

SPANISH SENTIMENT IS GROWING IN FAVOR OF SEEKING AN "HONORABLE PEACE."

London, June 2.—Count De Rascon, the Spanish ambassador in London, who has been interviewed on the subject, admitted that war means ruin for Spain, and he said:

"The sentiment is growing in favor of seeking an honorable peace, which America, considering her unpreparedness for a war of invasion, would also welcome in preference to a protracted struggle, involving heavy sacrifices of money and men. This being so, I hope a basis of understanding may be found leading to peace."

QUESTION AS TO CERVERA'S PRESENCE AT SANTIAGO

London, June 2.—Yesterday's news and that which comes this morning has brought no fresh feature into the situation except increased mystification as to whether Admiral Cervera is really at Santiago de Cuba.

The Madrid correspondents of the morning papers make the point that the persistence with which Senor Sagasta and Captain Alton, the minister of marine, assert Cervera's presence there is a more attempt to mislead the enemy. On the other hand it is argued that Admiral Cervera could not be in a safer place and that if Admiral Camara could succeed in entering another western harbor, thus enabling the American squadrons in the work of blockading, Spain's policy of delay would be assisted. But for the news-evidence that Admiral Cervera has been seen elsewhere, London opinion leans to the theory that he escaped from Santiago harbor either before Sunday or possibly under cover of the torpedo maneuvers Sunday night. In any case it is

held that Admiral Sampson will soon take steps to solve the mystery finally so far as Santiago is concerned.

London, June 2.—As the result of the Spanish outpouring there is much speculation here as to whether Admiral Cervera's whole fleet is at Santiago de Cuba. In fact, comments on this subject form the most prominent feature of the war news today.

"The Pall Mall Gazette says: 'The only certainty in the mass of uncertainty, that Admiral Cervera is at Santiago de Cuba, is because the impartial says he is not there.'

Madrid, June 2, 6:30 p. m.—Despite the statement of the newspapers that Admiral Cervera was not present at the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday, Captain Anson, the minister of marine, in an interview today, declared that Cervera held his flag on the Cristobal Colon in order to direct the Spanish operations, 'the success of which is primarily due to Cervera, who has given proof of his high strategic ability.'

London, June 2.—The Standard's Madrid special says: 'At today's cabinet session a dispatch was read asserting that Admiral Cervera was still at Santiago.

'Senor Sagasta denied the story of a night attempt by the torpedo boats against the American fleet.'

'It is rumored that Captain Anson, minister of marine, has received a dispatch concerning the state of Admiral Cervera's ships which has not been communicated to the press. General Correa, minister of war, said: 'There is no doubt whatever that Admiral Cervera's squadron is at Santiago. Although it is not known, there is no doubt that Admiral Cervera was on the Cristobal Colon, as reported in private dispatches. The dispatch from General Blanco contains only news already published. Had the attack been renewed, General Blanco would doubtless have reported the same.'

CUBAN INSURGENTS ARE CONCENTRATING UPON SANTIAGO

New York, June 2.—Domingo Mendez Capote, the vice president of the Cuban republic, arrived in this city today. After going to a hotel, where he met General Palma, the head of the Cuban army, he visited Cuban newspapers, where he met a number of newspaper reporters, with whom he talked quite freely. Horatio S. Reuben, the consul for the Junta, acting as interpreter.

When asked what his mission to this country was, Senor Capote replied: 'My mission is not a public one. All public acts relative to the situation between the United States and the Cuban republic will continue, as heretofore, to be conducted by General Palma.

'I do not come here to negotiate any loan. I come to consult with General Palma on a matter which does not concern international questions or public interest. I have no present intention of calling upon President McKinley, although I probably shall make a call upon him before I return. How long I shall remain here I cannot say at this time, but shall make my stay as short as possible.'

