liberty for that purpose.

erty for that pur

at liberty for that purpose.
Stuart Janney, a Baltimore society man,
who has returned home after two years'
service in the Cuban army, says that when
a negro officer dies or is killed in battle a
white man is appointed to take his place.
A veteran Madrid diplomat says that he
expects Expects Europe to interfere in the
war, but not until Spain is humbled and
the powers can appeal to our generosity
to spare a prostrate foe.
Madrid announces that the German war-

are a prostrate roe, adrid announces that the German war-Geier paid the usual salutes to the tish forts at Havana, but that it did salute the American squadron either

Spanish forts at Havana, but that it did not salute the American squadron either with guns or flag. Experts figure out that the war so far has cost about \$20,000,000, or nearly \$3,000,-000 a day. Much of this is for prepara-tion, and the expense from now on will be greatly reduced.

The Spanish Consul at Kineston was

ready reduced.

The Spanish Consul at Kingston was denied the right by England to search the Adulla on mere suspicion that she carried dispatches from American warships.

W. J. Bryan, who had to withdraw in the race for the captaincy of the company he recruited in favor of an lunknown, will be made colonel of the regiment.

Gen. Miles has recommended that Lieut.

A. S. Rowan be made a lieutenant-colonel as a reward for services rendered in his recent trip to Gen. Gomez.

Dispatches from the principal cities of the United States show that the boycott of French goods by American women is extensive and on the increase.

Gen. Miles 'says that the United States Gen. Sines 'says that the United States for the Control of the States show that the United States Gen. Miles 'says that the United States Gen.

Gen. Miles says that the United States fill in due time bring Cuba under its con-rol by judicious methods and without a

Volunteers will receive pay from the date of their enrollment, and those destined for the Philippines will get a month's pay in advance.

ict camp,
In April, 1861, the Sixth Massachusetts
ras stoned in Baltimore. To-day Baltinore will feed and honor the Sixth Massa-

According to the most conservative cal-dations the Waf Revenue bill will not ach the President before the first week

n June. Representative Hilborn, of the Commit-ce on Naval Affairs, believes from present indications that it is going to be a long war. More than fifty regiments of the 95,000 olunteers have reached the points of noblization or are moving toward them. The transports City of Peking and Syd-ley were loaded and sailed for Manila with roops for Admiral Dewey. Ernestro Castro, who witnessed the hom-Ernestro Castro, who witnessed the hom-

The President has told several Senators that he favors the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

FREELAND TRIBUNE. OREGON SAFE AT KEY WEST

Reaches Port After a Remarkable Voyage of Fourteen Thousand Miles.

SHE NEEDS NO REPAIRS. The Battleshtp Has Only to Fill Her

Coal Bunkers in Order to Join Sampson's Squadron.

Her Trip the Longest Ever Underta Which the Ship Has Been Handled.

When the Ship Has Been Handled.

New York, N. Y., May 25.—A special despatch to the Herald says: There is no longer any uneasiness about the battle ship Oregon. She is safe at Key West. After a race against time for nearly fourcen thousand nilles, this valuable accession to Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet has reached his base of supplies, and, after replenishing her coal bunkers, will be ready to go to sea and perform her part in the task of destroying the Spanish fleet.



that no serious defects in her ma-chinery have developed. It is ex-pected that she will take on a full supply of coal as rapidly as possible, and while this is being put aboard her entire engine room force will be busily engaged in going over her en-gines and boilers and putting them into shape for the work she has be-fore her.

into shape for the work she has before her.

In many respects the run of the Oregon from San Francisco down the western coast of the continent, through the Straits of Magellan and up the Atlantic coast to Key West is the most remarkable that has ever been made by a naval vessel. Never before has a great battle ship been driven at her highest cruising speed for such a long distance, and that the Oregon has been able to do so well is a high testimonial, not only to the skill with which she has been handled, but also to the work of her designers and builders.

signers and builders.

Getting Rendy for Privateering.

Madrid.—From a discussion in the Spanish Senate it appears Spain seriously contemplates having resource to privateering in the near future. The debate was opened by Count Almenas, who velemently protested against the alleged action of some American war ships in displaying the Spanish flag in order to deceive the garrison of Guantanamo, as announced on Saturday last in a despatch from Captain General Blanco, who added that the American ships were "Immediately recognized and repulsed." The Count asked if the government had notified the Powers of this incident.

