Willmar Tribune.

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WILLMAR, - - - MINN

IT is said that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is to be offered the presidency of the Texas State Agricultural and Mechanical college, at Bryan. There are forty applicants for the position, and their eager rivalry has prevented the choice of any one of them. All will withdraw in favor of Lee.

A NUMBER of well known Philadelphia women have received letters from acquaintances who figure actively in the social life in Washington, urging them to co-operate in a movement to boycott Paris millinery and other products of French fashion in retaliation for the sympathy shown for Spain.

THE average person trims off the 32d part of an inch from each finger nail a week, or about an inch and a half every year. The average of human life all over the world is 40 years. There are 1,300,000,000 people in the world, who, therefore, waste on an average 28,400 miles of finger nails in a generation.

RUSSIA is experimenting with giant search-lights mounted in balloons and containing electric burners connected with dynamos upon the ground. The largest of these yet reported is of 5,000 candle-power. At a distance of only 300 yards above the earth it will illuminate a circular area between 500 yards in diameter to the brightness of day.

HARVARD university, which has more students than any other American university and has finally passed Oxford, is but ninth in the international list. Paris heads the list with 11,090 students. Berlin is second with 9,629. The other big universities are: Vienna, 7,026; Madrid, 6,143; Naples, 5,103; Moscow, 4,461; Harvard, 3,674; Oxford, 3,365, and Cambridge, 2,929 students.

THE streets of Manila are so modern as to be quite out of keeping with the general appearance of the town. They are perfectly straight, macadamized and provided with ample granite walks. Of these the Escolta and the Rosario are the best. In both there are excellent shops, kept principally by Chinese merchants, most of whom come from Amoy. Tin-roofed houses line each side of both thoroughfares.

THE throne room of Spain is described as a magnificent apartment of crimson and gold, with colossal mirrors and a chandelier of rock crystal that is considered the finest example of the kind in the world. Under the gorgeous canopy are two large chairs, handsomely carved and gilded and upholstered in crimson brocade. Upon these the queen regent and the boy king sit upon occasions of ceremony.

HORSES are ill suited to perform the work of drawing heavy loads in time of war, and naturally this work devolves upon mules; but when the services of both these animals are soberly considered it may be gravely doubted if the noble chargers who participate in the glory of the fight are any more deserving than the ill shaped, and ignoble burden bearers who experience the vicissitudes of war without its honors.

THE French seem badly stirred up at the result of the concerted attack of French newspapers upon the American people and their concerted defense of the Spanish. The threat of a boycott of French wares has touched the Frenchman in his most sensitive part, his pocketbook, and he is now energetically working to undo the mischief the press, which only voices public sentiment, has already done.

AN improved diving bell of great capacity moving along the sea bottom by means of screws moved by electricity, is on exhibition in Paris. It can be worked at very great depths, and holds air enough to supply the crew for 48 hours without renewal. It is lighted by electricity, which also furnishes motive power for any tools that may be used. On tipping over the cases of ballast the bell rises to the surface itself.

GEN. D. MCM. GREGG, of Reading, Pa., who has offered his services to the government, led the cavalry of the 6th corps that turned the tide of battle at Gettysburg on the third day of the fight, repulsing a much superior force under Gen. Stuart. Throughout the battle the tall form of Gen. Gregg was one of the most conspicuous figures on the field. He is now 65 years old and is a man of commanding presence and splendid vigor.

IN his youth Mr. Gladstone used to think nothing of walking 30 miles a day. In his old age he could fell the stoutest trees in Hawarden park. An accident from the explosion of a gun barrel over 40 years ago, by which he lost the index finger of his left hand, discouraged him from frequenting the hunting field. To constant habits of exercise and to a remarkably wiry constitution are to be attributed the statesman's long life and exceptionally good health.

THE Austrians have recently adopted for the army a shelter tent which, when not pitched, is separated into pieces cut to fold over and form storm coats for the soldiers. The material is a light, strong, water proof linen, bound along the edges with wide braid and provided with cords which serve the double purpose of fastening either the tent or coat. Upon halting for the night the soldiers remove or unpack their coats in pairs, tie them together, and form the tent upon their two rifles, which, with bayonets fixed, are stuck into the ground to form tent poles.

SEES THE SPANISH SHIPS

Commodore Schley Informs Navy Officials That They Are in Santiago Harbor.

