

GREAT EVENTS PRESAGED

Strategy Board and War and Naval Secretaries Confer With the President.

EVERYWHERE AT ONCE

American Forces Are to Strike—Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines Simultaneously While Cervera is Cooped Up in Harbor.

Washington, May 26.—An important conference of officials was held with the president at the White House today. Among those present were Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin and Captains Mahan and Crow-

THINKS CERVERA IS GONE

Madrid, May 26.—The minister of marine, Captain Anson, was asked yesterday if it were true that Americans were blockading Santiago de Cuba, and he replied:

NAVY DEPARTMENT NOT SURE

Washington, May 26.—The naval authorities this morning had advanced another stage in the calculations on the status of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba.

WHAT TO DO WITH CERVERA

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. In Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Havana, May 23.—(Special Key West, Fla., May 25, 6:16 p. m.)—A dispatch on Monday morning the entrance to Havana harbor about ten miles off shore, a formidable mass-colored fleet of battleships, monitors, cruisers, yachts, lightness tenders and torpedo boats.

CAN'T GET OUT IF HE'S THERE

Washington, May 26.—Naval officers today were turning their attention to inquiries whether it was possible for Admiral Cervera to get out of Santiago harbor. They held that this maneuver was impossible and that the Spanish fleet was in a harbor where similar conditions, and that Admiral Cervera should be able to make his escape when he gets

SOMETHING FOR CUBAN INVADERS TO THINK OF

Key West, Fla., May 25.—(Here are plain, unvarnished facts regarding the situation in Cuba today, said a German resident, in communication with his business house there. "When I left just before the declaration of war, Gomez had about 200 cavalry and 2,000 infantry under his command. Besides these were scattered throughout the country east of Havana from 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents; west from Havana to the Yucala Abaco district, scattered about in small bands of 20 to 50 men, were about 700 or 800 insurgents. These last named were badly armed and clothed, and had no provisions.

hung limply from the flag pole on Morro Castle. Beyond was the tilly outline of the Cuban coast. An hour later the gips and launches left the flagships and returned with their officers aboard their own vessels. Almost immediately thick columns of black smoke began to pour from the smokestacks of the assembled fleet and slowly, almost imperceptibly, the flagship began to move to the eastward. A number of vessels were left behind on blockade duty, the acting flagship flying a blue pennant. About two hours later a large double-masted and double-funneled cruiser came steaming under full headway from the westward.

Afterwards the squadron was in the Nicholas Channel, off Cardenas, heading for the old harbor. The squadron was proceeding with care, for Admiral Cervera had not yet actually been bottled up, 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. In all likelihood Commodore Schley will be apt 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 "vammint" 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.

SCHLEY'S AND SAMPSON'S PLAN

Key West, May 25, 10:10 a. m.—The movements of the American war vessels under the three squadron commanders, beyond the generally accepted fact that Commodore Schley's squadron is now in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, at the eastern end of the island, while the blockading squadron, under Commodore Watson, is thought to be on duty along the western and northern coast of the island, are now shrouded with only slight uncertainty. The composition of the three squadrons has been changed, but the exact complement and names of the ships under each command is not permitted, for strategic reasons, to be telegraphed. Concerning the statement made that Admiral Cervera's ships are bottled up at Santiago de Cuba, it has been accepted that Commodore Schley could maintain the blockade of the harbor there and annihilate the Spanish fleet if it found out. The fact that Commodore Schley is now thought to be outside of Santiago de Cuba has given free rein to Rear Admiral Sampson, who is known to be in the Bahama channel. His known purpose was to intercept the Spanish fleet if it attempted to reach Havana. With Commodore Schley at Santiago de Cuba, Rear Admiral Sampson would be in the position to proceed eastward and affect a junction of the two powerful squadrons in the main part of the bay.

ALL QUIET ALONG CUBA

Key West, Fla., May 25.—The United States gunboat Home came in from the blockade this morning. She reports everything quiet along the line of the blockade.

