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CERVERA'S FLEET PENNED IN SANTIAGO HARBOR

COMMODORE SCHLEY HAS SO REPORTED

There Is No Escape for the Dons From the Ships on Guard.

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MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Hayti, May 29.—I can state positively that Commodore Schley has a part, if not all, of the Spanish fleet bottled up in Santiago harbor. This had been suspected for several days, but it was not definitely known until this morning, when Captain Sigsbee of the St. Paul, who has been cruising off the harbor for the past week, steamed close enough to distinctly see two cruisers of the Vizcaya class and two torpedo-boats lying just inside the mouth of the harbor. It is believed that the rest of Cervera's squadron is also there.

The St. Paul has been watching Santiago for eight days. Sigsbee thinks that two Spanish torpedo-boats ventured out of the harbor Saturday night to attack the St. Paul, but, anticipating such a move, he changed his position every night in order that they could not locate him. To-day Commodore Schley took up a position with his entire squadron to prevent the escape of Cervera. He hopes the dons will come out and fight. The opposing fleets are about of equal strength.

The Herald-Call tug passed Sampson's fleet of eighteen vessels fifteen miles east of Cardenas Friday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, headed west. It is probable that Admiral Cervera will remain inside and postpone an engagement indefinitely, but the blockade will be effectively maintained.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Spain's fleet is definitely located and securely locked inside the Santiago harbor. This is now an official fact. In addition to the Herald's cable from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, giving this gratifying information, I am authorized by the Navy Department to state that Commodore Schley has reported to the Secretary of the Navy stating definitely that he has personally observed Cervera's fleet in the harbor.

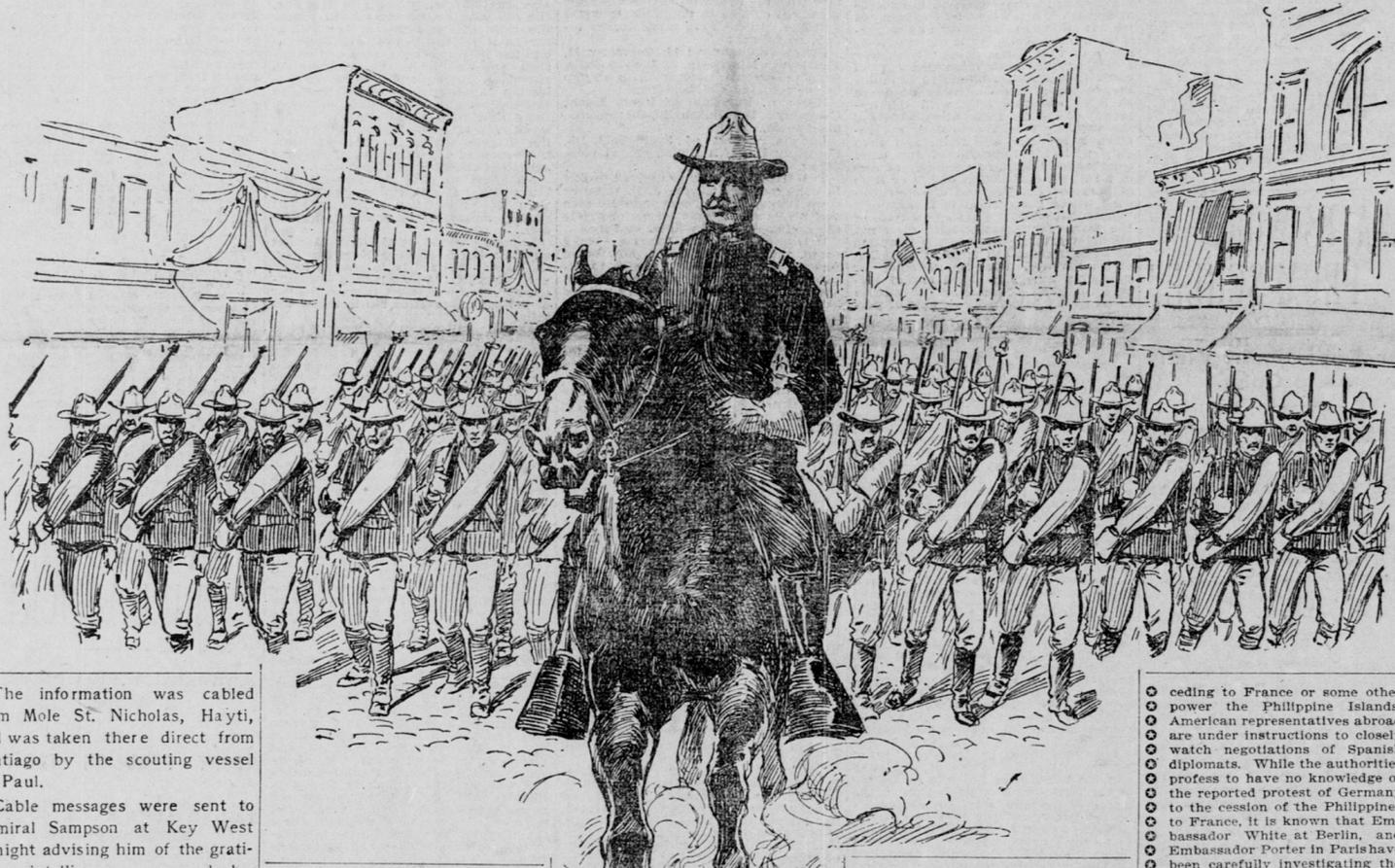
Commodore Schley's message to the department is brief. The text has not been given out for publication, but Lieutenant Whittlesy, the officer on duty at the Navy Department, acting under previous instructions from Secre-