AND THEY HAVE NO CHANCE TO ESCAPE.

Report That the American Ships Have Bombarded the Forts and Given Battle to the Spanish Squadron—Secretary Alger Makes an Important Statement—Other News.

Washington, May 31.—At 12:30 o'clock yesterday 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 commodore states that he has seen and recognized the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

May Blow Up the Ships.

It is not believed 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 Spaniard may blow up his ships rather than have them fall into the hands of Schley, as they certainly will if they remain in the harbor.

The Entrance Guarded.

Commodore Schley will remain in front of Santiago harbor until he destroys Cervera's squadron. Admiral Sampson's fleet is at Key West ready to assist Schley if needed. The department, after translating Commodore Schley's cablegram, wired him instructions to this effect: "Under no circumstances permit Spanish ships to escape. Destroy or capture them."

At Schley's Mercy.

Key West, Fla., May 31.—Everybody knows now that Spain's flying squadron, four splendid cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, is imprisoned in Santiago harbor. This fact has been known here many hours, and the speculation now is over the probably disposition of the Spaniards—whether they will be blockaded or the forts reduced and the vessels compelled to fight. In the latter case there can be but one result, for Commodore Schley has some of the finest ships in the world, to say nothing of cruisers and various smaller vessels, and could in a few days be reinforced by other powerful warships.

Battle is Expected Soon.

It has been thought that the campaign against Cervera might now be ended by demolishing the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, blockading the channel and isolating the Spanish fleet until the other problems of the war are worked out. This, however, is not in the line with American policy, and, simply accepting the view of the situation taken by the naval experts here, Admiral Cervera will have to accept battle at once. It is confidently expected that a hard blow will be struck within three or four days, and that the result will be known to the world at the expiration of that time.

RUMORS OF A FIGHT.

Commodore Schley Said to Have Bombarded Fort and Fleet.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 1.—Advices from Havana say that since two o'clock Tuesday afternoon the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba has been cannonading the batteries of Morro Castle, La Zacapa and Punta Carda. At the same time, it is added, the American ships have been engaged with the Spanish warships. The firing was extremely heavy. At 3:45 p. m. the cannonading became less heavy against the fortifications, but was more accentuated in the locality where the fleets were engaged.

SIEGE OF SANTIAGO.

Preparations Are Evidently Being Made for a Great Fight.

Cape Haytien, June 2.—A special from Santiago confirming news of Tuesday's bombardment says that great events are expected hourly there. The American warships are in front of the harbor. The insurgents are gathering on the hills. The Spanish have taken extraordinary precautions to guard the harbor entrance.

Sampson Takes Charge.

Washington, June 2.—Rear Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago de Cuba Wednesday afternoon, and, in accordance with instructions, he at once relieved Commodore Schley in command of the entire force of vessels operating against Santiago de Cuba and the Spanish fleet, assigning that officer to the command of a division comprising the ships formerly attached to the flying squadron. Fifteen warships are at Admiral Sampson's disposal to pit against the six men-of-war flying the Spanish flag. They include the first-class battleships Iowa, the Oregon and Massachusetts, second-class battleship Texas, armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, protected cruisers New Orleans, Marblehead and Minneapolis, gunboat Nashville, torpedo boat destroyer Scorpion, dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, torpedo boat Porter, auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale and auxiliary gunboat Eagle.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A Semi-Official Statement Is Made by Secretary Alger.

Washington, June 2.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities there appears to be something in the nature of an official statement of the plan of campaign of the United States government. This is contained in a letter of Secretary Alger to the speaker of the house, transmitting certain recommendations, and statements of Gen. Ludlow, which disclosed the purpose of the war department to send 70,000 men to Cuba, 20,000 to start at once and the remainder just as soon as they can be made ready for departure. Then there was an estimate for establishing electrical communications in connection with the army "in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines," showing for the first time officially an implied intention on the part of the government to land troops in Puerto Rico.

The Forward Movement.

An additional evidence that the actual forward movement of the army and navy has begun was given in the action of the foreign naval and military observers. They have been sojourning leisurely in Washington for some time but within the last week all of them have started for Florida. The British naval and military attaches were the first to leave, and now they have been followed by the German, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian and Japanese observers. The government of Norway and Sweden has no less than six military and naval experts to observe various branches of the warfare. They include Commanders Anderson, Dahlgren and Gade and Lieut. Gechnuyden, of the navy, and Capts. Wester and Stang, of the army.