SPANISH NEWS FROM HAVANA

Madrid, May 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says Cardenas, near Matanzas, has been shelled by the Americans. The dispatch adds that twelve American warships made a demonstration off Cienfuegos on Wednesday. Confirmation has been obtained here in a dispatch from the island of Martinique, French West Indies, of the departure of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror from Fort de France, after repairing there. The position of Home came in from the dispatch of letters to Cuba and the Philippine Islands by French mail boats.

NAVAL RESERVES

Tampa, Fla., May 25.—A detachment of 35 naval reserves from Chicago arrived at Tampa today. They left later on the steamer Mascota for Key West, where they probably will be assigned to duty on board vessels of the blockading squadron.

FRENCH AND SPANISH FLEET

New York, May 25.—A Halifax special to the Commercial Advertiser says: A fleet of French and Spanish warships are just reported off Halifax. Hurried reports have been issued to all the troops in garrison and the forts at city and harbor are being garrisoned by an extra force. Halifax, N. S., May 25.—There is absolutely no truth in the story of Spanish and French warships being off this port and fort being manned.

TORPEDOES SET ADRIFT

Washington, May 25.—Reports continue to be received at the war department showing an utter disregard by vessel owners of the regulations which govern the entry and departure of craft to and from mined harbors between the hours when this is forbidden. In some instances vessels have dragged the cables connected with submarine mines and torpedoes. Repairs are made promptly however, though at great inconvenience. The result of one vessel's transgression recently was to set adrift along the Atlantic coast south of New York a number of torpedoes, each of which contained probably a hundred pounds of dynamite. Vessels were sent out to look for them but thus far only one has been picked up. The main danger is to be apprehended from them in their coming to rest.

UNDER THE NEW CALL

Washington, May 25.—The officials of the war department are not prepared definitely to announce their program with respect to obtaining the 5,000 volunteers called for yesterday by presidential proclamation. There will be some consultation on the subject before a decision is reached. It seems, however, to have been determined to fill to their maximum strength the one hundred and more regiments of volunteers already called for, most of which are organized at the minimum number allowed by the law. This was permitted in order that as great a number of the national guard organizations might continue in the army as possible, thus giving an opportunity to the officers and privates to gain rank in the volunteers. The enlisted strength of most of the volunteer regiments in many cases is far below the maximum prescribed by law, which is

1,000 men in the infantry. Approximately 3,000 men will be required to recruit these regiments to their war strength, which, after all, would not leave such a great number to be obtained under the second call in new organizations. The intention of the part of the war department officials not to limit the raising of the soldiers to the National Guard organization will give an opportunity for the formation of independent commands. The number of which already have been offered to the government under the previous call but which because of the lack of room, had to be rejected. Alaska has several thousand who are anxious to serve the government as soldiers and indicated in a letter recently received here by a prominent official of that territory. An opportunity may be given them to come in under the second call. "It is not generally understood throughout the country," said an army officer today, "that soldiers who are re-enlisting in the service and recruits who are enlisting for the first time may be discharged on their own application at the close of the war. The enlistment is for a term of three years but there is nothing in the law to prevent soldiers who are re-enlisted in the army while it is being organized to its war strength from being discharged as soon as the war is over.

"The statement should be made to correct a misapprehension that exists in this regard throughout the country. When the war is over the officials will determine at just what figure the army is to be maintained and I am sure more men will want to remain than there will be room for. The enlistments in the regular branch are proceeding at the rate of about 1,000 every two days."

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND CALL

Chicago, May 25.—Reports from various northwestern states indicate that President McKinley's second call for volunteers, asking for 75,000 men, will meet with hearty response. Independent companies are already organized in many states and these will be offered to the country, as is shown by the following dispatches:

St. Paul, Minn., May 25.—Governor Clough, when informed that the president had issued a second call to troops, said: "I have applications from all over the state for permission to raise companies. I have not kept track of them. We shall have more than enough men."

Lansing, Mich., May 25.—Governor Pinckney said that while all of Michigan's quota under the first call had been mustered in and business at Camp Eaton was about closed, steps would be taken at once to raise the additional quota assigned to Michigan under the second call. Recruits will be rendezvoused at the present camp. The governor is confident that the quota can be filled promptly, and his plan is to assign to each township and ward in the state its proportionate number, based on the number of eligible men within its boundaries.

