

FAIRLY LAUNCHED.

Concentrated Efforts All Along the Line for Aggressive Operations.

TO HASTEN SUPPLIES TO DEWEY.

An Order Given for Five Million Rations--Evidence of Early Advance on Cuba--Troops to Be Sent to Porto Rico--No News From Admiral Sampson--Doubts as to Return of the Spanish Fleet--Renewed Anxiety for Safety of the Oregon. The Charleston to Proceed at Once to Manila With Ammunition and Supplies.

Washington, May 10.--It is hard to tell whether the naval officials were relieved or disappointed by the news that came late this afternoon to both the navy and state departments to the effect that the Spanish flying squadron had arrived at Cadiz, Spain. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba, without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off. On the other hand, it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed and it now appears that to do this our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores. It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might make a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez canal and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez canal is open to the warships of belligerent powers so that if the United States were to take this course they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the great risk of exposing to our attack their own home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable a portion of their naval strength as would be required to over-march Dewey.

Nothing was heard from Sampson today, but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from this squadron within the next twenty-four hours. Whether this means an attack on Porto Rico or not cannot be learned.

TO HASTEN THE ATTACK ON CUBA.

One effect of the retreat of the Spanish fleet has been to hasten the preparations already under way for the dispatching of military expeditions to Cuba. It also has caused a complete change in the concentration plans. Time is now believed to be the great factor. There is no longer opportunity to indulge in extensive drift and home practice maneuvering. The regular army troops do not need these and are to be thrown at once into the fray. Many of the regiments of the national guard which are entering the volunteer service are felt to be sufficiently trained from a military point of view to follow the regulars immediately and the department indicated its purpose today of dispatching these volunteer troops directly to the gulf coast by ship, instead of sending them to Chickamauga. This disposition was shown by the changes in the new orders issued to the troops, although there yet may be a return to the original program of concentration if the plans show signs of weakness as they develop. The quartermaster general has already gotten under charter twenty-seven merchant steamers for the transport of troops and, roughly speaking, these should carry about 20,000 men. Others are being procured as rapidly as possible. The plan of the war department is to have these vessels assembled at the different gulf ports, Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, and from thence they will be sent there. The navy department is expected to furnish convoys for these troops, which would be absolutely helpless against Spanish attack. At this point there are signs of friction. First, the troops will be obliged to await Admiral Sampson's return in order to secure proper convoy and, secondly, the navy objects very decidedly to undertaking the task of conveying a number of troops. It insists that to assure the safety of the convoy of troops, all of the troops should be gathered in one fleet to start from Tampa and the navy is likely to prevail in this.

Now that Major General Zewell has been assigned to command the concentration camp at Falls Church, preparations are being rushed to put the grounds there into shape for the reception of the volunteers.

GENERAL MILES GOES TO TAMPA.

By Friday morning the commanding general of the United States army, Major General Miles, will have assembled his staff around him at Tampa, Fla. He leaves Washington tomorrow night, taking with him Colonel Michael, Colonel Maus, Colonel Greenleaf, Major Osgood, Major Hopkins, Captain Seyburn and Captain Scott. Only one member of the staff, Captain Davis, will remain at headquarters and he will follow the general within two or three days, or as soon as he can turn over the care of the business at army headquarters to another officer to be designated for that duty. Unless present plans are changed the general will go with the first military expeditionary force to Cuba. He is not expected to relieve the major general already selected for that task of the conduct of the campaign but both in Florida and in Cuba will exercise the same general supervision over the campaign.

that he now does from his headquarters in Washington.

TO URGE SPAIN TO SUE FOR PEACE.

As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe, have unofficially exchanged views on the opportunity of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, towards urging upon Spain the feasibility of further prosecuting the war, and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid. It was stated tonight by one of the most influential members of the diplomatic corps, an ambassador, that such a step by Spain was the logical result of the crushing Spanish defeat at Manila. With Spanish politics in their present disordered state and a revolution impending, he did not know whether the men at the head of the government were strong enough and brave enough to save Spain by the sacrifice of her pride. Unless they did, he said, the disaster of Manila would be repeated, for it was now patent to the world that Spain's military and naval strength was greatly inadequate to cope with the forces of the United States. While expressing this view with much positiveness, it was put forward only as tentative, and now as a move which the European powers had actually begun.