A Valuable Prize.

Key West, Fla., June 2.—It is reported here that the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. has been captured off the eastern end of Cuba by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Capt. Sigsbee. The Alfonso XIII. is said to be the best prize captured since the war began, it having Spanish troops aboard and was full to overflowing of supplies and coal. In the division of the spoils Capt. Sigsbee will become richer by $60,000.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Daily Summary of the Work Being Done in Washington by Our Law-Makers.

WAR MEASURES HAVE THE PRECEDENCE

In the Senate the Time Is Occupied Mostly in Discussing the War Revenue Measure—Bills and Resolutions of Various Kinds Keep the House Members Busy.

Washington, May 27.—Discussion of the war revenue measure occupied the time of the senate yesterday.

Washington, May 28.—A bill providing for a second assistant secretary of war, to be named by the president and to receive a salary of $4,000, was passed in the senate yesterday. Senator Lodge (Mass.) offered an amendment to the war revenue bill providing for the annexation of Hawaii. Senator Gorman (dem., Md.), in the course of an argument in support of a tax on corporations, denounced as "infamous" the decision of the supreme court declaring the income tax law of 1894 as unconstitutional.

Washington, May 30.—In the senate on Saturday the war revenue measure was discussed and a motion to lay the corporation tax amendment proposed by the democratic majority of the committee on the table was carried by a vote of 41 to 27 Tuesday.

Washington, June 1.—The war revenue measure was further discussed in the senate yesterday. In executive session the annexation of Hawaii was considered, and it was decided not to pursue the subject further except behind closed doors.

Washington, June 2.—Further discussion of the war revenue bill occupied the time in the senate yesterday.

The House.

Washington, May 27.—The pension deficiency bill as amended and passed by the senate was passed in the house yesterday and a bill to amend the internal revenue laws was discussed.

Washington, May 28.—In the house yesterday the senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to present a sword of honor to Admiral Dewey and bronze medals to the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron, in memory of Dewey's great victory, was passed. At the night session 28 pension bills were passed. Adjourned to the 31st.

Washington, June 1.—A concurrent resolution directing the commission now codifying the criminal laws to prepare and submit a code of civil law and procedure for Alaska was approved in the house yesterday.

Washington, June 2.—In the house yesterday the bill to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution was passed unanimously.

HONOR DEAD HEROES.

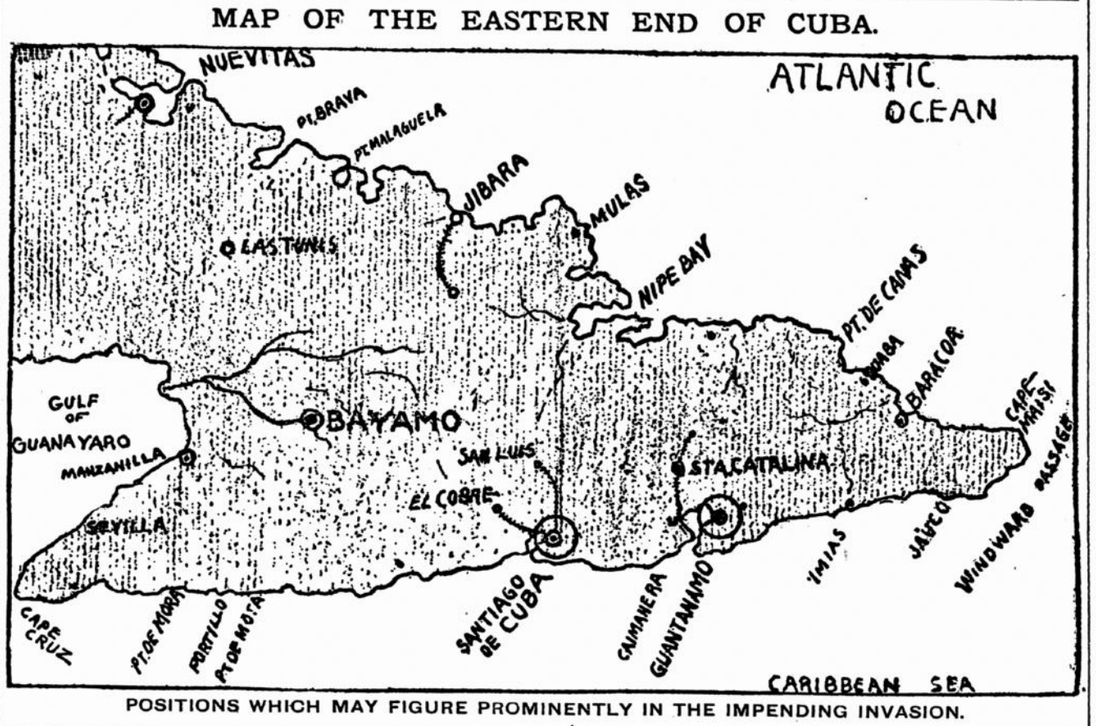
Decoration Day Services General in Cities and Towns Throughout Country.

