The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

President's Proclamation Calling for 75,000 Volunteers to Serve for Two Years.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation

WHEREAS, An Act of Congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled "an Act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and,

WHEREAS, By an Act of Congress entitled, an Act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes, approved April 22nd, 1898,

The President is authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the legislature and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000 in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23rd day of April in the present year, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty second.

Signed WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The President, William R. Day, Secretary of State.

SALEM FEMALE COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises Grand Musical Concert Class Reunions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WINSTON, May 25.—Alumnae day proved a happy event in connection with Salem Female College commencement. Class reunions were held at 9 o'clock; the attendance was unusually large. An hour later the association held a business meeting when officers were elected. Mrs. Judge D. H. Starbuck of Salem was chosen president, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and Mrs. Judge Cobb were two of the five vice presidents elected. Interesting papers and reports were read by representatives of several classes. A special feature of the meeting was the presentation of class memorials of '97-'98, the first being an iron grill work surmounted by two electric light globes, the second was a bust of John Amos Comenius, and was happily presented by Miss Virginia Wadley, of Georgia, president of this year's class. Principal Clewell tendered the association a banquet this afternoon at which Mrs. Judge Cobb delivered an admirable address. The grand musical concert was given to night and was a pronounced success. To-morrow is commencement day proper. Judge Advocate General Lemly, of the United States Navy, who is a Salem boy, will deliver the address. He arrived to-day. He secured a special permit from Secretary Long for a few days absence.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

The Report That They Are Badly Treated is Denied.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

ATLANTA, GA., May 25.—Lieutenant Colonel William P. Hall, Adjutant General and executive head of the department of the Gulf, has this to say regarding the report from Madrid that Spanish prisoners of war in the United States have complained that they are treated as convicts.

"The prisoners at the post are well treated. The ten officers now there are confined in two large rooms and have every convenience. They have a separate bed, but are given regular rations. The ordinary prisoners are well cared for and get their rations three times a day. All letters they write are read by the officials before being mailed, and if any one had complained it would hardly get to Spain. All prisoners of war are at Fort McPherson.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS.

The Summary of Baseball Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

Louisville—Louisville, 3; New York, 4.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4.

Chicago—Chicago, 20; Baltimore, 4.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 8.

The President yesterday nominated for postmasters, Seymour W. Hancock, Newbern, N. C., and Joshua E. Wilson, Florence, S. C.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Troops to be Drilled and Seasoned to Constitute a Reserve Force.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

The Army of Invasion—No News of the Fleets—Cervera's Ships Believed to be Lying in Santiago Harbor—Change in Army Plans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The event of the day in the war situation was the issuance of a proclamation by the President calling for 75,000 more volunteers. It added a new and stirring phase to the lethargic conditions which have prevailed of late and came with almost startling unexpectedness even to many of the highest officials in the army.

The proclamation means not only the assembling of a large force of troops, but also the appointment of a number of major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, majors, staff and field officers for the organization of this additional force of 75,000 into army corps, divisions, brigades and regiments.

The reasons leading up to the call naturally were sources of much conjecture, as it was at first felt that the possibility of foreign complications was a factor in bringing about this new move. It speedily developed, however, that the call was not due to any latent or serious emergency, but was rather in the line of getting together a large body of men, to be drilled and seasoned, and to constitute a sort of second reserve to be drawn upon later when the campaigns were fully under way. Secretary Alger stated that the determination to issue the call had not been reached until yesterday. The merits of it have been canvassed more or less for some weeks, but it was not until a few hours before the call itself appeared, that the movement was finally decided upon.

Coming thus unexpectedly the War Department had made no preparations for the call and it will be some days before the details are worked out as to the quotas from each State, the calls to the respective Governors of the States, the mustering points and the general points of concentration.

All that is settled thus far is that the enlistments are to be thrown open, much as they were at the outbreak of the civil war, and are not to be restricted to the militia and national organizations of the several States. It will be an encouragement to the organization of independent volunteer companies and regiments. These will retain their identity to a certain extent as State troops as the Governors will have the appointment of all company and regimental officers, while only the brigade, division, corps and staff officers will be appointed by the President.