It was stated with positiveness at several of the embassies and the legations today that intervention in the sense of staying the course of the United States, was no longer being discussed. The military authorities connected with the foreign establishments here say that admiral Monteyo and his entire staff of officers ought to be, and should be, court-martialed for allowing themselves to be surprised by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

There was some discussion by the senate in executive session today because of nominations for staff officers in the army sent in by the president yesterday were from the south. Many of the members raised the question when the reference of the nominations were made and he and Senators Bate, Bacon and Lindsay all commented upon the fact. Their speeches were not in the nature of fault-finding, but the criticism, as it might be termed, was that the southern states would be just as long in present war, whether or not they received any of president's favors they would prefer to be treated in this matter as were other sections of the country. All the nominations for staff officers were referred to the military committee.

Reports received at Adjutant General Corbin's office show that 34,354 men have been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States.

Washington, May 11.--

The army movement on Cuba is now fairly launched and today's news developed a concentrated effort all along the line of aggressive operations on a big scale for the ejection of the Spanish troops and government from the "Pearl of the Antilles." An order given this afternoon by the war department for the purchase of 5,000,000 rations is an earnest of the plans for which preparations are making for invasion of Spain's territory. Of this vast quantity one-fourth is to go to the Philippines, by way of San Francisco, and the balance to Cuba. For some reason that was not discoverable, there appeared to be a temporary check in the practical working out of the plans of the war department for this Cuban movement. After everything had been made ready for his departure last night, General Miles was detained and for some time today the rather gloomy prospect of an indefinite postponement of the first military expedition was presented. Later on, however, the obstacle, whatever it was, was removed, and it was again announced that the commanding general will leave Washington tomorrow, direct for Tampa. The department has made a great number of changes in the original programme laid down for the concentration of troops and as indicated in these dispatches yesterday many bodies of volunteers that were originally slated for one of the great concentration camps have found themselves suddenly under orders to proceed direct to southern points so that soon volunteers from the east and middle west will be moving swiftly to Florida and the gulf while from the far west the cars will be carrying troops to San Francisco. Today's news in connection with the renewal of General Miles' order to Tampa is pretty substantial evidence of a very early movement of troops in strong force for Cuba, while the Philippine programme has been definitely fixed for some days.

NO NEWS FROM ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Contrary to the expectations the day

passed at the navy department without news from Admiral Sampson. Notwithstanding what appears to be confirmatory newspaper advices relative to the presence of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet at Cadiz, the navy department officials are beginning to entertain strong doubt of accuracy of the report. It was not possible during the course of the day to obtain anything like an official confirmation of the official report received yesterday, but this is not to be wondered at in view of the success with which the Spanish government has so far met with in keeping secret the movements of its naval ships. Until news comes from Admiral Sampson of his doings in and around Porto Rico it cannot be said definitely what programme shall be decided on as regards that island.

TROOPS FOR PORTO RICO.

It has been suggested that some of the troops now being hurried to the gulf coast may be intended to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in the reduction of the Spanish positions on Juan de Porto Rico and the subsequent occupation of the island. It is felt that the admiral will be in a rather disagreeable plight, supposing even that he managed to reduce the forts with his fleet, if he were obliged to remain there for the purpose of maintaining a force of troops, when he might otherwise be urgently needed either on the Cuban coast or somewhere in the Atlantic to meet the Spanish fleet.

An evidence of the wisdom of having the troops transported near at hand in such cases is shown by the predicament Admiral Dewey is believed to have found himself in at Manila, where for lack of troops he is unable to occupy the town and to prevent atrocities which the insurgents are capable of working upon their helpless Spanish foes.

RENEWED ANXIETY AS TO THE OREGON.

