

CERVERA IS TRAPPED.

Washington, May 30.—The navy department has just received at 12.30 o'clock this morning (Monday) a dispatch from Commodore Schley stating that the Spanish fleet is in the bay of Santiago de Cuba, and that he has seen and recognized the vessels.

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

While the naval 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 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 his ships rather than have them fall into the hands of Schley, as they 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 officers has successfully performed this hazardous undertaking in order to obtain the valuable information contained in his despatch.

It is impossible, owing to the lateness of the hour, to obtain any official expression upon the news from Commodore Schley. What effect this certainty that Cervera is practically helpless will have upon the plans of the administration 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 on Cuban soil.

Officials of the navy department not only utterly discredit the reported naval engagement near Jamaica on Friday, but declare with the utmost positiveness that it did not occur. Advice from Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley clearly indicate that the statement contained in the Madrid story are without the slightest foundation in fact. **WON'T LET CERVERA ESCAPE.**

Advice from Commodore Schley indicate that he is now and has been for several days guarding the entrance to the bay of Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley has not only his own squadron, but two or three vessels besides at his command, and it is not believed to be possible for the Spanish admiral to escape with his fleet either by day or night.

No information is obtainable as to the intentions of Commodore Schley. Whether he will endeavor to force an entrance to the bay and seek a battle with the Spanish squadron is not known, but such a course at present is not regarded as likely. It would be better, in the opinion of some naval officials, to keep Cervera and his vessels safely in the harbor, where they are absolutely as useless as they would be at the bottom of the sea.

When taps were sounded at Camp Alger tonight, 18,000 men gladly sought their tent-covered bunks. It has been a hot, tiresome day, and all were glad of the rest night afforded them.

The corps commander, Gen Graham, today issued general orders No 7, detailing the organization of the second division of the second army corps. Brig Gen George W. Davis reported to Gen Graham and assumed command of the new division. All of the troops comprising the Second division have not arrived in camp yet, but their assignments have been made and upon arrival will report directly to their brigade commanders. There are now in camp no brigades unattached.

This afternoon the second death occurred in the camp. Private W. C. Caniff, Co., D First New Jersey, died of acute bright's disease. He was ill only 18 hours. The body will be sent to his home at Verona, N J., to-morrow.

Capt. Washburn, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania, who obtained on Friday 48 hours' leave in order that he might get married, reported for duty to-day.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Insurgents Well Armed and Under Good Discipline.

London, May 30.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

“United States Consul O. F. Williams, who arrived here from Manila on board the United States auxiliary gunboat Zafiro (formerly a British merchant steamer), tells me he does not think Admiral Montojo will be court-martialed, and adds that he does not think the admiral should be, for he fought bravely.

“Mr. Williams says also that Aguinardo, the insurgent leader, has his men at Cavite in a good state of discipline. They are provided with plenty of rifles and ammunition and are expected to do good service for the Americans in attacking Manila. The American troops from San Francisco are expected to arrive there in June.

“The Spaniards are trying to wean the Philippine rebels from their allegiance to the Americans. Captain General Augusti sent two priests to Aguinardo, promising all kinds of reforms, including autonomy for the islands; but the insurgent chief declined to negotiate with them, reminding them that the same promises had been made before. Aguinardo made prisoners of two native deputations from the Manila government. The Spanish are appointing native governors of provinces.”

To Cuba or Porto Rico?

New York, May 29.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Orders have at last gone forward to Major General Shafter at Tampa to embark the greater portion of his corps, including all the regulars and a few of the most efficient volunteer regiments, on board the transports gathered at that place, and the aggressive military movement which has been so frequently predicted and as often delayed for one cause or another will be an accomplished fact before the end of this week. The strongest units of Admiral Sampson's reorganized squadron will convey the expedition and cover its landing at a point now definitely designated.