Washington, May 31.—It is now more than a quarter of a century since the 30th of May was designated by presidential proclamation as an annual memorial day in honor of the federal troops who lost their lives in the great struggle in the sixties. Of late years complaint has been made by the veterans, who regard the day with sacred veneration, that Decoration day is fast losing its original significance, and that, instead of being devoted wholly to its original purposes, it is each year being given over more generally to bicycle races, regattas and other sporting events. Whatever foundation there may have been for this complaint, the patriotic observances in progress Monday from ocean to ocean certainly tended to smooth the ruffled spirits of the grand army veterans and their sympatrizers.

The Public Debt.

Washington, June 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1898, the public debt less cash in the treasury amounted to $1,037,773,760, an increase over last month of $19,341,108. This increase is due to expenditures on account of the war.

MAP OF THE EASTERN END OF CUBA.



POSITIONS WHICH MAY FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE IMPENDING INVASION.

THIRTY-FOUR WERE LOST

Schooner Lady Jane Grey Founders and Only 27 of 61 Passengers Are Saved.

Seattle, Wash., June 2.—A special to the Times from Victoria, B. C., says the schooner Lady Jane Grey foundered 90 miles west of Cape Flattery Sunday, May 22. Only 27 out of 61 passengers were saved.

The Jane Gray's passengers were prospectors with the exception of Rev. V. C. Gambrel, a missionary, who, with his wife and child was on his way to St. Lawrence island in the Behring sea. He refused to place his wife and child on board the launch, saying: "The vessel is doomed and we will die together." Among the prospectors was a party of 16 headed by Maj. Ingraham, who were outfitted by Prince Luigi, of Italy, for a two years' prospecting trip in Alaska.

Ordered to Honolulu.

Chicago, June 2.—A Washington special to the News says that the Monadnock, the Pacific coast defense vessel, was Wednesday ordered to Honolulu. This is said to be a preliminary step taken at the president's direction toward what may be seizure of the Hawaiian islands.

Would Like to Be President.

Madrid, June 2.—Emilio Castellar is threatened with prosecution for a violent article attacking the queen regent. The article is believed to indicate his aspirations as a possible president of a Spanish republic.

WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines and Covering All Important News.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

The states are readily responding to the second call for volunteers.

The queen regent of Spain was urged to flee from that country in fear of threatened revolution.

Capt. Clark reached Key West with the battleship Oregon and is rapidly getting into shape for active work.

Admiral Sampson's fleet returned to a point near Havana after six days of scouting for hostile ships along the Cuban coast.

Twenty-one of the 29 Spanish prizes in Key West harbor were condemned by the judge and ordered to be disposed of by the marshal.

Commodore Schley cabled to Washington that he had the Spanish armada under Admiral Cervera securely cooped up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Arrangements were being made at San Francisco to send the second and third detachments of troops to aid Admiral Dewey at Manila without delay.

President McKinley, Secretaries Long and Alger, Gen. Miles and others held an important conference at which, it is said, the bombardment of Havana and Puerto Rico was agreed on.

Envoys from Gen. Garcia sent to Washington to arrange plans of cooperation with the American forces say there are between 20,000 and 25,000 Cubans now in the field.

The Universal Peace union, through its president, Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, sent an appeal to the queen of Spain to acknowledge Cuban independence in the interests of peace.

The work of mustering the volunteers into the service of the United States under the president's first call for troops is practically completed.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.

Spain has abandoned hope of aid from European powers.