While the Adjutant General has not yet made up the quota of the several States, the following is an approximate estimate of the quotas of the following States: Alabama, 1,500; Florida, 450; Georgia, 1,950; Louisiana, 1,164; Mississippi, 1,155; North Carolina, 1,345; South Carolina, 445; Virginia, 1,675.

The organization and division of this extensive force is yet to be arranged by the Adjutant General's office. Generally speaking, however, the 75,000 men will suffice for the formation of seventy five regiments. With three regiments to a brigade, which is the present basis of organization, this makes twenty-five brigades. In turn, eight divisions of three brigades each will be formed, and out of these divisions the entire force will be divided into three army corps. This general division is, of course, tentative, but it shows the general formation of this body of troops. The new force will require, either by appointment or by officers already appointed, three major generals and about twenty four brigadier generals. The law authorizes the President to appoint one major general for each army corps, and one brigadier general for each brigade.

It was stated at the War Department that the details for the work of organizing this new force would not be actively taken up for the present. Just now the Adjutant General's office is engaged in completing the enlistment of the 125,000 volunteers under the first call. It will take some time to complete this work, and not until then will the real work of organizing the volunteers under the second call begin.

An Army of Invasion.

Reports were current to-day that an army of invasion was about to start for Cuba and Porto Rico. It was based on the conjecture which has been current of late, but officials in authority give it no endorsement, as it was manifestly contrary to public policy to give any advance information of such a movement even if it were contemplated. The report that Gen. Miles and his staff would leave to-night was specifically denied, although it is probable that the commanding General will leave for the South at an early day.

Cervera's Fleet.

At the close of the day at the Navy Department the situation as to the fleets, both American and Spanish, was precisely as it was this morning, so far as the officials know, the only notable difference being an apparent strengthening of the confidence of the officials in their belief that Cervera's squadron is lying in the Santiago harbor. In this hope and belief, the officials found great comfort, knowing the abilities of the American naval commanders in Cuban waters to keep the Spanish Admiral bottled up in his narrow-necked harbor until they shall surrender or be starved out. If Cervera is actually at bay the officials feel not the slightest apprehension of any relief coming to him from the outside in the shape of another Spanish squadron from Cadiz. The reason for this belief is their unquestioned ability to hold Cervera in check with only a few vessels, perhaps a couple of monitors and torpedo boats, thus leaving the remainder of the big armored fleet to take care of any reinforcements that might attempt to come from Spain to Cervera's aid. The force that could be spared for this service without endangering the integrity of the blockade at Havana or permitting the escape of Cervera would be much larger than the entire Spanish naval force now in Spanish waters capable of crossing the Atlantic.

Change in Army Plans.

Within the past few weeks, in fact ever since the determination was positively reached to invade Cuba before the dry season next Fall, there have been published intimations that the delay or what appeared to be the delay in beginning the invasion was attributable to the navy.

It can be stated on the highest authority that the impression thus created is wholly unjust to the navy and without warrant, in fact. The naval officers, one and all, take special pride in the degree of readiness in which the navy was found at the outbreak of hostilities, and there never has been a moment even when Sampson's forces were at Porto Rico, when the navy was not prepared on instant orders to aid the army. Neither has the army been at fault in this matter. It was at first proposed to throw a small force of men, about 10,000, into Cuba immediately and allow the remainder of the army of occupation to wait until next Fall before going over. There were various reasons for abandoning this plan, such as the discovery of the insufficient support that could be rendered the American force by the insurgents, and the fact was brought out with appalling force that to delay the campaign meant the absolute extermination of the starving reconcentrados, and there were beside other reasons for making haste. These considerations caused a complete change in the army plans, and that involved delay.

