

FLEETS STILL AT SANTIAGO

CERVERA HAS SECRET ORDERS.

Cruiser St. Louis Has Cut the Cables From Santiago de Cuba and From San Juan de Puerto Rico—The London Report of a Battle.

New York, May 24.—The Key West correspondent telegraphs the Evening World that he has information from unimpeachable authority that the Spanish fleet is still at Santiago de Cuba.

Officially Announced.

Madrid, May 24.—Noon—It is officially announced that the squadron of Admiral Cervera was still at Santiago yesterday.

A dispatch received here from Havana says:

"Secret orders have been given Admiral Cervera what course to pursue in case of the Americans attempting to cut communications between Cuba and Spain.

"The Americans now occupy positions outside Havana, Cardenas, Cienfuegos and Santiago. There are now 14 American warships before Havana.

Cables Are Cut.

Washington May 24.—The navy department at 3:15 this afternoon posted the following bulletin:

"The department has no reason to believe that a battle has occurred in Windward passage. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has cut the cable at Santiago de Cuba and San Juan de Puerto Rico."

Secretary Long, when seen before the cabinet meeting today, said the press dispatches from London about the reported destruction of the Spanish fleet was all the news he had on the subject and there had been nothing official to confirm.

Several senators and representatives called the attention of the president to the rumors but succeeded in getting no news.

No Fight Yet.

Key West, May 24.—The movements of the United States fleets which are known here make it absolutely certain that no battle has yet occurred, but the engagement is expected to occur this week. The Spanish fleet has been definitely located.

The London Report.

London, May 24.—Persistent rumors were in circulation here early today to the effect that a great naval battle had been fought in the vicinity of Windward passage, between the eastern end of Cuba and the westward part of Haiti, in which both American squadrons closed in on the Spanish Cape Verde squadron and completely destroyed the Spanish ships.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, Reuter's Telegram Company yesterday evening said nothing was known there of the reported battle in Windward passage, adding that no American or Spanish warships had visited Jamaica ports since the beginning of the war.

London newspapers take it for granted that the ships reported yesterday by Lloyd's agent at Para, Brazil, as having arrived there Monday morning from Rio Janeiro, are the Oregon, Marietta and Nietheroy.

DISTURBED BY MANILA NEWS

Efforts Made to Hasten Departure of Troops.

New York, May 25.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

Important and disquieting news has been received from Europe and Dewey. It caused an immediate and strenuous effort to be made to hasten the forwarding of troops. One republican senator who discussed the Philippine situation with the president said after he came out of the White house:

"From the present outlook I do not expect to see the Monterey in these waters again in 10 years. If it becomes a matter of deciding whether troops shall be first hurried to Manila or Cuba, they will go to the former, as the situation there is vastly more critical."

Merritt's Foresight Endorsed.

New York, May 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Official advices received from Admiral Dewey, while confirming the belief that his supreme control of Manila harbor is as firm as ever, indicate that the necessity for reinforcements with a powerful military force is daily increasing and is not to be delayed.

General Merritt's foresight, in demanding 15,000 for the first expedition and securing the president's promise that 25,000 soldiers would be cheerfully furnished if they were required, is endorsed by the opinion of military authorities and throughout the day preparations to expedite the departure of the remaining forces were again actively hurried by war department officials.

The reference in Admiral Dewey's dispatch to the forces being organized by Aguinaldo had the effect of disturbing the equanimity of officials whose ideas of permanent occupation of the Philippines by the United States forces have developed definitely in the last week, but the benefits to be gained through Admiral Dewey's amicable relations with the insurgents were clearly recognized.

No disposition whatever is manifested to place too much reliance in the sort of assistance after the discouraging experience with the Cubans who were unable to fulfill promises made in their behalf before hostilities began.

A determination was expressed on all sides to make Admiral Dewey independent of all foreign assistance at the earliest possible time.

FIRST TROOPS FOR MANILA.

Regiments Loaded Aboard Transports at San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 23.—California said good bye to her first regiment of volunteers this morning as they marched gaily forth from the Presidio to start on their long journey to Manila.