The revival of doubts as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron caused a renewal of anxiety as to the Oregon. The ship was at Bahia last afternoon and is believed to have started a day or two ago up the Brazilian coast to join Sampson's squadron in the West Indies. She will have to make a run of 3,000 miles, which will occupy the Oregon ten days only, as she lies in fine time and averaged about a knot an hour on the long run around from San Francisco. However, it is believed that Sampson is as well posted as any one in Washington as to the conditions existing in the West Indies and doubtless will do whatever is necessary in his judgment to safeguard the ship in her run up the coast.

During the past month the bureau of construction and repair of the navy department spent \$1,250,000 in the repair and outfitting of ships, and \$1,000,000 in the construction of new ships. This is said to be the largest expenditure in this particular line made by the equipment bureau, even during the days of the civil war.

The navy department felt obliged to decline the offer made by some wealthy New York citizen to build a torpedo boat for the use of the government during the war. Possibly the declination was brought about through the condition attached to the offer that the boat should be commanded by Mr. Belmont, for, while the latter held the rank of lieutenant, the naval officials have been obliged to decline to establish the precedent of appointing civilians to command in this way. The practice in some respects would appear to be in violation of the law which prohibited by the agreement we have voluntarily entered into and proclaimed to the world.

Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt today turned over the duties of assistant secretary of the navy to Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, and the latter held reception at the department to all the employees.

The rush orders to the Charleston, which went out today, will have the result possibly of obliging the department to purchase another vessel, probably the Philadelphia, along with the troop transports which are expected to go out from San Francisco about the end of the week, since it is very unusual in time of war to send troops without a warship for conveyance.

THE CHARLESTON TO SAIL AT ONCE.

The navy department has decided to have the cruiser "Chickadee" start at once on its relief mission to Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The orders issued anticipate the departure of the Charleston from San Francisco today if it is possible to get the ammunition and stores aboard and she will leave without waiting to convey the City of Pekin and other ships loaded with supplies. The orders to the commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island are to put on board the Charleston all the ammunition she will carry so long as her steaming capacity is not restricted. It is the understanding here that at least 150 tons of ammunition can be put on board. By extraordinary efforts on the part of the authorities here, all the powder, shot and shell requisite for this relief expedition have been assembled at San Francisco. Owing to the departure of the Charleston it is not expected that she will wait for any considerable number of troops, as these will follow later on the other relief ships. She has a crew of about 500 men and this will probably be augmented by a marine guard of a few hundred. The Charleston is a protected cruiser of 3,750 tons displacement, built of steel and mounts eight guns in her main battery. She has twin screws and an indicated horse power of 4,666. The authorities here hardly expect her to make more than thirteen knots with her heavy stock of coal, ammunition and supplies. Her coal bunkers are rather low and she will probably have to stop at Honolulu to reload. Her trip to Manila will take about two weeks. The City of Pekin, which will follow her, is a very fast merchantman, capable of being pushed to eighteen knots or more, so that even with the handicap she has in starting several days after the Charleston there is a prospect she may overhaul her in the race across the Pacific and reach Manila first. This will depend, however, on how soon the City of Pekin can be made ready for a start. Saturday is the earliest date mentioned.

Meat and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla give it a good name everywhere.

THE FLYING SQUADRON

Anxious to Have a Shy at the Spanish.

MORE SIGNS OF ACTIVITY

The Return of the Cape Verde Fleet Removes the Necessity for the Fleet Remaining on Coast Guard Duty. The Vessels Coaling Up--The Massachusetts Tries Her New Guns--Splendid Drill of the Men--In Praise of Admiral Dewey.