Madison, Wis., May 25.—Governor Scheldt says that Wisconsin has exhausted all available funds in its possession at present for the equipment of troops, and unless the federal government does something in the way of furnishing equipment, additional Wisconsin volunteers will not be ready to go to the front for some time. The new state volunteers will be concentrated at the military reservation at Camp Douglas instead of the state fair grounds in Milwaukee. Reports from various sections of the state indicate that the volunteers who have already offered their services to the government considerably exceed the number asked.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 25.—Governor Shaw says: "I have no doubt that the second call will be responded to promptly. Already a large number of companies have organized in anticipation of a second call. The new recruits will be mobilized at the state fair grounds in this city and will go through much the same course as the first regiment of volunteers." Indianapolis, Ind., May 25.—A second call to troops has brought out the fact at the office of Governor Munt that enough applications have been made in Indiana for privileges to raise companies, batteries, cavalry and entire regiments to fill the quota of a dozen states like Indiana. Governor Munt will not return from Winona until Saturday, but anticipating the second call for volunteers, he had already today to apportion Indiana's quota to the different professional districts and not to accept companies from cities which already have companies in their full complement.

Springfield, Ill., May 25.—When it became known throughout the state that a call had been issued by the president for 75,000 more volunteers, telegrams began to pour in on the governor from the colored and provisional regiments and their friends and a short time there was a perfect deluge of them. The governor had contemplated starting on a western trip in a day or two, but he will postpone that now, for the present at least, and devote his energies to filling up the state's quota. The governor hopes to be able to furnish five regiments promptly, as he has tenders of double that number.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 25.—Governor Stevens states that Missouri will furnish one colored and two white regiments under the second call of President McKinley for troops.

Frankfort, Ky., May 25.—Governor Bradley today commissioned Congressman D. G. Colson, Eleventh Kentucky district, as the colonel to raise one of the two regiments of colored troops for Kentucky.

Governor Bradley has announced that unless otherwise instructed by the president, the second of Kentucky's regiments troops.

MUSTERED IN

Halgam, N. C., May 25.—The second regiment of North Carolina volunteers has been completed. It numbers 92 officers and men and Colonel W. H. S. Burson will command. The adjutant general says that under the president's call for more volunteers, he proposes to have one twelve-company white regiment and one ten-company negro regiment.

Jackson, Miss., May 25.—The officers and men composing the first Mississippi volunteer have been mustered into the service of the United States and Colonel G. M. Govan has notified the secretary of war of the regiments in readiness for duty. The adjutant general has issued orders to the companies composing the Second Regiment to mobilize at Jackson at once.

VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP

Washington, May 25.—Preparations are making at Camp Alger for a review of the Second army corps by President McKinley, Secretary Alger and other officials Saturday. There will be a general review tomorrow in preparation for the event. The Seventh Illinois was today ordered to Camp Alger. It is expected that the distribution of clothing and supplies will begin tomorrow. This distribution probably will require several days.

General Beckwith continued his tour of inspecting the first division of the First corps of the army today. He will command tomorrow the Second division of the

the First corps tomorrow. He expresses himself as highly pleased with everything he has witnessed in the training of all camps.

The officer injured in yesterday's sham battle was Lieutenant Rearty, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. He is resting well and the injury will leave no permanent effects.

Water will be turned in the pipe lines throughout the park tomorrow and thereafter will be abundant in all camps.

The arrivals this morning were the Second Kentucky infantry and the Ninth New York infantry, together about 2,000. The Second Kentucky arrived about 5 o'clock on three trains over the Cincinnati Southern railway and was taken on to the park soon after its arrival. The regiment consists of twelve companies under command of Colonel E. S. Galtner.

The Ninth New York infantry arrived today in three trains over the Southern railway. This regiment consists of 1,088 men, in twelve companies.

The Sixty-ninth New York infantry, two troops of the Third volunteer cavalry, and the Fifth Massachusetts in this morning.

Washington, May 25.—The Seventh Illinois regiment of infantry has been ordered to Camp Alger, Virginia.