Simultaneously the most rigid censorship of press dispatches that has so far been undertaken by the government will be put into operation at Tampa and Key West to night, and no message relating to the moves of troops or ships or in any way speculating upon the expedition will be permitted on the wires. If this means of preventing publication of information which would be exceedingly valuable to Spain is not fully successful, the censorship will be promptly extended to the mails.

It can be confidently asserted that beyond the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, the President will permit no civilian to enjoy his confidence in this matter until a landing on foreign territory shall have been actually accomplished, and General Shafter himself will have sealed orders, whose contents will be known only to General Corbin until the expedition is safely at sea. Admiral Sampson's sole instructions will be to guard the expedition and to co-operate with General Shafter.

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO

Port-au Prince, Haiti, May 29.—Two Italians, who set out from Santiago de Cuba in a small boat on Thursday, May 19, and landed near Mole St. Nicholas on the 22d, arrived here to-day, bringing information as to the situation at Santiago.

The state of affairs there is critical, particularly so because of the lack of food. A great many of the unfortunate people, especially the reconcentrados, are dying of starvation. The whole population is terribly discouraged and keenly desirous of peace.

The arrival of the squadron under Cervera without food supplies for the city deepened the general despondency. The squadron has disembarked 800 men, artillerymen and engineers and landed 20,000 Mauser rifles, a large quantity of ammunition and four big guns, destined for the fortifications.

In spite of the strict silence maintained by the officers and crews, the general impression when the Italians left was the squadron would set out for San Juan Porto Rico, to obtain supplies and land ammunition there.

For several days the rain had been falling in torrents and many cases of fever had broken out among the Spanish troops.

The last number of the Abbeville Medium contains a letter dated at Charleston and signed "B Garrison," in which the writer misrepresents the sentiment of the people of this city towards their neighbors in the upper part of the state. The Medium, of course, tries to turn the letter to political account, and while professing "the kindest feeling for Charleston," seeks to do Charleston injury. The City Directory does not contain the name signed to the letter. Probably it was written in the office of the Medium.—News and Courier

Volunteers Wanted Under Second Call.

How The Department Proposes to Make up the Quotas.

Washington, May 29.—At all of the departments and at the White House Sunday was an uneventful day. The President, as is his custom, attended church in the morning and took a drive in the afternoon.

Secretary Alger and General Miles and some of their assistants were at the war department during the day and the three assistant secretaries of state spent some time in their office.

Captain Goodrich of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which returned to New York yesterday from his cruise in the West Indies, was at the navy department in the morning for consultation with the officials in regard to the future movements of the ship and the increase of her armament.

About 20 governors of States and territories have replied to Secretary Alger's telegrams asking for their views regarding the filling of the present volunteer regiments to their maximum strength before beginning the formation of new organizations. Some of these indicate a preference for the recruiting of entirely new regiments as under the first call, leaving the present organizations with the number of men now contained in them, though practically all promise the government any amount of troops that are wanted.

It is the President's desire, however, that the organizations already formed shall be filled to their maximum strength as the law provides, and this policy will be carried out in recruiting under the second call. The apportionment to the States has been made up, but not yet given to the public. Through urgent representations to Secretary Alger, some of the States were permitted under the first call to furnish a greater number of troops than they were legally entitled to on the basis of population. Consequently in raising the 75,000 men under the second call these inequalities will be remedied as far as practicable, with the result that some of the States may not be called upon to furnish any of the men needed. This course probably may give rise to discontent in States where men are anxious to serve, but it is regarded as the only fair way in which to proceed.

From an intimation from a high army source it is regarded as almost certain that there will be no important move of the army until the Spanish fleet is disposed of.

Adjutant General Corbin said to-day that it had been definitely decided to use about 50,000 volunteers to be raised under the old call. It would take about that number, he thought, to fill each company up to the maximum limit of 106 men. The remaining 25,000 would be organized into regiments of three battalions each and distributed among the States and territories in exactly the same proportion as under the first call. No cavalry, however, will be accepted and only a very limited number of artillery.