Old Point Comfort, Va., On Board the Flagship Brooklyn, off Fortress Monroe, May 11.--Commodore Winfield S. Schley, commanding the flying squadron today for the first time consented to give his views upon the victory won by Admiral Dewey, at Manila. To the Associated Press representative he said:

"Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila must deservedly take its place with the greatest naval victories of the world's history. It is urged that the result shows such decided inferiority in resistance as compared with the vigor of attack that there is a diminution of the glory, but that is untrue, for it must be remembered that the greatness of Dewey's success lies in the calm courage and daring displayed in his decision to enter a strange harbor, at dark, with the guns of many forts and braving perhaps hidden torpedoes or mines. It strikes me that with several advantageously fortified positions, the preponderance of advantage was certainly with the enemy, and that with the great daring displayed by Dewey there must fall upon his shoulders the mantle of Perry and Farragut. From the meagre accounts that have been received of the battle, it is evident that despite the great risk every officer and every man knew was being taken, there was no faint heart in all that squadron, but an enthusiasm and esprit de corps that could not but win with such a leader. I would note, too, that superior education, which brings intelligence, coupled with perfection in marksmanship, aided greatly in winning the day and will, I believe, contribute to future victories. Admiral Dewey and every man in his squadron deserves every recognition that a grateful people and a nation can bestow."

The definite news of the return of the Spanish fleet to Cadiz put new life into the squadron officers today. While they have recognized that the strategy board has made them a splendid factor in the war, by the enforced stay here, and realize that their presence on the coast has been the direct cause of the return of Spanish squadron to its own ports, they have chafed at their idleness and the possible termination of the war before they moved. Today the general belief is that the history of Nelson will be repeated and as the battle of Manila paralleled the victory of Nelson on the Nile, so Spanish indignation as in the day of Nelson may force the Spanish fleet to sea and Trafalgar be repeated. Every officer is now encouraged to believe that Commodore Schley will be allowed to display his acknowledged skill and daring in active battle.

The New Orleans finished coaling today and is ready for sea. An assistant passed engineer and two cadet engineers arrived here today and joined the Brooklyn and it is believed that these are significant facts, indicating an early movement of the squadron. Captain Hutchinson, of the Massachusetts, tried his new automatic Maxim one pounders today with great success. On the ship today, fire and collision drills and general call to quarters, practically a battle drill, occurred. Commodore Schley watched all the ships carefully and expressed himself as well satisfied. The New Orleans tried her big guns and her officers reported that the range they were well pleased with the working of them.

RIOTING IN ITALY.

Martial Law in Naples--Troops Attacked by Students From a Monastery The Building Stormed--Monks Arrested.

Rome, May 10.--Martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Naples. Advice received from Milan today give details of the arrest of 200 rioters in a monastery there. It appears that the students from Pavia, who joined in the disturbances, entrenched themselves in the Capuchin monastery and, while a detachment of troops was passing, fired upon them. The military authorities sent two field guns to the scene, opened fire on the monastery, made a breach in its walls and entered the building, but the students escaped. All the monks were arrested and they will be imprisoned previously to being distributed among the other monasteries of the order. For the present the monks will be held at the disposal of the military authorities. A Catholic newspaper of Milan was confiscated today. The town is resuming its normal condition.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the province of Florence and at Livorno, Pisa, Siena, Massa and Grosseto, and also in the town of Spezzia, the naval port of Spezzia being excepted from the decree.

At Messina a crowd of women and children proceeded to the town hall demanding food. They were dispersed by the police and the crowd then began breaking street lamps and tried to sack a provision store. The proprietor shot one of the rioters with a gun, which increased the disturbance. Troops are now occupying the town.

ALL THE TROOPS ARRIVED

The Second Regiment Reaches Camp.

A LACK OF EQUIPMENT.

Captain Gresham Annoyed at Slowness of Mustering in of Second Regiment--Ordnance Stores Necessary to Complete Equipment--Companies of Second Regiment Without Full Quota of Men--Compliments to the Soldiers.

(Special to The Messenger.)
At Camp Grimes this afternoon there was the now familiar sight of arrival of new companies. Five came in as follows, all the Second regiment: Captain S. J. Cobb, of Lumber Bridge, 78 men; Captain J. T. Smith, of Greenville, 47 men; Captain W. T. L. Bell, of Rutherfordton, 70 men; Captain John W. Cotten, of Taboro, 90 men; Captain R. L. Durham, of Gastonia, 87 men. Tonight at 2 o'clock Captain J. L. Gibson's company from Nantahala arrives with 112 men. All these six companies are at the fair grounds in the spacious building. Acting commissary marshal issued them food, cooking utensils and blankets and they are in good quarters.