To equip an army of 100,000 men in thirty days and put them in a condition to fight trained veteran soldiers on their own soil was no small undertaking, so that in the opinion of some of the highest officers of the administration there is no reasonable grounds for pressing the criticism that there is or has been undue delay in beginning the military campaign, either on the part of the army or navy.

Recommendation has been made that contracts be awarded for supplying the armor for the three battleships under construction as follows: To the Carnegie Company 1153 tons for the Illinois and 2,558.96 tons for the Wisconsin; Bethlehem 1,405 tons for the Illinois and 2,558 tons for the Alabama; all at $400 per ton.

TROOPS MOVING.

Recruits Going to Tampa and San Francisco.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

ATLANTA, GA., May 25.—The departure of recruits to the front will begin to-morrow when 700 men will leave Fort McPherson, the general recruiting rendezvous, for Tampa. These men will report to General Shafter and be assigned to the different regiments now in camp there. They are fully clothed, but lack equipment, which they will recieve on reaching Florida.

On Friday one thousand of the newly initiated men will leave Atlanta for San Francisco. They have volunteered for service in the Philippines.

The Department of the Gulf has been endeavoring to get these men started for several days, but a lack of clothing has delayed their departure. Their uniforms are expected to-morrow and the men will start for the coast the day following. The troops are a fine-looking body of men and set about their duties with a cheerfulness which is surprising to old army officers.

The departure of these men will tend in a great measure to relieve the congestion of the past three or four days caused by a lack of facilities at the post. The quartermaster and commissary branches of the Department of the Gulf have been taxed to their utmost in equipping volunteers from this section of the country and to have three thousand recruits without a change of uniforms thrown on them seriously handicapped the department. There was some complaint from the recruits on account of inadequate cooking facilities, but the capacity of the kitchens have been recently quadrupled and no further trouble is anticipated. The recruits continue to arrive at the rate of six hundred a day and as soon as clothing and equipment can be had for them they will be sent to the various regiments for which they are intended.

CERVERA AT SANTIAGO.

Spanish Account of the Arrival of His Fleet Amid Rejoicing of Inhabitants.

By Cable to the Morning Star

MADRID, May 25, 7 P. M.—A dispatch has just been published giving details of the arrival of Admiral Cervera's squadron at Santiago de Cuba. It says:

"At 3 o'clock on the morning of May 19th, the Infanta Maria Teresa entered the port of Santiago de Cuba, flying the flag of Admiral Cervera. She was followed almost immediately by the Vizcaya, the Alacante Oquendo, the Christobel Colon and the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton. Soon afterward the torpedo boat destroyer Furor which had been reconnoitering, arrived.

The inhabitants swarmed to the shores of the bay, displaying the utmost joy and enthusiasm. All the vessels in the port were dressed in gala array. On Saturday night there was an imposing demonstration in honor of the officers and crews. The bands of the city played patriotic airs; there were brilliant illuminations and the people paraded the streets singing patriotic songs.

Admiral Cervera and officers were given a banquet at the Casino, where loyal toasts were honored, the principal speech being made by Admiral Cervera and Monsignor Saenz de Urturi y Crespo, Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, the latter of whom exclaimed:

"It is not sufficient to be victorious on the sea. The Spanish flag must float on the capital."

Five vessels were in front of the port yesterday. It is believed that the American vessel Eagle has been charged to cut the cables.

The dispatch is not dated.

It is announced that the Countess of Paris, accompanied by the Princess Louise and Isabelle has arrived at Madrid.

CAMP AT PENSACOLA.

One of the Finest Locations to Be Found in the Country.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

PENSACOLA, FLA., May 25.—Major General Coppinger remained here until noon to-day. He spent the morning with his staff, locating the ground at Magnolia Bluff for the location of camps for about 10,000 troops. Wells will be sunk at once to give an abundant supply of pure drinking water. Magnolia Bluff is about one mile east of the city, is nearly one hundred feet above the bay, and is one of the finest locations for an encampment to be found in the country. A few years ago General Luce landed the marines and sailors of the North Atlantic squadron and kept them in camp there nearly two weeks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

REIGN OF TERROR AT KEY WEST.