President McKinley has nominated 28 brigadier generals for the volunteer army.

The gunboat Zafire arrived at Hong-Kong from Manila and reported that all was quiet at Admiral Dewey's station.

A letter from Tampa, Fla., says 10,000 men have sailed for Cuba and ere this have effected a junction with the insurgents.

Gen. Blanco telegraphed to Madrid that Cervera's squadron was at Santiago, but definite information had not reached Washington.

Officials in Washington decided to make no forward movement of troops either upon Puerto Rico or Cuba until full and definite information is received as to the location of the Spanish squadron and its possibilities as a factor in the aggressive movements of Spain.

In the senate in Madrid Marshal Primo de Rivera, former captain general of the Philippines, said: "That rag called the American flag shall never float over the walls of Manila."

SUNDAY MAY 29.

Announcement is made at Madrid that the Spanish reserve squadron, commanded by Admiral Camara, has left Cadiz. Another report says it is still in Cadiz.

Thirteen thousand troops at Camp Alger were reviewed by President McKinley and made a creditable display.

Hayden Jones and Charles Thrall, the Americans held prisoners by Spain since May 12, are again free, having been exchanged for five Spaniards.

There is no truth in the report that the United States cruiser Baltimore, now at Manila, has been damaged by an internal explosion.

Admiral Sampson with his fleet of warships is off Key West.

The president appointed ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, major general of volunteers.

MONDAY, MAY 30.

Another Spanish gunboat, the Leyte, has been captured by the Americans at Manila.

Gen. Merritt issued an order announcing that he had taken command of the Philippine forces and expeditions.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that it had been definitely decided to use about 50,000 of the volunteers to be raised under the new call in filling out deficient regiments already organized under the old call.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

The navy department received a dispatch from Commodore Schley stating that the Spanish fleet is in the bay of Santiago de Cuba, that he had seen and recognized the vessels, and that all possible chance for the enemy's escape had been shut off.

The military invasion of Cuba has begun, the transports taking on board about 30,000 men at southern ports.

Admiral Dewey's hold on Manila is unrelaxed, and the Spaniards must surrender or starve. A good supply of rifles and ammunition has been procured by the insurgents.

It transpires that Sampson's bombardment of San Juan shattered Cervera's plans and resulted in the armada's trip to Santiago.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

Dispatches from Cape Haytien stated that Commodore Schley had attacked the Santiago forts and the Spanish fleet. It was also stated that the advantage was with the Americans, who entered the harbor after a heavy engagement.

Another Spanish gunboat, the Leyte, has been captured by the Americans at Manila.

The steamer Florida arrived at Key West after having delivered 310 men, 33,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition to the Cuban insurgents.

All preparatory work for the war has been finished at Washington, and nothing remains but to put the campaign plans into execution.

Advices from Gen. Garcia, of the Cuban army, indicate that he has 10,000 men in his command.

Gen. Blanco gave notice that all newspaper correspondents must keep out of Cuba or suffer arrest.

Gen. Merritt has assumed personal command of all the expeditionary forces bound for Manila, and has instructed his subordinates to rush preparations to start the second expedition.

The press censorship at Tampa, Fla., has become more strict, and hereafter no publication is to be permitted of orders that may be issued at army headquarters.

Not only in France, but all over Europe, the nations are now eager to show their sympathy for America in the present war.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Officials at Washington believe Commodore Schley has ruined the forts at the entrance of Santiago bay, thus making more easy the capture or destruction of Cervera's fleet.

Secretary Alger gives practical confirmation of the assertion that 20,000 soldiers will leave for Cuba at once and 50,000 more will follow as soon as possible.

Rear Admiral Sampson is at Santiago and has assumed command of the combined squadrons, numbering 15 war vessels. Schley has been given the command of a division.

The cruiser St. Paul, Capt. Sigsbee, captured the Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII., with soldiers and coal. It is the most valuable prize taken since the war began.

Named a State Ticket.

Peoria, Ill., June 2.—The prohibition state convention held here yesterday nominated the following ticket:

State Treasurer, W. H. Boles, president of the Alma industrial college; state superintendent of public instruction, A. E. Turner, president of Lincoln university; trustees of the state university, C. C. Griffith, Kansas; Mrs. Mary C. Metzger, Moline, and Mrs. Mary I. Barnes, Lacon, Ill.

