

CERVERA TRAPPED.

The Spanish Fleet Hemmed In Santiago By the American Squadron.

FOOD AND COAL GROWING SCARCE

Cut Off From Supplies From the Interior by Strong Bands of Insurgents--The American Fleet in Front of the Harbor--Sudden Departure of the Big Ships From Off Havana--General Lee at Tampa--To Encamp Troops at Pensacola--The Oregon Leaves Jupiter--Strict Censorship Over Press News at Tampa.

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 8 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 Alicante Oquendo, the Cristobal 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.

The dispatch is not dated. Pensacola, Fla., May 25.--Major General Coppinger remained here until noon today. 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 100 feet above the bay and is one of the finest locations for an encampment to be found in the country.

GENERAL LEE AT TAMPA.

Tampa, Fla., May 25.--Major General Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by Colonel Curtis Guild and his staff, arrived in Tampa tonight 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. Tomorrow 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 embodied 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.

CERVERA HEMMED IN.

London, May 26. 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 de Cuba possesses sufficient defenses to render null and void any aggressive action the enemy may take.

The position of the American squadrons will cause the government to take immediate action, though it is unknown as yet what form this action will assume. Rumors that a battle has already occurred are officially denied. 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, by a wired confirming 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 getting scarce and dear.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Havana, May 23.--Fired at Key West, Fla., May 25, 6:15 p. m.--At daybreak on Monday morning the entire squadron under Rear Admiral Sampson was lying directly opposite the entrance to Havana harbor, about ten miles off shore, a formidable mouse-colored flotilla of battleships, monitors, cruisers, yachts, 120 house tenders and torpedo boats. The peaceful activity of the day before on board the vessels of the fleet had given way to great scenes of life and bustle. Around the flagship, from whose mainmast fluttered the crimson pennant of precedence, rocked on the choppy waves, a score of launches and galleys from surrounding warships, each manned by sailors in spotless white. They had brought aboard the flagship the commanding officers of their respective vessels, where they had apparently been summoned for orders. A half hour later, the galleys and launches left the flagship and returned with their officers aboard their own vessels, almost immediately thick columns of black smoke began to pour from the smokestacks of the assembled fleet, and slowly, almost imperceptibly, the flagship began to move to the eastward. A number of vessels were left behind on blockading duty, the acting flagship flying a blue pennant. About

two hours later a large double masted and double funnelled cruiser came steaming under full headway from the westward. When within hailing distance and without slackening her speed she exchanged signals with the acting flagship off Havana. A string of colored bunting was hoisted aloft on the flagship's halliards and the cruiser pushed on to the east at full speed. Afterward the squadron was in the Nicholas channel, off Cardenas, heading for the old Bahama channel. The squadron was proceeding with care, for Admiral Cervera had not actually been bottled up and care must be taken lest the fox turn and dash out of Santiago around the east end of Cuba, up through the Windward passage and north to attack the cities of the Atlantic Coast of the United States. In all likelihood Commodore Schley will be able to spring the trap and then Rear Admiral Sampson may hasten to Santiago. A great game is being played and the situation is one of extreme suspense. After Admiral Cervera is set up in Santiago harbor the problem will be as in the case of a "warmer" caught in a trap, whether to shoot to starve him. In every event, Admiral Cervera cannot reach Havana. Two powerful fleets, each having fast vessels, as well as heavy guns, and each able to destroy him, are closing in upon him. Naval officers here believe that the battleship Oregon will be ordered to join Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet.

THE OREGON LEAVES JUPITER.

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. It is impossible to get any information whatever. Ensign Johnson came ashore for orders. He declined to be interviewed, reporting all in good health.

SPANISH FLEET 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.

STRICT CENSORSHIP.

Tampa, Fla., May 25.--An order was issued today 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.

A Negro Dies in Jail Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Charleston, S. C., May 25.--A special to The News and Courier from Anderson, S. C., says: A sensation was created today by the death of Elbert Harris, a negro confined in jail here. He was brought from Iva, in this county, last Friday. Coroner Nance summoned a jury and held an inquest.

Spanish Prisoners Well Treated.

Atlanta, Ga., May 25.--Lieutenant Colonel William F. 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 of the east are well treated. The ten officers now here are confined in two large rooms and have every convenience. They have separate beds, 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 complains it would hardly get to Spain."

SOLDIERS OFF TO THE FRONT

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry on its Way to Raleigh--Closing Graded School Exercises.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.) Fayetteville, N. C., May 25. Not since May, 1861, have scenes so stirring been enacted in Fayetteville as have been witnessed since 8 o'clock yesterday evening. Immediately after early supper crowds of people began to throng into the great armory of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, where the organization of the corps was perfecting for active service, the recruits sworn in after examination, the men apportioned into squads, etc.