MISSOURI HAS A GRIEVANCE

Jefferson City, Mo., May 25.—Governor Stephens was today in Missouri volunteers, for today he sent the following telegram to Adjutant General Bell at St. Louis: "If reports are reliable, I am not satisfied with the treatment our Missouri volunteers at Chickamauga are receiving. Delegate some reliable man in my name to visit camp and wire the war department for an improvement of the present conditions."

WAR APPOINTMENTS

Washington, May 25.—The president today sent to the senate the following army and navy appointments: William W. Campbell of Colorado, in the First regiment volunteer engineers (the nomination of Thomas J. Sullivan of Colorado for above position withdrawn).

Navy—Lieutenant Kousuth Niles, to be a lieutenant commander; Lieutenant (Junior Grade) F. L. Chapin, to be lieutenant; David Bell Kerr of Virginia and Charles A. Crawford, to be assistant surgeons in the navy.

THESE, TOO, HATE SPAIN

Chicago, May 25.—About 150 of the younger members of the Zion association, of Chicago, who have formed a military organization known as the "Guards of Zion" have decided to join in a body the 100,000 men raised under Colonel P. McGrath, where they will be known as companies I and M. All the members are strong and enthusiastic young Jews. The Chicago Jewish Courier has opened a subscription to defray the needs of the organization.

LOYAL HIBERNIANS

Peoria, Ill., May 25.—The state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians concluded its business today at noon. All the old officers were unanimously re-elected. State President John T. Keating of Chicago was endorsed for national president. It was decided to meet next at Aurora. It was recommended that Sunday pilgrims be organized to support the 100,000 men raised under McGrath, and the state officers were instructed to recruit immediately from the membership another regiment of volunteers. A vigorous protest was entered against the Anglo-American alliance.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, May 25.—President McKinley, according to those who were with him during his forenoon, received no information materially changing the war situation. He has been eagerly awaiting news from the front but there was none during the forenoon and save for a long consultation with Secretary of War Alger and a review of the situation in progress, he was content to do nothing until the routine of work that falls to the lot of the president.

Representative Governor of Ohio and Representative Dingley of Ohio informed the president of the state of affairs in congress and the prospect of the war revenue bill and the Hawaiian annexation resolution. They had nothing to say after leaving the president, but when asked about the proposed republican caucus on Hawaii, General Grover said that no call for the caucus had yet been issued, and it had not been determined what action would be taken.

Senators Deboe and Lindsey of Kentucky, Leonard of North Carolina, Platt of New York, and Kyle of South Dakota, were among those who came early. Practically all of them sought war appointments, and Senator Kyle, accompanied by Captain Crawford of that state, brought in Chief Two Stars, T. K. Simon and J. R. Brown, Dakota Indians, who wanted an order from the president for their return to their reservation in the United States (transcript on account of land sales). They did not get to see the president, however.

PROTESTING AGAINST DOLE

Chicago, May 25.—A special to the News from Washington says: The German and French consuls at Honolulu have, according to information received at the state department, joined in a complaint to the government against the alleged favoritism shown by the Dole republican government of Hawaii in the United States toward other countries. The protest has aroused the greatest interest in congressional and diplomatic circles.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

Washington, May 25.—The Republican party in Hawaii today has a serious question to be decided, and the time of action remains undetermined. One camp, to be held now until the middle of next week, it is said, meantime some of the leaders are hopeful that a break in the ranks on that issue may be effected. The formal call for a caucus with the republicans, however, names subscribed is still in the hands of Representative Grover, the republican caucus manager, and he said this afternoon there was nothing decided on. There is a strong fight on the part of annexationists in the house and they say the caucus may be held next Tuesday or Wednesday. Meanwhile no assurance of a call for its consideration has been given by the committee on recap.

LONG'S CLASSICAL STREAK

Washington, May 25.—The secretary of the navy has given the name Darius to the steamer Peter Julian, recently purchased at San Francisco for the purpose of conveying and training the Monterey on her way to Manila. The other vessels recently purchased for naval purposes have been named Casares, The names of Casares, Monterey, Hancock, Sigsbee and other ancient heroes are already included in the list of naval vessels to be named.