Mr. Capote holds the position of general advocate general in the insurgent army. Questioned as to the strength of the army he said: 'Not counting those who have recently joined his forces, Garcia has about 12,000 men under him in the eastern department at Santiago and Puerto Principe. About 2,500 of these men were in the neighborhood of Santiago when I last received word. All were fully armed and equipped, and it was their intention to concentrate

all of the force in the eastern portion to that point.

'I cannot tell definitely how many men there are in the other provinces. Gomez has about 6,000 men at Santa Clara. Probably 20,000 in all, fully armed and equipped, are in the ranks of the Cuban army. A large number, probably 20,000 more, are armed with machetes, and there are thousands of others who recently left the towns to join the army because they could no longer live in the towns. From Puerto Principe alone 10,000 men and women and children have left because of the severity of provisions, preferring to take their chances in the country, and further influenced by the fear that at the last moment, the Spaniards, driven to despair, will, out of revenge, resort to slaughter.'

It is understood that Mr. Hanoaux and other ministers regard the present situation as intolerable. A protracted war, besides destroying commerce, would necessitate postponing the coming exhibition. It is hoped that these commercial agreements between France and the United States will smooth the way to French intervention, in which certainly Austria and perhaps England or other powers will join. Russia, it is asserted, would be willing to undertake the office of mediator, to save France the necessity of becoming prominent.

Port Au Prince, June 2.—9:20 p. m.—No fresh news has been received from Santiago de Cuba this afternoon. The report of an attack upon the city by the insurgents is not confirmed.

SPAIN'S LATEST EFFORT TO GET EUROPEAN AID FAILS.

London, June 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: 'Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war and Austria will continue, as heretofore, to be conducted by General Palma.

Washington, June 2.—If the queen regent of Spain has instructed General Canale to ask the powers to intervene for peace, that movement has not yet taken any firm in Washington, either at the state department or at any of the foreign embassies. Among diplomatic officials it is thought to be quite possible that Spain is feeling her way toward securing peace, but it is not believed this will meet any active assistance from the great powers. As one leading diplomatic official said today, Spain finds herself in the same condition of isolation that France was in 1870-71. At that time M. Thiers, afterward

president, went from capital to capital seeking to secure the co-operation of Europe with France, but his mission was a failure. The mission of Canale is said to be like that of Thiers' and the diplomatic officials believe it will meet the same fate. It is known that Spain had counted most on arousing the active interest in France, but it has been unsuccessful. The French authorities here have not heard of any negotiations for many weeks past.

London, June 2.—With regard to the report of European intervention, the Vienna correspondent of both the Daily Chronicle and the Daily News deny that the Austrian government has received any fresh communication from Spain. It would appear, therefore, that any efforts in this direction are being made only in France, where they are apparently the most likely to succeed.

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SPAIN TRIES TO KEEP CANADIANS FROM SELLING COAL.

Washington, June 2.—The Spanish government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipping of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco to the relief of the Spanish fleet at Manila and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by United States warships operating in the West Indies.

In view of the ruling by the British government that coal was contraband of war, this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarrassment, as the Canadian coal is considered by the naval authorities to be a superior article for use of our ships. It is only a short distance from the British North American coast to San Francisco and the Nova Scotia fields are suitably accessible to Atlantic ports. It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. The subject was referred to the Canadian authorities, who upon investigation learned that the coal shipments, both from British North America and from Nova Scotia, were in the ordinary course of commercial transactions. They were

made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the American navy was held to be outside of the province of the British Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the navy department would have been stopped, as these would have been manifestly a breach of the neutrality attitude maintained by the British government and its colonial possessions, including Canada.

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SPAIN USES SCHLEY'S STORY, WITH NAMES CHANGED

London, June 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: 'The Madrid papers are much elated over another version of the story of the Spanish fleet, according to official sources, the

single shell struck the Spanish cruiser forts and batteries at Santiago de Cuba was undamaged and not a single Spaniard was killed or wounded, and not a

Cristobal Colon. 'The Herald regrets that the Spanish fleet was not sent to the Philippines instead of Cuba.'