Transports May Have to Be Impressed.
Washington.—Assistant—Secretary
of War Meiklejohn states tonight that
the War Department may have to impress ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. That company tonight refused by telegraph to accept
the terms of the War Department for
the use of the steamers China and
Colon to carry troops to Manila. An
ultimatum was immediately wired to
the officials of the company A remediate impressment of the ssels and their condemnation ard appointed for this purp

cago. — The marriage engag of Gen. Wesley Merritt to Mi ence, daughter of Norman W this city, has been an

an Williams is one of the citizens of Chicago. He known clizens of Chicago. He is a capitalist, a director, and a heavy stockholder in the Pullman Palace Car Company, and a member of the Chicago and other clubs.

The wedding of Gen. Merritt and Miss Williams will probably take place soon after the General's return from Manila.

McKinley Warned the Vaticar

London.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he learns that the Vatican's declaration of neutrality was due to a notification from Washington that no manifestation of sympathy with Spain would be tolerated.

TO GOVERN PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Merritt Expects to Hold the Islands Under Martial Law Uniti the War Ends. Washington, D. C.—Major-General Merritt, who is to go to the Philippine Islands as military governor, is expected to govern them under martial law until Congress decides what shall finally be done with them. There is little doubt that they will be permanently held by the United States. In view of the jealousy existing among European nations many Senators and Representatives believe that it will be more difficult to relinquish control of the Philippines than to hold them.

that it will be more difficult to relinquish control of the Philippines than
to hold them.

In view of this belief some consideration is already being given to the
problem of devising a civil government for the Islands when the war is
ended. The extension of the territorial system of the United States to
the Philippines is out of the question,
as it will be a great many years before the inhabitants are capable of
any degree of self-government.

The proposition that seems to meet
most favor is to have the government
of the islands administered by a
board of three commissioners, to be
composed of two civilians and one officer of the United States army, as in
the District of Columbia. When the
number of Americans in the islands
increases sufficiently, a very limited
form of government might be introduced, to be expanded in the future.

Tariff taxes are to be collected by
military authority and are to be
turned into the treasury of the United
States. As the war progresses, the
system of collecting taxes is to be applied to such Spanish territory as may
be occupied, thus compelling the conquered territory to aid in defraying
the expenses of the war.

A Fortune in Prize Money.

Key West.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in prize money. That is the sum Admiral William I. Sampson, commander of the No.th Atlantic squadron, will obtain from the sale of the six principal Spanish ships and cargoes captured by American men-of-war since the beginning of war with Spain.

ican men-of-war since the beginning of war with Spain.

All told, twenty-eight captures have been made by our war ships. Twenty-two of them, in comparison with the big steamships captured, are individually small. Collectively, with their varied cargoes, they mean still greater wealth for the Admiral and incidentally round fat sums for the subordinate officers and fat chunks of spending money for jack tars.

Five More Ships for Dewey.

Five More Ships for Dewey.

San Francisco, Cal.—The naval force under Admiral Dewey will be increased from a squadron to a fleet. Besides the Charleston, now at last on her way to Manila, orders have been received here to get the cruiser Philadelphia and the gunboaf Yorktown ready to follow the Charleston as quickly as possible. Beside, the monitor Monterey has been ordered to sail for the Philippines as soon as stores and ammunition are taken aboard, and the Charleston will pick up the Bennington at Honolulu.

Honolula.

First Troops for the Philippines.

San Francisco.—California said goodby to her First Regiment of Volunteers as they marched from the Presidio to start on their long journey to Manila. The men left camp at 8 o'clock in the morning and marched to the Pacific Mail wharf, where the big steamer City of Pekin lay ready for them. By noon the soldiers were all on board and before night everything was in readiness for their departure.

Dewey Reports No Change at Manila.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department received to-day this cable-gram from Admiral Dewey, dated at Manila May 20, via Hong Kong, May 94.

24:
"Situation unchanged. Strict blockade continued. Great scarcity provisions in Manila. Foreign subects
fear an outbreak of the Spunish soldiers, and they will be transferred to
Cavite by the foreign men-of-war in
the harbor.

the harbor.

"Aguinaldo, the rebel commander-in-chief, who was brought here from Hong Kong on the McCulloch, is organizing a force of native cavalry, and may render assistance that will be valuable."

To Wage Vigorous War on Us.

Madrid, Spain.—A continental alliance for Spain or intervention to stop the war is now the joint aim of Premier Sagasta, of Ambassador Leon y Castillo at Paris and of the Court at Madrid. Events will soon demonfrate this. The new Cabinet is regarded as a makeshift and only temporary. Only an alliance or intervention could firmly establish it. The Ministry amounced in the Cortes, through Premier Sagasta as spokesman, that it is fully resolved to carry on the war with the United States, and at the same time to crush the rebellions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands "with the utmost severity, reserving for the day of pacification the accomplishment of the promised reforms."