The men left camp at 8 and marched to the Pacific Mail dock, where the big steamer City of Pekin was ready for them. By noon the soldiers were all on board and before night everything will be in readiness for their departure.

The farewell demonstration by the people of San Francisco will be long remembered by the soldiers of the First regiment. Every street leading from the Presidio to the Pacific Mail dock, a distance of about five miles, was lined with people, who, after the soldiers passed, followed in their wake and marched with them to the docks.

It had been announced that camp would be struck at 7 this morning, and long before that hour thousands of citizens had flocked to the Presidio to see the sight. Promptly at 7 the bugle sounded and all the tents went down together. Then, for an hour, the soldiers were busily engaged in rolling them up and loading them on trucks. At 8 the regiment was formed into line, and headed by its bands, marched out through the big stone gates of the Presidio and the journey of conquest had commenced.

As the marching men reached the water front, bombs were fired, steam whistles blown and every device imaginable for making noise was put in full operation. The jam at the mail dock was something terrible. In vain the police and mounted signal corps attempted to keep the crowd back. They were not to be denied, and rushed on to the dock in the wake of the soldiers.

Arrived at the dock the volunteers were marched on board the transport without delay. It took considerable time for each man to be consigned to his quarters, but this task was accomplished with but very little confusion.

The First regiment of California volunteers is commanded by Colonel James F. Smith and consists of 1086 officers and men.

Tomorrow the Second regiment of Oregon volunteers, one battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, United States regulars, and a detachment of the California heavy artillery will board the steamship City of Sydney. It is very probable the Pekin and Sydney will depart in company as soon as the troops and supplies are taken on board.

To Tow the Monterey.

San Francisco, May 23.—The work of coaling and provisioning the Monterey is progressing rapidly and when this is completed the vessel will go to Mare island to take on ammunition and to undergo a thorough examination before she puts to sea.

The examiner states that the Monterey will be towed all the way to Manila, probably by some big steam collier. It says:

"The Monterey of herself could not go half way to Honolulu. She carries only 200 tons of coal in her bunkers, which would hardly last more than two days. She could carry 300 tons more on her decks if good weather prevailed.

"The Monterey will be on the dry dock for five days. After the vessel comes from the dry dock two days will be required for coaling, and two days for loading supplies. She will be ready for sea a week from tomorrow. The vessel that accompanies the Monterey will be loaded with coal and stores for herself and the warship. The voyage of the Monterey is a hazardous one, but this is the most favorable time of the year for such an undertaking."

FOUR CONVICTS ARE FREE.

Released From Idaho Penitentiary by Board of Pardons.

Boise, Idaho, May 24.—The board of pardons held a meeting yesterday and extended clemency to four convicts. The most important case acted upon was that of Dan B. Dunwell, sent up from Shoshone county March 19, 1897, for seven years for cattle stealing. It is alleged he was drunk at the time, having been plied with liquor by his associate, who is claimed to be the real criminal. Dunwell's pardon was petitioned by a number of prominent people at Lewiston, who have long known him and who are familiar with the circumstances of the case.

A pardon was granted in the case of Frank Avery, sentenced in Canyon county for five years for robbery, beginning his sentence December 21, 1896. He pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, he and his brother, Arthur Avery, being accused of holding up Henry D. Blatchley. It is now claimed he thus put himself in the penitentiary to be with his brother. Blatchley filed an affidavit with the board to the effect that the second was not Frank.

Joe Smith, sent from Ada county March 27, 1894, for eight years for burglary, was pardoned. The other man pardoned was W. K. Wilson, sent from Elmore county May 2, 1895, for four years for grand larceny. He had only 40 days more to serve.

Transports for Rough Riders.

Galveston, May 23.—Orders have been received from Washington to charter the steam lighters Bessie and Laura. The belief is prevalent here that the lighters will be used in transporting the horses of the "rough riders," who are expected to embark from here for Cuba.

GLANCE OVER THE WORLD

NEWS ITEMS FROM ALL PARTS.