INVADING FORCE WILL PROBABLY BEGIN TO MOVE TODAY

Mobile, Ala., June 2.—Orders and counter orders followed fast at General Cope's headquarters today. The movement of troops will in all probability be

today tomorrow. General Cope's third division for Tampa. The Third, Eleventh and Twentieth infantry regiments are packed ready to leave. The Ninth

infantry and the Fifth cavalry were ordered to proceed by San Francisco to embark for the Philippines, but the order was countermanded today.

NOBODY AT SANTIAGO HAS ENOUGH TO EAT ANY MORE.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 2.—3:30 p. m.—No direct news has been received here

today from Santiago de Cuba, except a repetition of the reports of the dreadful condition of the inhabitants there.

It is said that now even the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

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HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES EXPEDITION

San Francisco, June 2.—The report from Washington that the annexation of Hawaii is about to be consummated is given much credence by the officers at Camp Merritt, and they are already figuring upon an order to send troops to the islands to look after Uncle Sam's interests, and some of the volunteers who fear that they will not be sent to the Philippines are counting upon being turned to Hawaii in place of second choice.

General Merritt is arranging the details of the second expedition to the Philippines. He has not yet made public the assignment of troops for the expedition and he will not make an order public until the date of the sailing of the fleet has been determined.

It is stated in some quarters that the expedition cannot possibly sail for two weeks yet, and it is even said that vessels will not be ready for ten days yet. Just who is to blame for the delay is a mystery. The owners of the vessels say that they have not received any 'hurry up' orders from Washington and that they can perform their share of the contract as soon as definite orders are received.

The Brutes, the collier recently bought by the government, will be ready to go to sea next Saturday. Her alterations have been completed and she is now receiving stores. A spare propeller for the Monterey's twin screws will be included in the freight. The Monterey is taking coal sacks and her magazine is well filled. She will be ready next Saturday. The Monadnock is expected shortly from Puget Sound. It is the belief in naval circles that the Monadnock will be kept in Honolulu.

Four batteries of heavy artillery, now stationed at the Presidio, will go to Manila with the next expedition and their places at the Presidio will be filled with men from the ranks of the heavy artillery volunteer force now in camp at the Presidio.

The present formation of brigades at Camp Merritt is only temporary and made only for administrative purposes. A reorganization will be effected when the second expedition reaches the Philippines.

The work of coaling the transports China, Zealandia and Colon is proceeding rapidly. The Zealandia will be fully coaled within twenty-four hours, but the other two vessels will not receive their supply before Monday or Tuesday. Patent bunkers, convertible into settees, will probably be put into all three vessels.

The steamers Ohio and Centennial, now due here, will join the fleet of transports. It is stated that the accommodations for troops on the China are even worse than those on the City of Peking, which carried away the First California regiment. Military officers here hope to effect a change for the better before the soldiers embark.

It is semi-officially stated that two more vessels will be chartered by the government for the second Manila expedition, but the impression prevails that they will be colliers, one of which will accompany the Monadnock in the event that that monitor being sent to Honolulu as now seems probable.

GADET JONES' MARE'S NEST IS BROKEN UP

Key West, Fla., June 2.—In the hearing before Judge Locke today into the charges made by Cadet N. L. Jones against the deputy marshal and the prize commissioner, the testimony of the captain and first officers of the Catalina, Miguel Jover and Pedro, and of the captain of the Argonauta, was taken up. They denied point blank Jones' charge that they were

members of the best families of Key West. The judge's report, copies of which will be sent to Washington, will find Jones' charges unsupported by any evidence.

Commodore Remy, owing to press of business, was unable to send a representative to the hearing.

Erskin Christy, who asked Jones to submit the charges, managed to get the departments of the navy and of justice involved in a sharp controversy. The incident is probably closed.

ONLY ONE OF SPAIN'S MANY PERPLEXITIES.