Strong Efforts Made by Citizens to Have Martial Law Proclaimed.

TWO MURDERS COMMITTED.

Sailors and Marines Made a Raid on the Jail—Looking for a Negro Murderer. Intense Feeling—More Trouble Anticipated.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 25.—Key West is suffering from a reign of terror. Two murders were committed during the night and the best citizens feel that unless the town is promptly put under martial law a state of riot may prevail at any moment.

The police force consists of three men, with grievances of their own, and with streets and grog-shops infested with turbulent jackies, negroes and roughs of many classes, the danger to the respectable classes is no mean one.

In consequence of last night's bloodshed, Commander Fosythe has already asked for a guard of twenty-five marines to protect the naval station and government dock, and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law declared.

William Carne, a seaman on the auxiliary gunboat Morrill, and Vladimir Lchuitsky, a sailor on another gunboat, were attacked last night in a Cuban coffee shop by Charles Kitchen, a local negro. Lchuitsky was killed and Carne badly wounded. Kitchen made his escape. The cause of the trouble is said to have been Kitchen's jealousy of his negro wife.

John J. Dorsey, a reputable machinist of Manateo, Fla., about 55 years of age, was found dead early this morning in a vacant lot near the Key West Hotel. Robbery is supposed to have led to the murder. Charles Wallace, the leader of a gang of young Key West toughs has been arrested, charged with the crime. Within the past month three so-called "peace guardians" have resigned office, complaining that they have long been paid in city scrip at the rate of fifty dollars per month which is discounted at one-half. A new trio of policemen were obtained and these now show signs of rebellion, declaring that they are suffering under like disadvantages and will resign.

Situation Serious.

9.45 P. M.—What threatens to develop into an ugly affair, if not a lynching, occurred to-night, and at this writing the situation is decidedly serious.

A report was circulated that a marine had been shot and killed by a negro. The report reached the sailors and marines, the latter of whom were enjoying their first day's liberty since arriving here, and they formed into two battalions and marched on the jail with loaded revolvers.

Sheriff Knight met them at the door and parleyed with them, assuring them that the negro was not in custody. The invaders drew off a short distance and selected two blue-jackets and one marine to go through the jail. The sheriff was powerless to resist and made no attempt to do so. Twelve negroes were found in the jail, but as the identity of the supposed murderer was a mystery, the party was halted. Some of the more turbulent spirits suggested a lynching of a negro on principle, but the sheriff promising to find and produce the assailant if the story were true, the party left and scoured the town in the hope of coming upon their man.

Intense Feeling Against Negroes.

The feeling among the jackies and the marines against the negro population is intense, aggravated by the assault of Charles Kitchen, a negro, on a seaman, which resulted in the killing of the latter, and the sailors are looking for Kitchen as well as the other mysterious negro.

11 P. M.—On leaving the jail, the party met another jackie, who thought he could identify the supposed murderer, another march on the jail took place, and the man looked over the colored prisoners, but failed to identify any of them. Some of the cooler heads then advised giving the sheriff a chance to get Kitchen. The party eventually dispersed at a late hour without further trouble, although determined to avenge the assaults and indignities from negroes. The latter are keeping well under cover to-night.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Southern General Assembly Will Meet Next Year at Richmond, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day decided to hold the next general convention at Richmond, Va. The executive committee was authorized to raise $30,000 for educational work during the coming year, to be apportioned among the Presbyteries. The executive committee was instructed to discontinue aid to academical students not in colleges classed as Presbyterian colleges and seminaries, as the latter afford ample facilities for the education of ministers.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Negro Lynched for Attempted Assault on a White Woman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

ATLANTA, GA., May 25.—A special to the *Constitution*, from Donaldsonville, Ga., says: Dock Oliver, a negro, 20 years of age, has been lynched here for an attempted assault upon Mrs. Robert Drake, a white woman living four miles from here. Oliver was captured at Brinson, Ga., seven miles from the scene of his crime, brought back and identified. Before he could be lodged in jail he was taken from the sheriff and shot to death.