Business Pointers—Personal Notes—Curious Facts—Record of Crimes and Casualties—Progress of Manufactories—Religious Notes.

It will cost \$1,600,000 to feed the Indians on the various reservations.

The railroad men in California have started a fund to build a battle-ship for the government.

A warning to all local boards of health in Pennsylvania against the danger of smallpox has been sent out by the state board of health.

The harbor of San Francisco has been thoroughly mined during the past two weeks.

In Havana meat is \$2 a pound and coffee 25 cents a cup. First-class restaurants are guarded by troops.

A heavy rainfall at Key West has filled the cisterns and averted a water famine among the troops.

J. S. Collins, a prominent resident of Topeka, Kan., was mysteriously murdered in bed at his home.

Edward Bellamy, author and humanitarian, died Sunday at his home in Chicago, Mass., in the 49th year of his age.

Three hundred persons have been executed in Puerto Rico on charge of treason. Many families are fleeing to the interior. Weyler and the Carlists and Republican leaders are deliberately planning to bring on a revolt in Spain.

Food is getting scarcer every day in Havana and the insurgents threaten to cut off the water supply.

The Philippine insurgent chief Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to his followers at Manila to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey.

Spaniards at Manila refuse to submit to the Americans and Admiral Dewey is unwilling to bombard the town. He hopes to starve them out.

Great Britain has as many war vessels in Asiatic waters as France, Russia and Germany combined, and they are far more modern and powerful.

Many wealthy Philippine families are going back to the islands from Hong Kong and are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

James G. Longstreet son of General James A. Longstreet, has just been commissioned as second lieutenant in a battery of light artillery at Atlanta, Ga.

Joseph Leiter, the phenomenal grain manipulator of Chicago, has announced that he will retire from the business when he has sold out his cash holdings.

Several decided improvements have been added to the plans of four new monitors for our navy which will render them practically indestructible except by torpedoes.

Correspondence outlining the whole scheme for revolution in Italy has been seized by the police at the residence of Mme. Kulicieff, the noted nihilist in Rome.

The restoration of Independence hall, Philadelphia, has progressed so rapidly that it is expected the formal opening of the historic structure can be held on the Fourth of July.

The Mexican minister at Washington has been informed by his government that Mexico has taken all necessary precautions to prevent Spanish filibustering expeditions from invading Texas.

Packing and shipping firms of Chicago have asked congress to impose retaliatory duty against France on account of rates fixed by that country for land and sausage from the United States.

The house of representatives has adopted the resolution to submit to the states a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people.

Spanish refugees recently arrived in Jamaica from Havana say that poor people are dying of starvation in Havana while even the soldiers are wretchedly fed. Raw food costs in the market about \$5 per day for a single person.

A New York dispatch says that in consequence of the lack of greenbacks treasury notes and silver certificates the United States is paying out gold over the counter as well as settling its debit balance at the clearing house in gold.

The navy department it is said, will not send coal to the Philippines, as it is probable that Dewey has all he needs. It is known that there was a large amount of coal stored at Manila and this must have been captured by Dewey.

The Painton electric boat, it is claimed, will accomplish the feat of crossing the Atlantic in three days. The speed claimed is forty knots an hour. The noise incident to steamship machinery will, it is said, be done away with, and the saving in coal be one-half. The ten propellers will be screws driven by dynamos.

According to an old docket in the possession of a Maine justice of the peace Admiral Dewey was once fined \$25 for thrashing a drunken marine who had sought a quarrel with him during a visit to the navy yard at Portsmouth. Dewey paid the \$25 cheerfully, remarking that it was worth that much to have had the pleasure of thrashing such a disgrace to the United States navy.

A cablegram from London states that the one mile paced record of 1:35 3-5, held jointly by Eddie McDuffie of Boston and J. W. Stocks of England, has been broken by J. Platt Betts, who but recently returned from Australia. The new time is 1:35 flat.

As the result of recent exchanges between officials of the state department

at Washington and the French embassy an agreeable understanding is said to have been reached which gives assurance of a continuance of the traditional friendship existing between the United States and France.