Madrid, June 2.—5 p. m.—The religious orders in the Philippine Islands have placed the government in a dilemma by demanding that the government decide whether they must withdraw from the archipelago or whether it will give them ample means to maintain their religious and political domination, which they say is indispensable if they are to continue to act as auxiliaries of Spanish rule. Most of the Liberals and Republicans urge the government to proceed with the reforms,

regardless of the religious orders, who they said, must accept the situation, or they will never renounce their property interests there.

The Conservatives support the religious orders, and the government is greatly embarrassed, as it does not wish to offend the religious party, while at the same time it feels that concessions to the insurgents at the expense of the priesthood are the only chance of salvation for the Philippine Islands.

NO INTERNATIONAL LAW FOR NEWSPAPER MEN

London, June 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette is indignant at the arrest in Cuba of its correspondent, Mr. Robinson, and says his release must be insisted upon.

The foreign office officials say they have instructed Alexander Gollan, the British Consul at Havana, to see that the arrested English correspondents receive their rights as indispensable if they are to continue to act as auxiliaries of Spanish rule. Most of the Liberals and Republicans urge the government to proceed with the reforms,

ed to take their chances in entering forbidden territory.

Infidential relatives of Mr. Whigham, who was arrested with Mr. Robinson in Cuba, are interesting themselves in this case. His uncle, General Whigham, has called at the foreign office and has urged that efforts be made for his release. The general remarks that if the youth desired to see fighting it would have been better had he enlisted than to have engaged in such a foolhardy expedition.

VOTE TODAY, MAYBE

Upon the War Revenue Bill in the Senate.

WHILE OFF THE SUBJECT

Silverites Vociferate Campaign Boodle Charges.

Washington, June 2.—When the senate adjourned this evening the war revenue measure, so far as the finance committee is concerned, was completed, with the exception of the bond provision and the amendments proposed by the Democrats in lieu of the bond paragraph. While no agreement was reached fixing a time for the taking of a final vote upon the bill, it was the expressed opinion on both sides of the chamber that a vote would be taken tomorrow before adjournment.

Mr. Allison, in charge of the measure, announced he would ask the senate to remain in session tomorrow until a vote was reached.

When consideration of the war revenue bill was resumed Mr. Butler (Rep., N. C.) addressed the senate. He regretted that the finance committee had not seen fit to present to the senate a genuine revenue bill.

'In the circumstances, the responsibility for delay in the passage of the pending measure rests,' said he, 'upon those who have placed in the bill provisions that have no place in a revenue measure.'

He expressed his regrets that those holding peculiar views on the money question had seen fit to raise those controverted questions of finance incorporated in the measure, as it forced those who differed from the committee on those questions to discuss them.

The statement brought to the feet Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.) who demanded that Mr. Butler make his charges more specific.

In the course of a colloquy between the two senators, Mr. Butler declared that immense sums had been contributed to the Republican presidential campaign fund by trusts and monopolists and bondholders and money changers, and that 20 per cent of the money had been raised and paid over to the Republican party under a contract that certain legislation promoting the interests of the trusts and monopolists should be enacted.

Mr. Gallinger insisted that the charges should be made specific and that Mr. Butler had no right under the rules to arraign him or his party under such a charge and specific charges to present.

Mr. Butler (Rep., S. D.) also insisted that Mr. Kyle give his authority for such assertions.

GET MORE and YOU GET LESS

Why is it every sarsaparilla which tries to sell itself, ranges itself against Ayer's as the standard? Why is it that all have to offer extra inducements—bigger bottles, fancy wrappers, cheaper price—anything, everything, but the one inducement of quality?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It has never been equaled by any cheap imitation of it, and quality tells, just as blood tells.

It is the Standard.

If you add Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than twenty-five years, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. A preparation must possess great merit to maintain such a reputation. I believe your sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has ever been introduced to the general public. I have heard other manufacturers say that this is "as good as Ayer's," but no one ever heard it said that Ayer's was "as good" as any other kind. They would say Ayer's is the standard of success.—J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

URGENCY DEFICIENCY BILL

Is Passed in the House by a Enormous Vote.