SPANIARDS CELEBRATE "VICTORIES."

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 28.—Spanish citizens in Costa Rica are celebrating with joy to-day news of the bombardment of Boston, Galveston, Mobile and Pensacola by the Spanish fleet. Their satisfaction is increased by the news of the total destruction of the American vessels in Cuban waters by the Spanish navy.

tary Long, authorized the statement that Commodore Schley had reported as above.

U. S. REGULARS ON THE WAY TO CAMP RICHMOND.



The information was cabled from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, and was taken there direct from Santiago by the scouting vessel St. Paul.

Cable messages were sent to Admiral Sampson at Key West to-night advising him of the gratifying intelligence conveyed by Commodore Schley's message. This was done in order to prepare him for the important work which will now devolve upon his squadron in co-operation with the army in laying siege to Havana. Complete and definite arrangements will be decided upon by the President after consultation with the war board and members of his cabinet to-morrow morning.

Admiral Sampson is holding a large fleet off Havana ready to clear a landing for the troops as soon as the War Department gives the signal. All the transports necessary for the movement of the largest force that may be sent are now at Gulf ports, and the Government is paying \$25,000 a day for their services until their work is finished. They will be used at the earliest possible opportunity, which it is believed will be as soon as Schley solves the mystery of Santiago harbor.

SAW AND RECOGNIZED THE SPANISH FLEET

Commodore Schley Reports That He Has Admiral Cervera Safely Bottled Up.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—At 12:30 o'clock this (Monday) morning the Navy Department received a dispatch from Commodore Schley announcing definitely that he had located Admiral Cervera's Cape Verde squadron in the bay of Santiago de Cuba. The

TWENTY THOUSAND TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, May 29. The President to-day took highly significant action in increasing the number of troops to be sent to the Philippines from 12,000 to 20,000. Urgent orders were issued to the commissary department to provide uniforms, tents, rations and equipment, and the ordnance bureau to supply arms and ammunition. In both cases the officials were directed to place the prompt equipment of the additional troops for the Philippines expedition before all other considerations, and to sacrifice all other interests that might interfere with the early departure of Admiral Dewey's re-enforcements.

The 8,000 additional troops will be embarked at the earliest moment, but it does not follow that the volunteers now being mobilized on the Pacific Coast will be sent to Manila. The War Department has developed a theory regarding the special characteristics of men desirable for service in the Philippines, and while details are not given to the public, it is stated that great care will be taken in the selection of this new contingent and that it will be drawn from various parts of the country.

The distance from the port of embarkation will not be an important consideration, for the reason that troops can be sent from any State to San Francisco before their equipment can be made ready. The main spring of the President's action in enlarging the expedition to the Philippines is believed to be his desire first that the foothold of the United States in the islands shall be absolutely secure, especially in the event of an early peace, and, second, that good order shall be maintained throughout the occupancy of the islands by the American forces. The President dreads the possible results of an insurgent victory over the Spanish troops, which might be followed by brutal excesses that Admiral Dewey with his present force would be powerless to prevent. The eyes of the world are now upon us, the President realizes, and our responsibility for the proper conduct of affairs in the Philippines, where we have practically disarmed the Spanish authorities, is a heavy one. It must be discharged in such a way that no European nation can find an excuse for interfering.

commodore states that he has seen and recognized the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

While the navy officials have been morally certain for several days that Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Santiago, the official announcement from Commodore Schley was received by the officers on duty at the department with intense satisfaction. Assurance is now doubly sure that the Spanish fleet is bottled up and that the cork is in the bottle.

It is not believed that Admiral Cervera will attempt to escape from the predicament in which he now finds himself, as such a course would surely result in the destruction of his vessels and the loss of many lives precious to Spain. The suggestion is made, however, that the Spaniards may blow up the ships rather than have them fall into the hands of Schley, as they certainly will if they remain in the harbor.

The definiteness of Commodore Schley's dispatch would indicate that he has effected a landing near Santiago and made a personal investigation of the harbor. It would be impossible from the entrance to the bay definitely to see and recognize the Spanish vessels, but by effecting a landing at some point on either side of the entrance a vantage point could be gained very likely from which the entire harbor could be examined. In all probability Commodore Schley or one of his trusted officials has succeeded in performing this hazardous undertaking in order to obtain the valuable information contained in his dispatch.