Colonel Burgwyn of the second, who is a veteran in camp, was found in his tent late this afternoon. He said he had appointed Thomas Davis, who came here as a sergeant of the Wilmington company, of his regiment, sergeant major. It is said Rev. D. H. Tuttle is to be chaplain of the second. The governor says he will be appointed.

Mustering Officer Gresham is annoyed, and reasonably so, at the slowness of the Second regiment in being mustered in and tonight telegraphed to the war department as to the fact that some of its companies had come here short of men. He says such companies should not have been allowed to come. The Greenville company is a case in point. No company ought to come here with less than 90 men. One would have thought this fact had been fairly hammered into the heads of those persons who got up the companies, but it seems not.

Colonel Burgwyn more than hinted this afternoon that the Washington company of his regiment would fail and that it would have to retire.

The adjutant general thinks enough men will be on hand by Friday to fill all these companies. Oxford company got fifteen this afternoon from Henderson. Wilmington yet lacks two men. Today it sent home five rejected men and two sick and it got one recruit. Two companies of the Second will go before the surgeons tomorrow.

The mustering officer tonight telegraphed the war department a statement of the ordnance stores necessary to complete the equipment of the First regiment, as follows: Five hundred and fifty-seven rifles, 200,000 45 calibre ball cartridges, 603 knapsacks, 725 canteens, 779 sets of knives, forks, and spoons, 560 cartridge belts. W. B. Gulick of Goldsboro is ordnance sergeant of the First regiment.

The officers of the Gastonia company are: R. L. Durham, Captain; Rev. Plato Durham, first lieutenant; E. N. Farrow, second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, of the First regiment was seen at his quarters. He had just returned from the drill ground where he got his first view of the regiment. He says the men are a fine lot, a high type of men, and he expects great things of the regiment. The camp he regards as admirably located and thoroughly clean. Indeed it is a treat to a lover of neatness to go through the camp of the First regiment. The Second regiment camp is by degrees being put in order. In a few days it too will be a model of neatness. There is a vast difference between the appearance of things before and after a regiment is mustered into service. The First regiment camp looks as if it had been there a year.

Lieutenant Smith, of company K, First regiment (Raleigh), is assistant commissary to Lieutenant Marshall U. S. A.

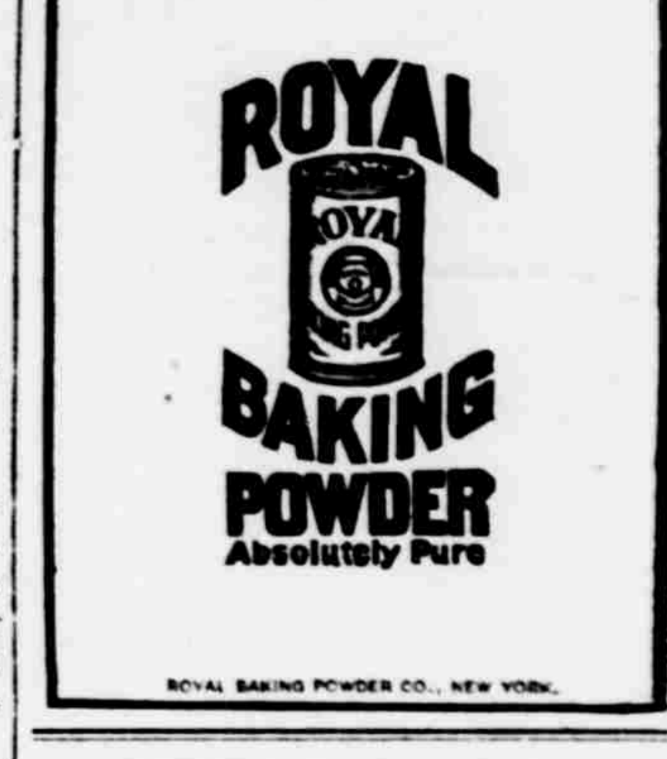
There was dress parade today and battalion drill, these ending a day of hard work. It is a pity there is no clothing for the recruits.