Washington, June 2.—The house, practically without debate, passed today the urgency deficiency bill, providing for emergency expenses of the army and navy departments incident to the war. It was based upon estimates received recently from the departments and carries items contemplated in the Philippine expedition and the early settlement upon Cuba.

The Modern Beauty

Thirteen on good food and exercise, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form shows with health and her face blooms with the beauty of her complexion. She needs the strengthening aid of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Syrup Co. only.

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GOODYEAR Well Shoes. Better than Hand Sewed Shoes. Cost Less. Men-Women-Children wear them. ALL STYLES - ALL DEALERS

ELEVEN FROM EDMOND. Go Forth to Do Battle With the Great Big World. WEEK OF COMMENCEMENT. Crowded With Contests and Other Brilliant Events.

Edmond, O. T., June 2.—(Special.)—Commencement week at the Normal school for Oklahoma came to an end last night. For four days the sultry atmosphere of the little town of Edmond has been vibrant with striving school and class yells and excited by a continuous blaze of oratory and declamation, commencing Sunday when the baccalaureate sermon to the students was preached by the Rt. Rev. Francis Key Brooke, the beloved bishop of Oklahoma and concluding last night at midnight when Territorial Superintendent Hopkins presented to each of the eleven graduates their diploma of scholarship. The prize which the territory feels in a successfully conducted school is intended to be a patriotic fervor in the town of Edmond whose people have witnessed the growth of the Normal school from its humble inception in a small frame church building only a few years ago, into its present healthy and vigorous development under the splendid executive administration of President Murdoch. From its humble birthplace the school has developed into a large and imposing brick and stone structure, which also will have to be added to substantially in the very near future to keep pace with the rapidly increasing attendance. The beginning of commencement week at the Normal school is marked by a series of social and individual contests, notably in oratory, to stimulate the faculty and reward their efforts. The faculty medal was contested for Monday evening, the palm of oratory being awarded to O. Frank Hayes. The keen rivalry between the literary societies of the Normal school for the regents' medal called forth an audience Tuesday evening that packed the large assembly room almost to the point of suffocation. The contest did not take place, however, President Murdoch taking the view was prevention of diminishing the huge crowd in view of the threatening appearance of a panic. The orations and recitations were given last night, however, as a prelude to the regular commencement exercises. The regular commencement exercises, which were held Wednesday evening, were also a grand success, as a prize winner in the territorial oratorical contest, and Miss Ethel Thatcher, representing the Pioneer society, and Miss Marie Harrel and Ernest Gayman, representing the Lyceum society. It was a magnificent exhibition of oratorical power that called out recurrent showers of applause from the large and appreciative audience. The graduating class, consisting of eight women and three men, were next called upon, and three young men next changed attention, their orations being varied with musical selections that gave to the program an added charm and relieved it of monotony. The following is the program as carried out last night: March—"Barons"..... Turner Male Quartet—"Remember New"..... Thomas Rahnquay—"Soleil"..... Henry R. Howard "Solo"..... F. B. Howard Vocal Solo..... F. B. Howard "The Wonder of an Hour"..... G. H. G. "In the Bill Air the Music Like the Heart"..... Emma Gallinger "Evolution"..... Blanche Ethel Wheeler "The Mystery of Intuition"..... G. H. G. "The Imperishable"..... Joseph C. Walters "Good Bye"..... Ethel I. Thatcher Vocal Solo—"Queen of the Night"..... Mary Sarah Jones "Paving Faces; Laying Down"..... Marie G. Ballou CLASSIC NUMBER (a) Allegro—March in D Minor, op. 31, No. 2..... Beethoven (b) Scherzo in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (c) Waltz in D Flat, op. 39, No. 3 (d) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (e) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (f) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (g) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (h) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (i) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (j) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (k) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (l) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (m) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (n) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (o) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (p) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (q) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (r) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (s) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (t) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (u) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (v) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (w) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (x) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (y) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3 (z) Minuet in G Major, op. 39, No. 3