During the evening the good women of Fayetteville, as noble of heart as they are fair of person, served supper to the volunteers from abroad, as well as cake and cream to the whole company--and so profuse was their hospitality that even all the visitors were likewise refreshed. Cots were put up in the armory at 10:30 o'clock for the new men, a guard was set for the night, and the next morning willing hearts and hands prepared and sent breakfast to the soldiers.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning the command was given to fall in, and more than eighty stalwart men ranged themselves in line. Rev. I. W. Hughes, pastor of St. John's church, offered a most touching, fervent and eloquent prayer in behalf of the men standing before him with bowed head; and then Major B. R. Huske (of course his army rank will now be captain) addressed the new recruits in words to his command, while to the citizens of Fayetteville he pledged his consecration to the best interests of the husbands, brothers and sons entrusted to his care. There need be no fear that he will prove recreant to that pledge. North Carolina will send no finer officer to the field of strife than Benjamin R. Huske, at the head of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. Here follows a complete roll of the officers and enlisted men of the company:

Captain B. R. Huske.
First Lieutenant J. G. Hollingsworth
Second Lieutenant J. B. Tillinghast.
Privates--C. H. Hall, Noah Stubbs, J. M. Gorman, W. M. McKelvey, J. W. McKay, C. A. Robinson, Dan'l Williford, Vance Taylor, W. E. Jordan, R. K. Guy, Jno. Anderson, W. L. Bulard, Sylvester Holland, Jno. Kinlaw, A. F. Hollaman, Clarence Holmes, R. H. Newman, Ed. Utley, H. P. Elliott, Wm. Halsey, N. C. Blue, J. W. Wade, A. R. Williams, W. D. McDonald, Sandy Brown, J. B. Johnson, C. W. Kelly, Aubrey Kinlaw, Walter Williams, N. H. McGehee, W. A. Brown, Dillon Jordan, Neill McLaughlin, Jno. W. Sutcliffe, J. W. Weisiger, C. C. Jones, R. S. Mautsby, C. D. Mautsby, D. L. McDuffie, Duncan Rose, George Whaley, W. A. Taylor, N. W. Raynor, G. E. Reeves, P. H. St. Clair, H. S. Atkinson, A. Jackson, T. F. Ward, Ernest Sykes, W. A. Mautsby, L. C. Brown, W. B. Klapp, F. L. Black, D. C. Bennett, Wm. Cheek, Ed. Burkett, Albert Kinlaw, Walter Cain, George Jones, N. Williams, J. E. Gentry, A. R. Frantz, D. J. M. Clark, D. M. Sutton, F. P. Kinlaw, W. A. Hester, G. R. Hester, E. Johnson, Wm. Haywood, David B. Sutton, H. T. Reeves, E. McN. McVeer, John H. Ledbetter, R. H. Taylor, F. T. Hale, J. C. Watson.

It is a fine body of men and will do good service. Splendid work has been done by Major Huske and his assistants. He received the notification that the depot at Iva, in the Second regiment only last Saturday morning, and here is the result accomplished on Wednesday morning. Rensburg's orchestra gracefully tendered its music for the march to the depot, and the band, led by Dr. Murphy, of the Fayetteville military academy, turned out his cadets as an escort of honor.

There were thousands to see them off at the Atlantic coast line railroad station and the waving of handkerchiefs--but there were tearful eyes and heavy hearts left behind with it all. Mr. C. G. Terry, a popular official of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, accompanied the soldiers to look after their comfort.

The Fayetteville graded school held its closing exercises today, and they were full of interest--declamations, essays, sketches, music, etc. There was a large attendance of parents and friends, and the exercises were of a very handsome nature, presented the medals. Miss P. H. Matthews, the superintendent, and her assistants, Misses Fisher, Worth, Broadfoot, Lamb, Whitehead and Evans, deserve no little honor for the results of the year's work.

A woman from Wilmington arrived here at 2 o'clock today in search of her wayward 17-year-old daughter, accompanied by a policeman. The mother went to a disreputable house and got the girl. It is alleged that the girl was infatuated with a Wilmington man who recently came here. The mother and daughter return home tonight.

DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLING

The Question of Fusion Discussed--The Second Regiment Now Complete--Several More Companies Volunteer--The Man Arrested as a Spy at Camp Grimes Turns up in First Regiment Camp at Jacksonville--Possibility of Colcolough's Recovery, Suit for South Port Municipal Offices.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., May 25. Delegates to the democratic state convention arrived in numbers today. It is clear that it will be a large and representative assemblage. All leading democrats ought to be here. Ex-Governor Jarvis, who is a delegate, said to me this morning: "You ask me the sentiment of the people in my section and whether it is not against fusion with the populists. I answer by saying we are neither 'pro' nor 'anti'; we are for the 'old democracy.' The 'old time religion' is what we want. We will have nothing to do with fusion."