Working People Out of Employment and Crying for Bread.

London, May 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

Widespread distress is reported in various parts of the interior, more especially in the province of Catalonia, where food prices have risen considerably, while a number of working people have been thrown out of employment.

This week several factories at Maurea, Northwest of Barcelona, will have to be closed, as a result of which hundreds of families will be plunged into misery. The local government is endeavoring to alleviate want by opening soup kitchens.

According to a despatch from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, riots occurred yesterday (Sunday) in the city of Mula, owing to the scarcity of food, especially bread. Details of the outbreak have not yet been received, but it is known that the local authorities and a number of wealthy individuals have arranged to have cheap bread baked for the poor.

The view of a considerable number of Spaniards respecting the conduct of the war are expressed to day by El Nacional as follows:

“Without plan, without purpose, without earnestness, we are frittering away the one advantage which the enemy's lack of military education gave us. We neither boldly take the offensive nor confine ourselves strictly to the defensive. Admiral Cervera displays a system of strategy which warrants the belief that we are making ready for a protracted war, so as tire out the enemy; but Captain Aunon, minister of marine, with his usual breeziness, declares that he cannot prolong the conflict.”

KNOW PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health, should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway and Co. of 227 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., whom you should address. Write to-day.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

London, May 30.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says:

“I have learned from high authority in the state department that important preliminary steps toward an Anglo-American alliance have already been taken. How far these negotiations, if they can yet be called that, have proceeded, it is not easy to ascertain, for naturally strict secrecy is maintained, but my information is that the preliminary suggestions have been made and that the subject of such an alliance is practically before the two governments in some shape.

“According to my authority the features of the proposed alliance now being considered are these: Great Britain is to recognize the Monroe doctrine, to attempt no increase of her territorial possessions in the Western hemisphere and to endorse the American construction of that doctrine. The United States is to build the Nicaragua canal and Great Britain is to have the use of it in time of war. The United States is to have all the territory taken from Spain in the present war, and Great Britain is to protect the United States in the possession, if this should be threatened. The United States is to stand by England in her policy in China and the east, and all the British ports in the east are to be opened to the United States under the most favored nation clause.

“The main features of an arbitration treaty are to be incorporated. It has been provided that all matters in dispute, not involving the Monroe doctrine or the Nicaragua canal, are to be submitted to a non-partisan commission. The existing understanding bearing upon the relations between the two governments on the great lakes are to be abrogated, and the United States are to be given the use of the Welland canal in case of war.

“The alliance is to be offensive and defensive. It proceeds on lines such as the foregoing. As a matter of course, all that has been done so far is purely tentative, but my informant gives the above as the general outline suggested.”

Southerners to the Front.

Hon. Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina Appointed a Major General.

Washington, May 29.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

To be Major General of Volunteers—Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina.

To be Brigadier General of Volunteers—James R. Waites, Texas; Nelson Cole, Missouri; William C. Oates, Alabama.

To be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain—Charles Elliot Cabell, Virginia.

To be chief surgeon, with rank of major—Frank S. Bouras, Georgia.

To be additional paymaster—Geo. E. Pickett, Virginia; James S. Harvey, Florida; Charles Albert Smytle, Virginia; Otto Becker, Georgia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, who was to-day nominated by the President to be major general in the army, is ex Senator Butler of South Carolina. He served during the civil war in the Confederate army, attaining the rank of major general, and was afterward prominently identified with the stirring events that marked the reconstruction period in the South. He was endorsed for the position by many United States Senators of all parties, and his nomination gave general satisfaction in the Senate. He was endorsed by both the South Carolina Senators. His nomination was confirmed without reference to a committee.

Hon. W. C. Oates, of Alabama, who was to-day appointed a brigadier general was also a Confederate officer. He was for many years a member of Congress, and also has been Governor of his State. He is a one-armed man, as Senator Butler is one-legged.