BATTLESHIP OREGON.

Left West Jupiter, Fla., Early Yesterday Morning.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 25.—A special to the *Times-Union and Citizen* from West Jupiter, Fla., says:

The Oregon left here at 4 o'clock this morning. Impossible to get any information whatever. Ensign Johnson came ashore for orders. He declined to be interviewed, reporting all in good health.

WHEN NATURE

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Objection in the Senate to a Final Vote on the Measure Being Taken Saturday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Late this afternoon Senator Allison, Iowa, in charge of the war revenue bill in the Senate, endeavored to secure unanimous consent that a final vote on the measure be taken on Saturday next before adjournment.

Senator Teller, Colorado, objected.

Senator Daniel, Virginia, in reiterating Senator Teller's objection, sounded the first note of delay against the measure that has been heard since the debate upon it began. He declared that there was no emergency which required the immediate passage of the bill, and frankly announced that if certain provisions of the bill put into it by the Democrats on the Finance Committee were not agreed to by the Senate, he would offer some amendments to the measure that probably would precipitate debate. He strongly intimated, too, that if the war should be prolonged, it might not be necessary to provide so much revenue as the pending bill would raise, and he indicated a desire to await developments that in all likelihood were close at hand before passing upon a bill that meant so much to the people as this one. The general features of the pending bill were debated to-day by Senator Stewart and Senator Allen and Senator Caffery. Before the revenue bill was taken up this morning, the pension deficiency appropriation bill was passed. It carried nearly $9,000,000. A joint resolution was also adopted directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress plans for the improvement of Tampa, Fla.

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After the passage of the bill granting certain public lands to the territory of New Mexico, the House devoted to day's session to eulogies upon the late Senator George, of Mississippi. Those who addressed the House were Messrs. Catching, Mississipppi; Ray, New York; Allen, Mississippi; Dockery, Missouri; Williams, Louisiana; Dearmond, Mississippi, Stallings, Alabama; Love, Mississippi; and Henry, Mississippi.

The usual resolutions were adopted and at 3.53 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

Foreign Warships—Insurgents Ready to Fight Spaniards—Admiral Montejo to Be Court Martialed.

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NEW YORK, May 26.—A cablegram from Manila bay, via Hong Kong, to the *Evening Telegram* says:

"Arriving here yesterday, on the McCulloch, I found the American squadron anchored off Cavite, except one ship, which was patrolling the outside bay. The foreign warships Immortalitie, English; Brinx, French; Irene Commeron, German, and two Japanese warships were anchored off the city of Manila. The Japanese gunboat Maniva had arrived the night before, and at noon saluted the fort with twenty-one guns, which salute was returned by the shore battery.

"This is the first salute the Spanish flag has received since the blockade was established. One Japanese vessel leaves to-morrow for Hong Kong.

"General Aguinaldo and twelve other insurgents, who came from Hong Kong in the McCulloch, landed at Cavite yesterday.

"They tell me the rebels have taken possession of Subig and have thirty thousand men ready to fight against the Spaniards as soon as they can get arms. A report was brought to the flagship last night that the rebels had attacked the Spanish outposts of Manila. The Spaniards were found to have turned the guns of their shore batteries landward, for protection against the insurgents, and the rebels made nothing more than a reconnoissance in force.

"It is also reported that the heutenant who commanded the Calloa here has been shot after a trial by a summary court martial and that Admiral Montejo has also been sentenced by court martial. These rumors come through the crews of the merchant vessels still here, but I do not have much confidence in the accuracy of the reports."

WARM WIRELETS.

A company of heavy artillery, which reported from Columbia, S. C., has been ordered to Sullivan's Island, Charleston, and will probably be assigned to duty in operating the big coast defence guns there.

The expedition for Manila is now on the Pacific, and in six days, if all goes well, they will enter Honolulu harbor and join the Charleston. The three transports carried close on to 2,500 men.