Is England to Join in the War?

Is England to John the War?

London — The Daily Chronicle, commending on a dispatch from its correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, who says that England has thrown eighteen months' supplies into Jamaica, where all the officers have had their leave withdrawn, asks if England is going to take a hand in the Hispano-American war. It also couples its correspondent's report with the rumor current that France is trying to buy the Canaries for \$30,000,000.

Going to the Philippines.

Barcelona.—Between eight and teri
thousand troops are embarking here for
the Philippine Islanda

TO INVADE CUBA THIS WEEK.

War Department Officials Have Decided to

Washington, D. C.—No possible contingency can now arise, according to War Department officials, to prevent an invasion of Cuba during the present week. Those in direct control of affairs insist that climatic conditions will have to be ignored, and they can see no other reason for further delay.

Owing to the change in the plans regarding the number of troops that were to constitute the invading army, the administration was obliged to put off the combined attack on Havana until the volunteer army could be thoroughly organized, equipped and provided with ammunition. These preparations have now reached the point of completion, and it is confidently expected that some important army movement will be made before the end of the week.

Spain's Third Squadron.

Gibraltar.—The Spaniards are preparing what they call a third squadron, consisting of the Princessa de Asturias, which is now at Cadiz; the Cardinal Cisneros, at Ferroi; the Numancia and Vitteria, which are being newly armored and engined at Ferrol, and the torpedo boats Maria Molina, Marques Vittoria, Alvono, and Bazan, each of 800 tons, and with a speed of from 20 to 22 knots.

Unless America moves quickly she will have the foregoing vessels to contend with besides the squadrons of Admirals Cervera and [Camara. The latter will start in a few days, probably for the Antilles and not the Philippines.

The Montgomery Chases Gunboats.
Key West, Fla.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, which brilliantly silenced the Cabras Island batteries in the battle at San Juan, had more practice.

in the battle at San Juan, had more practice.

While cruising along the north coast of Cuba, one hundred miles easy of Cardenas Light, the Montgomery sighted three Spanish gunboats and gave chase to them. The Spanish vessels, which were painted black, and were about to seize the Mayflower, fled to the shore and took refuge in an inlet where the cruiser could not follow them.

The Montgomery let fly two broadsides at the terrified Spaniards, but the effect of the shots could not be ascertained.

Maso's Appeal to Cubans.

Tampa, Fla.—The text of a proclamation issued by Bartolome Maso, president of the Cuban Republic, has reached here by way of New Oriens.

In it Maso strongly urges the autonomists, guerillas and Cubans leaning toward Spain to come over to the
Cuban ranks. He assures them that,
with the aid of the United States
troops, a decisive blow to Spain is
soon to be struck, and that the Cuban
cause will soon be won.

He points out that all who fall
to Join the Cuban forces before it
shall be too late must seek a home in
some other country.

Spanish Bluster at the Philippines.

London.—A dispatch to a London paper from Hong Kong says: "Spaniards in Hong Kong and at Manilla openly boast that a fleet of war ships is on the way to the Philippines, and the bishors have issued pastorals to the effect that Spain and God are preparing to 'Cut out these social excrescences from America.' The pastorals urge the people to give no quarter, and they assert that Admiral Dewey's humanity in refusing to bombard Manila is due to fear. At the same time money is being spent in bribing the interior leaders among the insurgents. Spanish Bluster at the Philippin

Spain's Military Strength in the Philippines Washington. D. C.—According to recent Spanish official reports of the troops now in the Philippine Islands, there are 7,000 men in Manilla, 1,000 on the island of Mindanao, 1,500 in Hoilo, on the island of Panay; 2,000 on the island of Cebu (spelled also Zebu), and 800 on the island of Leyte. There is no artillery outside of Manila and the forts, Mindanao is the largest of the islands next to Luzon, on which latter island Manila is situated. Mindanao is 500 miles from Manila, Hoilo is 300 miles, Cebu and Leyte, side by side, about 400 miles.

Spanish Fire on a British Collier.

Fort de France, Martinique.—The Spanish gunboat Isabel II. has fired a shot into the hull of the British steamer Roth, laden with coal, in the harbor of San Juan. This was done to disable her so she could not leave portuntil her cargo was discharged. The Spaniards allege the shot was fired actientally. An American cruissr captured a Spanish bark six miles off San Juan on Saturday, and is taking it north in tow.

