

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Washington, May 25.—The President today issued the following proclamation:

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 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, 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 Constitution and 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 hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 25th 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.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President.

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon that the additional recruits will not be recruited from the national guard as were the first 125,000, but that the enlistments will be open.

The regulations referred to in the proclamation under which the enlistments will be conducted have not yet been prepared, and it is thought that there is no occasion for hurry in this matter until the full draft called for in the first proclamation has been secured.

It is further stated that the decision to issue an additional call for volunteers was not reached until the cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon. The call, it is supposed here, indicates a determination to press the campaign actively and vigorously from now on.

Washington, May 25.—Secretary Long was at the White House twice this morning to see the President, spending only a few minutes each time. On leaving the second time he made the important announcement of the safe arrival of the battleship Oregon at Jupiter Inlet, Fla., about midnight last night.

At the same Secretary Long, while expressly stating that no official advice had been received of the hotting up of the Spanish fleet in the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, by Commodore Schley's squadron, announced that there was every reason to believe that such was the case.

There is no little room for doubting the report that Admiral Cervera and

his vessels are penned in the harbor by Commodore Schley's squadron that Secretary Long's statement that there was every reason to believe it was supplemented by the President, who, in reply to inquiries from congressional callers, said that it was undoubtedly true. Secretary Long had only a brief talk with the President over the situation.

The safe arrival of the Oregon at Jupiter had been discounted to some extent by previous announcements of its safety.

Commodore Schley's catching up with the Cervera fleet was a source of much congratulation, for in the conferences that took place in the White House there was a feeling that it brought the end of the war much nearer.

Asked as to the possibility of a ruse of some sort arising from Admiral Cervera's deliberately entering the harbor under the circumstances, Secretary Long said the purposes of the Spanish could be only conjectured, but that it might be they went into Santiago for coaling.

While refraining from discussing specifically the matter of reinforcements and the dispatch of Admiral Sampson's fleet, now asserted to be in the neighborhood of Havana, to Santiago, Secretary Long has no hesitation in saying Commodore Schley could have whatever aid he wanted.

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 25.—(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press)—The report of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet at Santiago de Cuba is correct.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has been able to obtain definite confirmation of this news, but up to the present it has been impossible to obtain any details.

The dispatches sent from here to Santiago de Cuba, asking for information on the subject remain unanswered.

St. Johns, N. F., May 26.—An unknown steamer is ashore thirty miles south of this port and is likely to be a total wreck.

The British steamer Cobin, Captain Frazer, trading between St. Johns and Montreal, which arrived here this morning reported that the steamer ashore is painted lead color, has a yellow smokestack and looks like a warship. This theory however, is very doubtful.

Iron Mountain, Mich., May 26.—The residence of A. Richter on West B street was destroyed by fire last night. A boy aged 9 years and a girl aged 11 were burned to a crisp, and two other children aged 4 and 6, a girl and a boy, were so badly burned that they cannot live. It is not known how the fire originated, but the firemen suspect that it was caused by the explosion of a lamp in an incubator.

Richter and his wife and nine small children occupied sleeping apartments on the second floor. The children were seven managed to escape, five of first aroused before an alarm had been given.

them uninjured, but two were fatally burned. Richter and wife escaped by jumping through a window, the former having his arm so badly cut by glass that he came near bleeding to death.

Chicago, May 26.—A special to the News from Washington says:

"The German and French consuls at Honolulu have, according to information received at the state department, joined in a complaint to their governments against the alleged favoritism

shown by the Dole republican government of Hawaii to the United States. The protest has aroused the greatest interest in congressional and diplomatic circles.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 26.—Governor Stephens today sent the following telegram to Adjutant General Bell at St. Louis:

"If reports are reliable, I am not satisfied with the treatment our Missouri volunteers at Chickamauga are receiving. Delegate a reliable man in my name to visit the camp and wire the war department for an improvement of the present conditions."

Governor Stephens stated today that Missouri would furnish one colored and two white troops under the last call for volunteers.

Hazardville, Conn., May 27.—The Corning mill of the Hazardville Powder company, in which fuses are prepared, exploded today. Alfred D. Lundon was killed and Foreman James Colby was seriously injured. The mill was a small building, one of a hundred constituting the Hazardville Powder company's plant.

Pottsville, Pa., May 27.—While miners were working in the Red Ash vein of the Kaska William Colliery, about ten miles east of here yesterday, a large body of water was struck and six men are supposed to have been drowned. They are:

William Morgan, married, wife and two children.

William Derr, single, 17 years of age.

Martin Nalochis.

Peter Durkin, wife in Poland.

Paul Kosinski.

Wendele Krovishki.

It is possible that Derr and Morgan may be rescued, but there is no hope for the others.

Off the Northern Coast of Cuba, May 27, 2 a. m., via Key West.—At 10 o'clock last night the Dolphin ran alongside the flagship New York. Her light showed that she bore dispatches for Rear Admiral Sampson. The commander of the Dolphin shouted through the megaphone:

"I have dispatches from Commodore Schley to the commander-in-chief."

A cheer went up from the crowded decks.

Commodore Schley's dispatches were dated off Cienfuegos.

"Absolutely nothing definite can be said," was the reply which Captain Chadwick, of the New York, made to a question as to what had transpired.

Since he heard of Admiral Cervera's arrival at Curacao, Rear Admiral Sampson has repeatedly said he believed the Spaniards would go to Cienfuegos or Santiago. To prove the American admiral was almost sure the Spanish would be caught, the following can be divulged without a breach of confidence:

When the ships of Commodore Schley's division were sailing out of Key West under Rear Admiral Sampson's orders, the admiral set this signal to Captain Phillips, of the Texas: "You are going to nab the Spaniards, and good luck to you."

Since then Rear Admiral Sampson has been cruising around as a purely precautionary measure. He thoroughly believed Commodore Schley would bottle up the Spaniards either in Cienfuegos or at Santiago, but he took all measures to guard against a possible evasion of Commodore Schley by the enemy and any attempt to make Havana through the eastern or western passage; though there is little doubt that the commodore, had he met the Spanish ships, could have defeated them.

There is good reason to believe from a strategic point of view, that more can be gained by the Spaniards being bottled up in Santiago than in an em-