USE NO LATHER.

Chinese Shave Frequently With a Wet Towel to Soften the Face.

Considering that the inhabitants of the middle kingdom use the razor more than any other nation in the world, it is passing strange that they never discovered the advantages of lathering first, says the Windsor Magazine. Dabbing a warm wet cloth on the chin or the scalp is a poor substitute for soap. Hair cutting, as we practice it in the west, is to them "all unknown," except in a few localities where foreigners are numerous. A traveler when in the province of Kwantung sent for a man to shear his locks, and he began nibbling away at his scalp without troubling about such a trifling as a comb. At the third snip the man stopped him and asked him if he had ever cut a foreigner's hair before. Oh, yes. When was that? Oh, last year, when he cut the hair of a German customs officer who had died.

But in the matter of shaving there are few more deft—considering the latherless way he does it and the fact that he uses a little three cornered soft iron knife as a razor—than the Chinese figaro. Was not the chief of all his tribe ennobled by an emperor ages back for dexterously cleaving a mosquito that had settled on the imperial nose? One advantage gained by patronizing the Chinese barber—in the case of Europeans—is he doesn't mind coming to your room every morning and shaving you before you wash and dress. But the native also generally waits to be rasee before washing, even if he has to wait a week.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT and then go ahead. Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you may confidently expect it will purify your blood and give you appetite and strength.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache. †

MOVEMENTS OF THE SQUADRONS.

Cervera's Ships Bottled Up in Santiago De Cuba by Schley and Sampson.

THE TORPEDO BOAT TERROR.

Coaled and Sailed from Martinique—The Situation at Tampa—Arrival of Major General Fitzhugh Lee.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says "Official telegrams from Cuba confirm the report that Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined squadrons are now in front of Santiago de Cuba, blockading Admiral Cervera. Ministers consider that Santiago possesses sufficient defences to render null and void any aggressive action the enemy may take.

"The position of the American squadron will cause the government to take immediate action, though it is unknown as yet what form this action will assume."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "There has been an active exchange of dispatches between the government and the authorities at Havana and San Juan de Porto Rico on the subject of sending coal and provisions to Santiago de Cuba. It is alleged that Admiral Cervera has wired confirming the report that Santiago de Cuba is cut off from communication with the interior by strong bands of insurgents, and that in consequence coal and provisions are becoming scarce and dear."

At Cienfuegos.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, May 25.—A rumor which cannot be confirmed is circulating here, to the effect that the Spanish Cape de Verde squadron under Admiral Cervera, generally understood to be in Santiago, is now at Cienfuegos.

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ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, May 25.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, finished coaling from the Alicante, whose disguise as an ambulance ship was virtually thrown off yesterday, and early this morning left Fort de France, taking a northwesterly course. It is reported that she goes to join the Spanish fleet.

Three men-of-war, according to the account of fishermen who arrived here this afternoon, were seen this morning at daybreak off the northwest point of the island. The fishermen assert that they were Spanish warships.

Gen. Lee at Tampa.

TAMPA, FLA., May 25.—Major General Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by Colonel Curtis Guild and his staff, arrived in Tampa to-night and established temporary headquarters at the Tampa Bay hotel.

General Lee had nothing to say on the general situation.

"The fact is," said he, "I have not seen a paper for two days and don't know what has happened. All I know is that I was sent here from Washington to take command of the Seventh army corps."

General Lee and General Shafter had quite an extended conference during the evening, in which the situation here was fully explained to General Lee. To-morrow will be spent by the latter in inspecting the different camps of the volunteer troops in and around Tampa, all of which regiments will be embraced in the Seventh army corps. General Lee was given an enthusiastic reception when he appeared in the general reception room of the Tampa Bay Hotel. He was instantly surrounded by a crowd of army officers and friends, but he smilingly turned first to the pretty Cuban women, the wives and daughters of prominent refugees, who were anxious to greet him.

Strict Censorship.