QUEEN REGENT IS WARNED

Franz Josef of Austria, and Others, Urge Her Royal Highness to Flee the Wrath to Come

SPAIN'S NEXT DEFEAT

Is Expected to be the Signal For the Breaking of the Long-Gathering Storm of Revolution--Spain's Eternal Cabinet Crisis.

IN EMULATION OF BLANCO

Madrid, May 25.—A Spanish general, Augusti, the Spanish commander at Manila, seems to be following the tactics of Captain General Blanco in Havana in sending out for the encouragement of the Spaniards "news" of repeated alleged reverses to the American army. A dispatch from Manila just received here says:

SPAIN'S CHRONIC CRISIS

Madrid, May 25.—The outcome of yesterday's financial debate in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the Marquis de Villaverde, finance leader, have agreed to oppose the impost of the national debt. The Marquis declares the Silvestris will oppose the measure, even to the length of jurisdiction, and Senator Puigeciver declared the measure will not become a law while he is a minister.

A crisis will be precipitated by the Carlists, Republicans and Romeros, who intend to introduce a resolution in favor of the impost. This will divide the majority of the chamber of deputies, headed by Senator Camacho, the Liberal leader and minister of public instruction, has given notice that he will resist from the ministry if the impost is not adopted.

The alternative of Senator Puigeciver is the resignation of Senator Puigeciver, whose following is less than that of Senator Camacho.

In regard to these indications of a crisis, the Liberal remarks: "The sovereignty, perhaps the independence of the nation is hanging in the balance. Enemies menace it everywhere abroad and there is famine at home. A solution of the problem cannot be foreseen. Industry, commerce and agriculture are dead. The flower of Spanish youth is giving its life blood to carry on the war, and weakened mothers are nursing a new generation amidst this accumulation of evils. Patriotism demands our stout industry, while the rival partisans of the Liberal party squabble over petty questions, depriving the nation of a strong, united government, capable of facing the present struggle. The country may wait while the government arranges its differences with party politics; but Dewey, Sampson, McKinley and Salisbury are not likely to wait."

Spain's official good news (Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Madrid, May 25.—The London papers of May 21 have caused much excitement in Madrid, as they nearly all contained articles to the effect that Spain had "thrown up the sponge," based upon the supposed return of the Spanish squadron to Cadix. These papers reached the capital the same day that the arrival was announced of the Cape Verde fleet at Martinique.

The Madrid press today is jubilant over the official "good news" received from Porto Rico and Cuba, the result being that determination is more fixed to carry on the war to the bitter end. Joseph Chamberlain's speech has even led to a strengthening of this determination, since it is concluded that should England and the United States form an alliance, Spain will not long be wanting active friends among the great powers of Europe. In a general war it is claimed, Spain's fate will depend upon larger issues than her relative strength or weakness, as compared with that of the United States. Consequently, today, there is a marked brighter appearance on all faces in the Spanish capital.

St. Isidro's feast, an occasion when the country people are in the habit of flocking to the city for merry making, passed off today. It is a sign of the serious protest in the country districts that very few found the means of giving themselves their annual outing this year. Scarcely have a dozen quickly dressed peasants been observable in the streets.

Not only are the country folk hard pinched, but the townspeople are also suffering. Restaurants of the better class are almost empty, gaming saloons are less frequented and trade is almost at a standstill.

Spain's official good news (Continued.) Madrid, May 25.—The Curcio suggests that the visit of Mr. George J. Greenbe, the first lord of the British admiralty, to Gibraltar, is connected with a conspiracy to overthrow Tangier, with the object of strengthening Great Britain's position in the Straits of Gibraltar.

AND THIS IS NEUTRALITY Gibraltar, May 25.—(Delayed in transmission.) Information is given that a consignment of forty Krupp guns, suitable for forts or batteries, have been sent from Berlin, in Germany, to Cadix, and is now on its way through Spain. It is said that the guns passed through the German, French and Spanish custom houses as "kitchen furniture."

BLUFF THAT WON'T WORK

London, May 25.—The Star claims to have information that the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, is making great efforts to stop the Spanish-American war. It says that Russia, Austria and France are endeavoring to induce Germany to join in a request to President McKinley, declining that the powers will influence Spain to grant the independence of Cuba. Should America refuse intervention, it is further alleged, the powers mentioned would send a fleet to put Cuba under international control, as was done in the island of Crete, until the withdrawal of the Spanish fleet and the institution of a regular local government.