Delegate Harry Stubbs says the First district is against fusion. It is said positively the Sixth district is against it. M. H. Justice, of Rutherford, says the fusioneers do not stand a ghost of a chance. Your correspondent cannot discover that any other counties save Northampton, Jones, Bertie, Wake, Rockingham, Durham and Cumberland have declared for fusion. In fact, it appears that not even Cumberland is solid for it. It is said some Cumberland delegates will vote against it. Private Colcolough, of the Durham company, of the First regiment, who was so desperately injured in the collision at Savannah, may recover. He has considerable fever.

The arrangements were made today for the muster of the last three companies of the Second regiment at Camp Russell. Captain Cooper's company from Murphy was the first one to arrive. The Fayetteville company, which completed the regiment, arrived this afternoon with eighty-five men already inspected, so that no inspection at camp was necessary. The detailed surgeon at Fayetteville rejected fifteen men. The officers of the Fayetteville company are: Captain Benjamin R. Huske; lieutenants, G. C. Hollingsworth and J. B. Tillinghast. Majors A. A. McKethan and J. C. Vann and Captain Joseph C. Huske, all ex-officers who have served with the company for over twenty years, accompanied it here and paid their respects to Adjutant General Cowles and Colonel W. H. S. Burgwyn.

During the second week that the troops were in camp here, a man who claimed he had been in South America several years and that he was a mulatto, was arrested on suspicion that he was trying to poison water. He was released and told to leave. Now he has turned up at the camp of the First regiment, at Jacksonville, Fla., and is again under arrest as a mysterious case. The man must surely have some sinister purpose.

The sailor, Richard Volz, of Carteret county, N. C., who was fatally wounded in the Nashville, off Genuecos, was captain of a steamer and was a capital shot and excellent sailor. At Star, Montgomery county, tonight Lodge No. 196, I. O. O. F., was instituted. Odd Fellows from Aberdeen installing its officers.

Volunteer companies are offering the services to the adjutant general daily. Two in Wilkes county and one each at Bryson, City, Salisbury and Charlotte are the latest tenders. None are from the eastern part of the state.

Mustering Officer Gresham says the material in the Second regiment is very good. W. J. Bryan writes Solomon Gallert, of the democratic state committee, as to his (Bryan's) published views on co-operation with populists: "No one is bound to consider my opinion save as that of a private citizen."

The fusion democrats desire that their state convention tomorrow leave the question of fusion to the state committee. The anti-fusionists want to force the fight. Dr. W. H. Brooks, of Greensboro, surgeon of the Second regiment, arrived today.

Leave has been granted by the attorney general to E. H. Cranmer and O. D. Burriss and others to bring an action in the name of the state upon their relation for the recovery of the offices of mayor and alderman of the town of Southport, Brunswick county. These parties claim the right to the offices mentioned by reason of an election held May 2, 1898, but this claim is resisted by the old officers who wish to surrender. Rev. E. A. Osborne, of Charlotte, is appointed chaplain of the Second regiment. A woman from Wilmington arrived here at 2 o'clock today in search of her wayward 17-year-old daughter, accompanied by a policeman. The mother went to a disreputable house and got the girl. It is alleged that the girl was infatuated with a Wilmington man who recently came here. The mother and daughter return home tonight.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.

The President by Proclamation Calls for 75,000 Additional Troops.

NO FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS

Caused this Call as Was at First Supposed--To be used as a Second Reserve--The Details of the Call not to be Made out for Several Days Yet--Enlistments Not to be Restricted to National Guard Organizations--North Carolina's Quota--Gossip About the Fleets--Why the Delay in Invasion of Cuba.

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 late 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 reserve to be drawn upon later when the campaigns were fully underway. Secretary Alger stated that the determination to issue the call had not been reached until late 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.

The proclamation is as follows: By the President of the United States--A 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 22, 1898.

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 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 one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, By the President. WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

por 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 his work and not until then will the real work of organizing the volunteer under the second begin.

GOSSIP AS TO THE FLEETS.

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 Cadix. The reason for this belief in 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 armed fleet to take care of any reinforcements he 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.

WHY THE DELAY OF INVASION.

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 at Porto Rico, when the navy was there and there never has been a moment, even when Sampson's forces were not prepared on instant orders to add 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. The fact was brought out with appalling force that to delay the campaign meant the absolute extermination of the starting 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 10,000 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 ground 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.

Recommending that contracts be awarded for supplying armor for the three battleships under construction as follows: To the Carnegie Company--1,153 tons for the Illinois and 2,558 tons for the Wisconsin. To the Bethlehem Company--1,465 tons for the Illinois and 2,523 tons for the Alabama, all at \$400 per ton.

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