Not Allowed to Receive Coal.

Washington, D. C.—Considerable satisfaction is felt in naval circles at the refusal of the French authorities in Martinique to grant permission to the English collier Twickenham to land or transship the coal she has on board to the Spanish torpedo boat

Morrell May Assist Alger.

Washington, D. C.—It is reposted that
Colonel Edward Morrell, of Philadelphia,
is to be made Second Assistant Secretary
of War. Colonel Morrell is a member of
the bar, a noted whip, and proprietor of a
fashionable suburban hotel, who married
one of the Misses Drexel, who had inherital \$5.000.000.

FOOD SCARCE IN MANILA

The Philippine Insurgents Will Render Valuable Aid to the United States.

AGUINALDO AT MANILA.

Foreign Subjects, Fearing an Outbreak of the Spanish Soldiers, Take Refuge at Cavite.

The People Are Beginning to Realize Their perate Situation—Volunteers Are Deding Food as Part of the Price of Their Service from Spain—Admiral Mon-tojo to Be Court Martialed on a Charge of Cowardice.

Hong Kong, China, May 25.—The re just two weeks' provisions

Hong Kong, China, May 25.—There are just two weeks' provisions in Manila.

The people are beginning to realize their desperate situation and they know that the reinforcements sent to Dewey will arrive there before any fleet despatched from Cadiz by way of the Suez canal can possibly reach the Phillipines. They are desperate. The supply of meat is exhausted and even canned goods are running short. The volunteers have demanded food as part of the price of their service of Spain, but the authorities have refused to open the public storchouses to the troops and mutiny has resulted. Riots are probable and a delegation will wait on United States Consul Williams to insure protection.

Chief Aguiualdo, who was despatched by Consul Williams to the aid of Rear Admiral Dewey, nas arrived here with the insurgent forces. He is expected to render substantial and. The insurgents control the surrounding country. The arrival of the American troops is nevertheless await.

aid. The insurgents control the surrounding country. The arrival of the American troops is nevertheless awaited with anxiety.

Foreign residents are moving their families and furniture from Cavite in expectation of a possible further cannonading.

In the previous bombardment, according to the Spanish reports, five hundred were killed and seven hundred wounded.

hundred were killed and seven hundred wounded.

Horse meat has become a staple article in Manila. None but the wealthy can afford to buy beef, which now sells for \$2 a pound. Potatoes are sold by weight at 50 cents a pound.

Admiral Dewey has given Gen. Admiral Dewey has given Gen. Aguinaldo two field pieces and 500 Mauser rifles. The insurgents are greatly encouraged.

It is reported here that the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, which was captured by Dewey s fleet, will be shot for not returning the fire of the American warships, and that Admiral Montojo will be court-martialed on a charge of cowardice.

All are well on board the ships of the fleet.

SPANISH FLEET AT CUBA.

cervera Reaches Santiago, and Our Squad rons Form a Junction at Key West. rons Form a function at Key West.

Madrid (via Paris), May 25.—The Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago without accident. The fleet on arriving found two American war ships, which retired with all speed.

A direct message from Santiago de Cuba confirms the official report of the arrival of the Spanish squadron there. The despatch says the event has caused intense enthusiasm.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 20.—The Atla here from Santiago, reports that betwee Jamaica and Cuba she passed seven ships



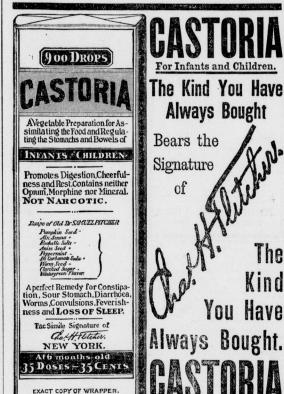
COMMODORE SCILLY.

Two American war ships, which were lying off Santiago harbor, drew the fire of the forts. The firing lasted from twelve to one. The ships did not reply to the fire of the forts, but the regulars and volunteers in Santiago were called out, as an attack was feared. Captain Walker says that he saw in the harbor of Santiago twenty torpedoes, and he also noticed that twenty blockhouses had been erected above

the town.

Key West, May 23.—Both big Amsguadrons left here. Commodore 8

result of the war cannot be doubtful, that intervention by the powers would only strengthen the determination of the United States to win, and that if complications bring on a European war every great power in Europe except England and Ger-many will find what Italy and Spain have found already—that its Government is sit-ting on a volcano.



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