It is further said that these powers would justify intervention on the ground that the war threatens the general peace of Europe.

The Star's information is not regarded seriously here. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "All the talk of assistance from Europe is moonshine. Neither France nor any other power is likely to burn its fingers with the Spanish chestnut. Senator Castill (the Spanish ambassador to France) most probably has a good deal to do in Paris, but it is of a financial nature."

The United States cruiser Baltimore is disabled by an explosion which occurred on board of her.

The Americans attempted to land arms and ammunition at Binocayan, and the Spanish troops, who occupied a good position, permitted the Americans to land, when they fell upon them and captured the arms and ammunition.

A dispatch received here from Manila, by way of Hong Kong, states that 100 Spanish soldiers evacuated Corraheo Island, at the entrance of Manila bay, on May 11 because they were without ammunition.

A rebellion of grave dimensions, the dispatch says, has broken out in the province of Pangasinan, where the insurgents are cutting railways and massacring the Spaniards.

Rear Admiral Dewey, it is announced from the same source, has ordered that another attempt be made to land, with the view to furnishing arms to the insurgents.

In the province of Zamboala, the Spaniards assert, the insurgent Philippine chief, Malabon, who refused to submit with the others in December last, has come with his followers and has made submission to Captain General Augusti.

Ship captain at Manila, it is said, have been informed by the captain general that all the Caroline Islands have revolted and that the natives are engaged in all kinds of violence and depredations.

LOSING AROUND OILOLO London, May 25.—A dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Oloilo, via Singapore, today says: "An American warship is reported to be cruising off Oloilo. The statement requires confirmation."

SAN FRANCISCO QUIETS DOWN San Francisco, May 25.—The departure of the transport steamer City of Peking, City of Sydney and the Australia, with the 2,500 men who go to join Admiral Dewey, has relieved the intense strain of the departure of the soldiers for two weeks more.

All was quiet in the city this morning and the hall was in marked contrast to the intense excitement of previous days. The people have once more settled down to business and the humdrum of every-day life will go on unobscured until the departure of the next fleet, save for the excitement caused by the arrival of more troops from other states, which will be of almost daily occurrence.

On Saturday 120 men are expected to arrive from Louisiana, being the largest detachment from one state to arrive here. They are the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth regiments of United States infantry.

SEARCH FOR TRANSPORTS Washington, May 25.—The senate committee on commerce today had under consideration the subject of granting American registry to foreign built ships for the purpose of securing trade services in carrying troops and supplies to the Philippines and decided to place the matter in the hands of a sub-committee with authority to report in all cases in which the war department may have request that registry be granted. The discussion in the committee revealed the fact that there are several foreign ships whose services can be made available which considered desirable. The action of the committee, so far as it is concerned, will have the effect of placing the matter in the hands of the war department, for it was the general understanding that in cases in which the department may express a desire to secure the services of any particular vessel there would be no opposition. A majority of the committee are opposed to the granting of registry to foreign vessels, but are disposed to hold department from the rule extensible under existing circumstances and during the war. It is understood that the arrangement will aid the department materially in securing reasonable rates. The sub-committee having the matter in charge consists of Senators Frye, McKim, Elihu, Gallinger, White, Murphy and Miss.

Washington, May 25.—Assistant Secretary McKinley today championed the steamship Ohio, one of the Pacific liners, for transport purposes. The vessel is now at Seattle, Washington, and has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco immediately to be fitted out for trip to the Philippines. The vessel reported to the islands will be made up of the Zealandia, the Continental and the Ohio.

Tampa, Fla., May 25.—Two more vessels have been added to the fleet of transports at Fort Tampa. The Clyde Black Algonquin and the Florida. Both are fitted with bunk beds and stoves and are capable of carrying about 1,500 men.

Mobile, Ala., May 25.—The transports Breakwater, Gibraltar, Morgan and Arkansas arrived here today with the Fifth military and equipment all in good condition.

We have noticed that several stores are being sent on to Trinidad or a near by island—Atlantic Globe.