It is impossible to obtain any official expression upon the news from Commodore Schley. What effect the certainty that Cervera is practically helpless will have upon the plans of the naval station with reference to the invasion of Cuba can only be conjectured. The transportation of land forces to the island, it is understood, was delayed because of the uncertainty concerning the location of the Spanish squadron. If that understanding is correct the probability of an early invasion of

Cuba is strong. It is not unlikely that the movement of troops, which has been delayed from time to time, will begin this week, and that before the end of the week the United States forces will have obtained a substantial foothold upon Cuban soil.

WILL SINK HULKS IN THE CHAN'EL.

Plans for Penning Admiral Cervera's Fleet in Santiago Harbor.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: "I have no reason to change my belief that Admiral Cervera is still in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. I have heard from Commodore Schley. All that I can say is that he is off the harbor of Santiago."

These statements were made to me to-night by Secretary Long, and it is the first announcement as to the operating fleets recently made by him. The Secretary's advice from Schley were received yesterday, as stated in the Herald this morning. Having been transmitted from Kingston, Jamaica, where they were filed by Captain C. S.

Cotton, commanding the auxiliary cruiser Harvard. Commodore Schley did not communicate with the department to-day, but it is understood to-night that he will inform Washington whether or not he has satisfied himself that Cervera is in the harbor and what steps he has taken to prevent his departure.

The fact that the Secretary and his official advisers stick so pertinaciously to the belief that Admiral Cervera has remained at Santiago de Cuba illustrates the confidence they have in their source of information. Their confidence may also be due to messages received from Consuls stationed along the Isthmian coast and among the West Indies, some of which reached the department to-day, that the Spanish fleet had not been sighted in the neighborhood of their ports. While this information is perhaps negative in character, the officials say that it indicates that Admiral Cervera has not been cruising in the Caribbean Sea for a week at least; otherwise the Consuls or scouts would most certainly have picked him up and have reported confirmation to the department. It is known that the Spanish fleet put into Santiago ten days ago to make repairs and take on board coal, of which they stood in great need, according to reliable information furnished by Consul Smith, stationed at Curacao, and statements made by Captain R. B. Osborn in an interview published by the Herald this morning.

The department has been advised that the reason why he failed to sail at an earlier date was that he sighted ships in the offing which he took to be American armored cruisers, but which were in reality scouting ships. Commodore Schley arrived off the coast of Santiago on Wednesday, he having remained at Cienfuegos until Tuesday night.

It developed to-day that the cause of Commodore Schley's failure to earlier sail for Santiago was his confidence that the Spanish fleet was lying at anchor in the harbor of Cienfuegos. In fact, in an official dispatch to the de-

FAR EAST AS A SCENE OF STRIFE

Russia Competing With Great Britain for America's Friendship.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Fearing an effort on the part of Spain to precipitate foreign complications by

come to the conclusion that the United States will be required to take and to hold the Philippines at least until a treaty of peace is signed. That is as far as he cares to go in outlining his policy at this time. And in following such a policy he appreciates that it is necessary to oppose any foreign intervention looking to the wresting of the islands away from American dominion. It can be regarded as absolutely certain that this Government would earnestly protest against any Government of Europe entering into negotiations with Spain for the transfer of the Philippines. In this protest the American administration believes that it would be joined by Great Britain.

That Russia and Great Britain both believe the far east will be the scene of a great naval struggle in the near future naval officers believe from preparations both are making to put their forces in the Pacific in the best possible condition.

If the Cramps establish a ship building yard at Port Arthur, as they contemplate doing, it is appreciated that it will be under Russian control and will give the Czar's Government a construction and repair station of great importance in the event of war.

Great Britain has been buying up all the steamer coal available in the west, and been storing it at Esquimaux, and now the latest report is that Russia contemplates placing contracts for ships with the Union Iron Works. Officials ascribe the placing of contracts with this firm and with the Cramps to the desire of Russia to show her friendly feelings for this Government and its citizens and to prevent by such a display the development of the warm relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. One of several of Russia's immediate objects in this move is to necessitate, if possible, the consideration of her position in relation to the United States in case an alliance is proposed.

THE TERROR'S ENGINES SLIGHTLY DISABLED

The Spanish Transport Alfonso XIII Has sailed From San Juan Heavily Provisioned.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 29.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is in the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico. She is somewhat hampered by her engines being slightly disabled. Such occurrences are frequent in the Spanish navy since the discharge of the English and Scotch engineers in the Spanish transport Alfonso XIII left San Juan Saturday heavily provisioned, ostensibly for Mayaguez, on the west coast of Porto Rico. Shells from the American guns are now being sent to San Juan. At least five hundred of them were picked up, a large proportion of them being unexploded.

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