Stamp Taxes.

Are coming as a necessary war measure, and as a consequence medicines will be advanced in price. If you have not yet begun your course of Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is advisable to lay in a year's supply at once and begin to take it TODAY. By so doing you will save money and regain health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Arbitration Bill--To Secure Foreign Coaling Stations--Popular Election of Senators.

SENATE.
Washington, May 11.--For more than three hours this afternoon the senate discussed what is known as the railway arbitration bill--a measure designed to adjust, by means of voluntary arbitration, differences that may arise between railroad officials and their employees. Senator Kyle, republican, of South Dakota, in charge of the bill, offered a number of amendments which were agreed to. One of the amendments provided that nothing in the bill should prevent an employer from reducing the number of employees if the exigencies of business required such reduction.

To meet points raised by Senator Allen and Senator Turner, Senator Hoar offered an amendment providing that no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any laborer against his will of a contract for personal labor or service. The amendment was accepted by Senator Kyle. The bill was not finished today.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "That the committee on naval affairs be directed to make inquiry concerning the expediency of securing and establishing for the United States additional coaling stations at suitable points in foreign waters; and as to each coaling station which may be deemed necessary to ascertain what would be its dimensions, the conditions and expenses of occupancy, and maintenance and the best method of securing the right to maintain such station, and report by bill or otherwise."

At 5:30 o'clock p. m. the senate went into executive session and at 5:45 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After refusing today to consider the senate bill restricting immigration, the house took up and discussed a resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by a direct vote. The amendment proposed in the resolution, as reported to the house, left it to the discretion of the states to elect their senators by direct vote or through their legislatures, but an amendment by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, making selection by popular vote mandatory, was adopted and the resolution was then passed.

Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, insisted that a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the house was necessary for the passage of the bill.

Messrs. Grow, Lacey and Bailey opposed this view and cited precedents to show that the two-thirds vote of the house is not necessary. The amendment was a two-thirds of a quorum since "the house" meant a body capable of doing business and that involved no more than a quorum.

The speaker's ruling sustained the contention.

Earlier in the day Mr. Loun called up the postage reduction bill which was yesterday by the senate, and upon his motion the house refused to concur in the senate amendments and asked a conference.

The house set apart May 21st for eulogies upon the late Senator James Z. George, of Mississippi, and at 5:30 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

Memorial Service on the Averasboro Battle Ground.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)
Dunn, N. C., May 10, 1898.

Memorial services were held today at "Chicora" the Confederate cemetery of Averasboro battle ground. The members of this memorial association are and have ever been faithful and devoted in keeping up this custom so beautiful, so dear to southern hearts.

Quite a large gathering assembled to pay this loving tribute to the memory of those "Sleeping Heroes" of the south. Honorable D. H. McLean introduced the chaplain of the occasion, Rev. L. R. Carroll, of Warsaw, N. C., a veteran of the Third North Carolina cavalry, who made a touching and most appropriate prayer.

They followed the introduction of the orator of the day, Honorable George M. Rose, of Fayetteville, N. C. He also belongs to that band of veterans whose ranks are so fast thinning. The address was most appropriate such as only a Confederate soldier could make, one calculated to impress our children as well as ourselves, of the sublimity of that awful conflict, and of the valor and devotion of the Confederate soldier. It was well calculated to keep alive those memories that we cherish, those fires that burn in every true southern heart, inspiring our children to forever keep and preserve this beautiful custom.

Killed by Gas Explosion.

Cleveland, May 11.--Three men were killed and seven wounded today by the explosion of gas in the new waterworks tunnel under the lake. The explosion was caused by one of the men striking a match to light his pipe. Two others are expected to die before morning.

Protest Against Shipment of Sulphur.

Montreal, Que., May 11.--It is announced here that the ex-ambassador of Spain to the United States, Senor Polo de Barnabe, has prevailed upon the Spanish consul general to Canada, Senor Bonas de Martel, to protest to the British government against the further shipment of sulphur to the United States by way of Canada.