Mr. Cole, who was also nominated for a brigadier's position, is a prominent business man of St. Louis, Mo. He was an officer in the Union army during the civil war and is an ex-member of Congress.

Mr. Waites, the remaining brigadier named to-day, is a young man in business in Houston, Tex.

The appointment of General M. C. Butler a major general adds another Confederate brigadier to the list and will gratify many friends in Georgia as well as in Carolina—Augusta Chronicle.

The Danish flag is the oldest flag in existence, dating back to 1219 or thereabouts; it is of red, with a square white cross and is said to be due to the fact that King Waldemar, of Denmark, in a critical moment of his career, saw a white cross in the sky. He adopted it as the flag of his country and called it "Dannebrog"—the strength of Denmark.

Maceo, the great Cuban leader, died to-morrow. He rode over the island, pretty much at his will, with less than a thousand troops. He courted, sought and sought the Spaniards at every turn. He would have languished at the idea of marshalling 100,000 seasoned troops to drive the Spaniards off the island.—New York World, Dem.

The Battalion Gets Orders.

IT IS EVIDENTLY NEEDED AT SOME RENDEZVOUS.

Columbia, May 30.—It looks very much as if the independent battalion will be ordered to the front very soon. This portion of South Carolina's volunteers had been almost overlooked in the great anxiety displayed of late in securing that one company for the regiment.

Yesterday Major Thompson received several important dispatches concerning the movement of the command, and equipment and marching orders are expected now at almost any time.

The first telegram looked very much like business and read as follows:

Washington, May 29. Henry T. Thompson, Commanding First Battalion, S. C. U. S. V., Columbia, S. C.:

Report by telegraph to commanding general of the department of the Gulf at Atlanta for assignment to station and duties. By order of Secretary of war.

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

Major Thompson immediately sent a reply as asked and later in the day received the following:

Atlanta, May 29. Dispatch received. Is your battalion armed and equipped? If not, forward without delay a requisition for arms, clothing and other articles necessary to completely equip battalion. Also forward a return giving full name of officers and strength of each company. By command of Gen. Brooke. Hall.

Assistant Adjutant General.

All the orders have been complied with and the equipment can be looked for at almost any day during the latter part of the week. It is evident that the battalion is wanted at some station. Its destination will, in all probability, be Chickamauga or Tampa, as all troops from this section are being sent to either of these points.

Capt. Sigsbee Takes a Prize.

The British Steamer "Restormel" Loaded Down With Coal Captured Trying to Get Into Santiago.

Key West, May 30.—The British steamer Restormel was brought in here this morning, under her own steam, by a prize crew. She was captured by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Capt. Sigsbee, while trying to put into Santiago de Cuba with a cargo of coal. The steamer was bound from Cardiff to Porto Rico as the Restormel came in the British flag was flying half way down her mainmast. She was leaking badly.

Newspaper men were not permitted to approach within a hundred yards of her. The Restormel was captured under the very guns of Morro Castle, at Santiago de Cuba at 6 a. m. on May 25. She carried 2,400 tons of best Welsh coal from Cardiff, presumably for Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The St. Paul has been lying off Santiago de Cuba for six days, and early last Wednesday morning the bog collier was sighted, making at full speed for Santiago harbor. The St. Paul fired a blank shot, and the Restormel came to four miles from the Santiago forts. The forts did not fire on the cruiser. A prize crew, under command of Lieut. J. A. Patton, was put on board and dispossessed the British officers, who made no protest.

Not a line that was found among the ship's papers was relative to the destination or consignee of the cargo. The Restormel was headed at once for Key West. She was leaking badly when captured, and is still in a serious condition.

The Restormel now lies in the harbor, near a wharf. The British flag is flying at her stern. Marines patrol the prize, and will allow no one aboard the steamer. The members of her crew are not even allowed to take newspapers offered to them from launches that come alongside.