TAMPA, May 25.—An order was issued to-day by order of General Shafter, requiring every newspaper correspondent at Tampa to furnish headquarters with a copy of the paper which the correspondent represents. A strict watch will be kept on all matter printed under a Tampa date and any prohibited matter will result in the refusal by the censor to pass upon matter written for the offending newspaper.

Mathew's House.

Some years ago a San Francisco banker maintained a country house upon what were supposed to be entirely original lines. It was, however, a poor imitation of the establishment of Mr. Mathew of Thomaston, Ireland, who lived in the earlier years of the last century. Mr. Mathew inherited an annual income of about $125,000. For many years he lived abroad in a very frugal manner in order to accumulate an amount that would enable him to indulge in a form of hospitality in his own country in harmony with the plan he had devised. His house in Ireland might be compared in size with a modern hotel. Each of those he wanted to visit him had a suit of apartments and ordered his meals at the hour that best suited him. He could eat alone or he could invite others to join him. All the visitors hunted, shot, fished, played billiards or cards at will, and all brought their own horses. There was a regular bar where drinks were served without stint.

Mr. Mathew as host completely effaced himself. He mingled with his visitors as one whose stay was as definitely fixed as theirs. In fact, he conducted his house as if it were a hotel, with the exception that all was without charge. No servant was allowed to accept a tip. Violation of this rule was followed by the instant dismissal of the offender. This establishment, unlike other country houses of Ireland of the period, was conducted with perfect order and method and without waste. His hospitality was lavish and attracted to Mr. Mathew all of the more famous men of the time. The great sum that he had put aside during his residence abroad enabled him to indulge his hospitable instincts until he died.—New York Sun.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

The Strongest Strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina.

All deposits made on or before Wednesday, June 1st, begin to draw interest on that date at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. my 26 tf

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

—AT—

The C. W. Polvogt Co

50 inch Navy Blue Storm Serge 75c value, only 50c.
$1.19 Black Novelty Crapon only 98c.
50c Fancy Novelty Dress Goods only 42c.
All shades, plain and plaited Liberty Silks 75c.
35c Fancy Imported Organdies only 25c.
Pink, Blue and White Empire Corsets at $1.00.
Small figured heavy Pique only 12½c.
English Nainsook and Long Cloth at $1.50 a piece.
72 inch Fine White Organdies 40 to 75c a yard.
Full assortment of narrow Black Velvet Ribbon.
Irish Point Scarfs and Center Pieces at 50c.
A 26 inch Gloria Silk Umbrella or Parasol at $1.00.
35c Ladies' Lisle Thread Vest for 25c.
40 inch Fine India Linen, special bargain, 12½c.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting for only 15c.
Make and lay free all Carpets sold this week.
20 per cent. off on all Trunks over $10.
Window Shades 6 feet 25c, 7 feet 35c.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Sole Agents for Standard Patterns and the W. B. Corsets. my 1

Ice, Ice, Ice,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

my 12 tf

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$531,022 29	Capital	$[illegible]
Overdrafts	57 25	Surplus	[illegible]
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	10,000 00	Undivided profits	[illegible]
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	$173,132 12	Total Deposits	[illegible]
Cash on hand	104,318 42 277,450 54		
Total	$861,630 10	Total	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$[illegible]
Surplus and Net Profits	57,000	58,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	None.	None

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892.

MRS. THOMAS CARLYLE.

On Occasion When the Clever Woman Was Surprised and Confounded.

The brightest time for Mrs. Carlyle's talk was during dinner. Day after day she poured forth witty stories, most of which I have almost forgotten, but in any case it would be desecration to attempt to repeat almost any of them. The characteristics of living men and women were often dashed off in a few pithy words, not without satirical touches. George Henry Lewes was not one of her favorites, but I noted with pleasure the way in which she spoke of the wonderful transformation effected by the influence on him of George Eliot.