Damage to the amount of \$350,000 was caused at Toledo, Ohio, by a fire which destroyed the six-story building at Superior and Jefferson streets, occupied by Dowe & Snell, wholesale grocers. The plant of the Toledo Blade, adjoining, was considerably damaged. The falling of a wall carried down Fireman Herman J. Bishop, Kiser Trepinski and Doc Wells, who are believed to have perished.

Paymaster General Stanton has recommended to Secretary Alger the appointment of 18 additional paymasters for the army, in addition to the 20 now in service. General Stanton has also submitted estimates aggregating \$30,000,000 for the pay of the regular and volunteer army for the six months beginning July 1 and ending December 31, on the basis of the number of volunteers already called for and the regular army at its war strength.

The public and the press at St. Petersburg are not evincing great interest in the future of the Philippine islands. Much hostility is manifested towards any scheme by which the United States, Great Britain and Germany individually or jointly are to have possession of the islands, and some of the papers urge the Russian government to endeavor to obtain from Spain a lease of some of the Philippine islands in order that they may serve as a Russian base in the Pacific.

The fight at Syracuse, New York, between "Kid" McCoy and Gus Ruhlin, the latter of Cleveland, resulted in a victory for McCoy after 20 rounds. Three thousand persons were in the Alhambra where the fight was held. There was little betting on the result and the showing made by Ruhlin was a surprise. He stood a lot of punishment and was always ready to come back for more. He was apparently strong at the finish. McCoy says he will now meet Goddard and then Choynski.

There was a great difference in the weight of the men McCoy, according to his statement, weighing 157 pounds, and Ruhlin, according to Billy Madden, his manager, tipping the scales at 180 pounds. Sixty per cent of the gate receipts are to be divided between the men, McCoy taking 75 per cent and Ruhlin 25 per cent in place of a \$2500 purse.

Troops of rough riders at Fort Meade have orders to start for Chickamauga. Fully 10,000 people from the northern hills cities visited the fort to say farewell to their friends and relatives.

A great fire has broken out in the Zollern mine in Prussia. It is feared that at least 45 miners have perished.

The Prix du Jockey Club (French derby), of \$27,540, for 3-year-olds, 1 1/4 miles, was run Sunday. Cardo-Fou was first, Dex second and Cahabat third.

Robert J. Dodds, councilman from the Fourth ward, dropped dead while riding his bicycle on the Lake Union path in Seattle, Wash. Mr. Dodds had been having considerable trouble with his heart, and to this is attributed his sudden death.

The U. S. S. Hist, formerly the yacht Thespia, has arrived at Newport, R. I., for the Rhode Island naval reserves, who are enlisting in the navy for patrol duty. She mounts five guns.

The United States commerce destroyer Columbia, which has been at anchor at Tompkinsville, coaling and provisioning, after a tour of duty with the North Atlantic patrol, has weighed anchor and proceeded to sea.

An epidemic of measles and pneumonia has broken out in the Fifth regiment of Missouri volunteers at Jefferson barracks. Six patients are in a dangerous condition and were removed to the city hospital today.

The president has approved the Alaska homestead and right of way bill.

The New York Chapter of Colonial Dames will equip and maintain a hospital ship for service in Cuban waters.

While boating on the lake near Atlanta, Ga., Paul D. Saife and Miss Sadie Moore, his fiancée, were drowned.

Farmer Hibbs, of Bucks county, Pa., has sold his wheat at \$1.50 a bushel, the highest price ever obtained in this county.

Fifteen American fishing vessels have abandoned fishing on the Grand banks of Newfoundland through fear of Spanish cruisers.

A high fence has been erected around the Carpenter steel works at Reading, Pa., as a further protection from spies. Shipments of shells are now made from the works three times a week.

The work done on the wreck of the battleship Maine cost the government \$50,000. The contractors recovered a good deal of government property, including five 6-inch rifled cannon, which alone are worth the amount paid for the entire work.

The secretary of the treasury has received from an old soldier in Alexandria, Ind., who did not give his name, a letter containing a \$20 bill, a part of his pension money, with the request that it be placed in the fund to help free Cuba. The money has been added to the \$100,000 contribution made by Miss Helen Gould.