Laid to Rest.

London, May 30.—In the northern transept of Westminster abbey, where England's greatest dead rest, the body of the late William Ewart Gladstone was entombed on Saturday.

LANDED TROOPS IN CUBA

Steamer Florida Returns to Key West After Putting Several Hundred Soldiers Ashore.

THE MEN RECEIVE A HEARTY WELCOME.

Landing Place Is Kept a Secret, But Probably Near Santiago—Much Joy in Cuban Circles Over the Success of the Expedition — Encouraging News from Gen. Garcia.

Key West, Fla., June 1.—The steamer Florida returned here at seven a. m. Tuesday from Cuba, having successfully landed a most important expedition on the island.

The war department absolutely forbids correspondents telegraphing the name of the landing place of Gen. Lacret's expedition, which, it was understood was at a point about 25 miles east of Havana. Later information raises a strong presumption that the landing was effected, as originally planned, not far from Guantanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba.

The expedition was landed on the coast of Cuba on Thursday, May 26.

A Triumphal Invasion.

When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up to the shore at the place selected for the landing, she sent scouts to see if all was clear. These scouts were greeted by Gens. Ferie and Rojas, with some 1,500 armed insurgents. Consequently, far from there being any hostile demonstration upon the part of the Spaniards, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion. The Cubans who were waiting for the party had a brass band and welcomed the newcomers with national airs.

The returning members of the Florida party brought with them several hundred private letters, which, it is understood, give a complete insight into the present conditions prevailing in the blockaded island.

The work of unloading the cargo of the Florida was promptly begun and carried on by the 432 men composing the expedition. There was nothing in the nature of interruption and the work was finished Friday.

Causes Much Joy.

Key West, Fla., June 1.—The successful landing of the Florida expedition has caused much joy in Cuban circles here. The Cubans say their armies will now make forward movements. The Florida probably carried more supplies than all the filibustering expeditions put together.

From Garcia's Army.

Key West, Fla., June 1.—Couriers from Cuba Tuesday brought highly encouraging reports from Gen. Calixto Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has 10,000 men, better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing, and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Maniti. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holquin and Manzanillo, and Gen. Garcia still holds his headquarters at Bayamo. Gen. Mario Menocal has been obliged to abandon his contemplated attack on Holquin, province of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Lugue, of the Spanish army, having thrown 10,000 men into the city and strongly fortified neighboring hills. Gen. Menocal has been asked to proceed to Havana province and take command there. The Cuban military leaders have been discussing the summer campaign. They believe 5,000 or 6,000 men can well be spared from Santiago province, where the Spaniards are entirely on the defensive, and sent to the western part of the island.

COST FOUR LIVES.

Terrible Result of a Tornado Which Swept Over De Kalb County, Mo., Tuesday.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 2.—Reports have been received here of great damage done by a tornado which tore across a section of DeKalb county, Mo., Tuesday morning, causing the loss of four lives. The dead are the wife and three children of Calvin Smith, living eight miles northwest of Maysville. Their house was destroyed and every one of its occupants were killed. In the vicinity of Maysville and Union Star, the tornado destroyed the houses of at least 20 farmers, uprooted valuable orchards and damaged growing crops. The property loss has been estimated at fully $150,000. Isaac Henry and his family of four, living near Union Star, were all painfully hurt and many others were more or less seriously injured but no one fatally.

Government Receipts.

Washington, June 2.—The government receipts during May amounted to $30,074,818 and the expenditures to $47,049,909. For the 11 months of the fiscal year the receipts show an increase over 1897 of more than $60,000,000.

Academy Burned.

Lincoln, Neb., June 2.—Fire totally burned Worthington academy, the Episcopal college of the state. The college is three miles from the city and wholly without fire protection. Loss, $65,000; insurance, $35,000.

Negroes Lynched.

Concord, N. C., May 30.—Joe Kiser and Tom Johnson, both colored, charged with outraging and murdering Miss Emma Hartzell, a young white woman, were hanged by a mob near here.

Took Eighty-Four Ballots.

Rock Island, Ill., June 2.—The Fourth district republican convention renominated George W. Prince for congress on the eighty-fourth ballot.

Death of Thomas Keene.

New York, June 2.—Thomas Keene, the actor, died Wednesday evening at five o'clock.

DEFECTIVE PAGE