One of her experiences was when visiting a shoemaker's shop to make a purchase, at the time when sandaled shoes were worn, like those represented in the original illustrations of Dickens. The sandals were of black ribbon, uncut until the shoes were worn by the purchaser at home. Mrs. Carlyle tried on many shoes, and each time that a shoe proved unsuitable she unconsciously slung it on to her left arm. Being at last suited, and having paid her bill, she left the shop, and had walked a little way when she heard a shout behind her. Looking back she saw the shopman running after her, much excited and insisting on her returning the stolen shoes. Looking down, she saw to her surprise a number of shoes dangling from her arm. The man indignantly asked her name and address. Her astonishment was such that her name was obliterated for a time from her memory and all she could recollect was her maiden name, "Miss Welsh." The humor in this tale was enhanced to those who knew her from its being so much out of keeping with her usual shrewdness and self possession that no one could have predicted it of her.

Her death scene, a year later, when "Mr. Silvester," as she named her coachman, during a drive, turned and looked into the carriage—surprised at receiving no orders as to route—and saw her sitting, lifeless, with a pet dog on her knee, has often risen to my thoughts.

My strongest impression was of the deep mutual love evidently subsisting between Mrs. Carlyle and her husband. Every subject we discussed seemed to recall thoughts of him. If the piano were opened, his song of the "blue day" was referred to or asked for; if any literary man were mentioned, his opinion of him was given, or a story was told showing his relation to other men of note. I felt as if listening to the love talk of a youthful engaged couple, and when, in later days, Froude opened up a floodgate of misunderstanding I felt assured there was a radical misconception of the true state of affairs.—New York Independent.

Ed. Guyon and Wm. C. Moore

May hereafter be found at the Barber Shop of the undersigned, where they are prepared to do all work in their line in a first class manner.

Respectfully,

A. PREMPERT, Barber,

my 8 tf 11 South Front St.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department in neat Compact Type, on first or fourth page, at Proprietor's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion. Nothing less than 10 cents. Cash in advance.

☞ The Young People's organ band social of Grace Church will give a Lawn Fete at the residence of Mr. C. W. Westbrook, corner Fourth and Grace streets, Thursday night, May 26th. Handsome decorations, music, ice cream, open air, delicious refreshments, lights, &c. Admission, 10 cents. may 25 2t

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 20c a pound. Also big stock of berries and all kinds of vegetables. Telephone 1041. L. Clayton Grain. Also agent for E. Ward, 213 Market street.

For Sale. Pair of excellent mare. Carriage Horses, at a bargain. C. W. Yates. may 21 2t

Where Are You Buying Berries? Where do you get your Lettuce and your Tomatoes? Remember we have everything in country produce. Be sure to call on L. Tate, Front street.

Sweet Potatoes. A lot of those just received. Call and leave your telephone orders. H. J. Sherman, Bell Phone No. 38.

Wanted. Everybody to try our Lager Beer on Draught drawn by the latest and most approved method. Free lunch from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Globe Saloon, No. 22 Market street. ap 27 tf

Just Received a fresh lot of Fruit. Apples, 65 and 75c peck; Bananas, 15 and 20c bunch; Oranges, 15, 20 and 25c dozen; Cocoanuts, 5c each; Lemons, 10c dozen. N. Jacobi, Princess street. apr 30 tf

Berry Crates. Baskets for beans and peas, barrels for lettuce and potatoes, hay, grain, flour, Pratts food, magic food, horse and cattle powders, chicken powders, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 201 Market street. Bell Phone 72. Inter State Phone No. 7. apr 14 tf

H. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wool, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Fine Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 7 tf apr 8 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and open agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Box 82, Philadelphia, Pa. de 15 1y W tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House.

Always Reliable. The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbages, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Telephone 208. my 3 2t

Don't Go It Blind

And Send Your Prescriptions to Any Druggist. When it Comes to

Filling Prescriptions

Remember any old thing will NOT do. Inquire if the man who fills your prescriptions is a Registered Pharmacist. Then ask yourself if he is careful, conscientious and painstaking. When you have settled all this, you will send your prescriptions to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Y. M. C. A. Building.

my 30 tf Wilmington, N. C.