106,000 Mustered In.

Washington, May 23.—The mustering figures received at the war department show up to this time 106,000 volunteers have taken the oath of allegiance to support three pence at one visit in a public port the United States government.

The front end of the great glacier of Alaska presents a wall 500 feet high, and its breadth varies from three to ten miles, while its length is 150 miles.

FAMINE THREATENS MANILA

MEAT ENTIRELY EXHAUSTED.

All Other Foods Will Be Gone in a Fortnight—Admiral Dewey Refuses to Permit the German Consul to Send Provisions—Spanish Volunteers Become Rioters.

"Manila, May 20, via Hong Kong, May 24.—To Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The situation is unchanged. Strict blockade continues. Great scarcity of provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak. Spanish soldiers will be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men-of-war in the harbor. Aguinaldo, the rebel 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. "DEWEY."

Scarcity of Food.

New York, May 24.—A copyrighted dispatch to the World from Hong Kong dated May 24, says:

The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce and meat is exhausted while all canned stuff is nearly gone. Two weeks will exhaust the available supplies. The volunteers demanded food but the Spanish government authorities refused to give it and riots are threatened.

A delegation is said to be preparing to wait on United States Consul Williams as the citizens fear an outbreak. The insurgents control the surrounding country and Chief Aguinaldo has arrived with his staff to organize the rebels. The residents are moving from Cavite.

Spanish officials say that 500 were killed and 700 wounded in the bombardment by Dewey. All classes are awaiting anxiously the arrival of our troops. There is no sickness on our ships.

The Consul Backed Down.

New York, May 24.—A dispatch from Manila says the German consul there tried to land provisions from the German ship but Admiral Dewey refused permission. The consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force the landing under the protection of the two German cruisers, but Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers and the attempt to land supplies was abandoned.

Regulars for Merritt.

New Orleans, May 24.—The Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments of infantry (regulars), 1220 strong, leave this afternoon for the Philippines, via San Francisco.

Merritt in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., May 24.—General Merritt went through here in a private car attached to the Union Pacific overland limited. He refused to talk about the war, but confirmed the news of his engagement announced from Chicago yesterday.

Otis in Command.

San Francisco, May 24.—An order issued by General Merriam, commanding the department of California, transferring all the troops now here, with the exception of the Third artillery, Fourth cavalry and the First Washington volunteers, to General Otis' command, is the preliminary step in the thorough organization of the forces destined for the Philippines.

General Otis and his staff are now actively engaged in arranging for the work and within a day or two his headquarters will be moved from the Phelan building to Camp Richmond.

The general and his staff will go into camp with the troops, living under canvas with the others, and his first work will be the organization of troops into brigades. The men will be thoroughly drilled before their departure for the Philippines.

From the Charleston.

San Francisco, May 24.—The following was brought to the Examiner office by a carrier pigeon:

"On Board U. S. S. Charleston, 10 a. m. Sunday, May 22.—Griffin, naval pay officer, San Francisco: Please report us now passing the lightship. Good weather. All well. HENRY GLASS."

The Troops on Board.

San Francisco, May 24.—Four companies of the Fourth United States infantry, (regular), a full regiment of Oregon volunteers and a picked battalion of the Fifth California heavy artillery left the Presidio this morning and boarded the transports City of Sydney and Australia, preparatory to starting for Manila.

Destroyed by the Tornado.

St. Louis, May 25.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says: Reports from a dozen or more counties in the Indian Territory wheat belt state that fully one-half of the crop has been destroyed by the tornado of Friday night and the severe rains and winds that followed. Other grain suffered correspondingly.

Present for the Government.

Newport, R. I., May 24.—Citizens have inaugurated a movement for the purpose of having the people of Rhode Island build and equip the fastest torpedo boat destroyer afloat and present it to the government.

Money for Volunteers.

Washington, May 23.—The house today passed the senate bill providing for the payment of volunteers from their enrollment and authorizing the secretary of war to pay the troops embarking for Manila one month in advance.