When the Restormel left Santiago de Cuba it was believed by those on the St. Paul and the United States vessels that the Spanish fleet was inside. In addition to the St. Paul, there were five other fast naval scouts outside Santiago de Cuba, establishing a definite blockade in the sense that no merchant vessels are allowed to enter. The departure of Admiral Cervera's fleet would have been instantly reported.

Kingston, J. a., May 29.—The United States cruiser Harvard has finished coaling. Owing to friendly feeling for America here, and because of the coal being had before the British naval engineer had fixed the amount she could take at 750 tons, it is believed by the townspeople that she filled her bunkers; but such is not the case. She has been enough now, with that she had, to last six days at half speed. She will sail to-morrow morning for a destination not disclosed. The strange vessel, seemingly a warship, sighted off Port Royal last night, is declared by the gossip to be a Spanish cruiser, waiting for the Harvard.

Bottle up, Corked, Sealed and Labeled "Harmless."

Key West, Fla., May 30, 5:50 p. m.—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 48 hours, and the speculation now is over the probable 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 the cruisers, and could in a few days be reinforced by other powerful warships. It would be foolhardiness on the part of Cervera to offer battle.

An interesting story remains to be told of the reasons which led Cervera to Santiago, and of the way in which he was hemmed in. It is now known that when the Spanish admiral sailed for the West Indies he expected to enter San Juan de Porto Rico for coal supplies. On touching at Curacao for news, his plans were upset by the receipt of dispatches telling him that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded the San Juan fortifications, and was still in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Thereupon Cervera sailed for the south coast of Cuba. Why he entered Santiago harbor instead of Cienfuegos is not known. The American commanders were inclined to think the Spaniards would go to the latter port.

It is certain that Cervera could not have escaped from Santiago without being discovered, for the American scouts had been prowling about the port for 10 days, and other scouts had not been far away. Practically Santiago has been blockaded for that length of time. Cervera's coal ship, which followed him from Curacao to Santiago, was captured last Wednesday, and at the very moment when the queen regent was cabling her congratulations the coils were righteased about him.

The belief here is that all other movements in the West Indies will be held in abeyance until the Spanish squadron is disposed of. In case Santiago is attacked, the news of battle will be sent from Mole St. Nicholas and the prizes and wounded will be sent to Key West.

DEWEY'S MEN DYING.

London, May 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated May 26, via Hong Kong, says:

The American warships are still in the bay, except a couple of smaller ones, which are being used on patrol duty outside. Rear Admiral Dewey is losing men from disease almost daily. Smallpox and dysentery are said to be rife in the American squadron.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, reached Cavite from the interior, and soon after his arrival went on board one of the warships. He is working hard to gain over the rebels to the side of the Americans, with a view to active co-operation when Dewey's reinforcements arrive.

To Be Shot if Caught.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 29.—Mr. Emershohn, a German subject, traveling as the correspondent of a German newspaper, left St. Thomas on Monday of last week (May 23) for Santa Cruz About Wednesday, the 25th, he left Santa Cruz for Porto Rico. It is learned here to-day that on Thursday, the 26th, Mr. Emershohn was arrested at Caguan, Porto Rico, but subsequent to his escape, whereupon the alcalde of Caguan declared him a spy and placed a price on his head. The charge of being a spy is absolutely groundless, but it is understood that the German consuls in the island of Porto Rico and the German merchants there also, are too much interested locally to take the proper energetic steps.

Unless the German authorities act promptly Mr. Emershohn may be shot on sight.

New York, May 29.—The United States cruiser Columbia reports at 7:30 p. m. last night off Fire Island, during thick fog, she was run into by steamer Foscolia (British) hence for Bordeaux, grain laden. The Foscolia struck the Columbia on starboard quarter just forward of the after barbette, cutting clean into the hull, making a hole about 10 feet and filling one compartment with water. The Foscolia sunk almost immediately, but the Columbia succeeded in rescuing a lot of her crew and landed them at St. George, L. I.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as the ever was. Free trial bottle of this Great Discovery at J. F. W. DeLorme's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.