SCHLEY ON GUARD.

The Commodore Will Attend to Admiral Cervera's Case.

SAMPSON'S FLEET READY.

Can Respond Quickly Should Schley Need His Aid.

THE COMING INVASION OF CUBA.

It Is Delayed While Awaiting Definite Reports of the Spanish Fleet and by the Fact That Our Volunteers Are Not Properly Equipped—An Effort to Bring Up the Question of Privateering in the Spanish Senate Is Choked Off—The Defeat of Cervera's Fleet Will Cause an Uprisiug in Spain.

Key West, May 27.—Definite news from the American squadrons operating in Cuban waters has been received here fully confirming the general situation outlined in these dispatches yesterday. Commodore Schley is believed to be off Santiago de Cuba, and definite information as to the exact situation in so far as it affects Admiral Cervera's squadron may be expected at any hour. Rear Admiral Sampson is in a position to proceed quickly to the assistance of Commodore Schley, with any or all of his ships, on receipt of definite word from Schley, and at the same time he remains within striking distance of Havana.

If, however, Commodore Schley reports that Admiral Cervera is bottled up at Santiago de Cuba the naval view is that Schley will be permitted to finish the business at that point with the ships now under his direct commond.

After the sailing of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, Commodore Schley's squadron having gone to the south of Cuba a day or two before, there were left at Key West 17 vessels of war, these consisting entirely of converted tugs and auxiliary gunboats of small size, but considerable fighting power.

A few changes are expected to take place in the Key West complement in a day or so, and the battleship Oregon is confidently expected to arrive before the end of the week. She will prove a great addition to the vessels in the harbor, though she will probably be ordered to Havana very soon after her arrival.

Far back in the harbor are the captured Spanish vessels, swinging at their anchors and affording the sailor man happy prospects of a large prize fund. The prize vessels constitute a fleet almost as formidable as that now waiting at Port Tampa to carry the troops to Cuba, and in view of the fact that those 27 transports can only accommodate 15,000 to 20,000 troops army men are wondering if the Spanish steamers might not be made available for the purpose.

The great problem now both at Key West and Tampa is that relating to the movement of troops. At Tampa there are now about 15,000 regulars and many thousands of volunteers. There are daily arrivals of troops at Tampa, Port Tampa and Lakeland, but some of the volunteer regiments have not yet received their complete accoutrements, though the latter will soon be forthcoming.

The southern portion of Florida is beginning to realize how difficult a matter it is to supply this great army of new residents with necessaries and comforts. Here at Key West after a dry season of five months the rain has come at last and renewed the drinking water supply. This at least was an opportune visitation of Providence, and with it all the soldiers are making merry.

At Tampa they are tenting in the sand hills about the town, strictly disciplined, kept closely to regulation—not much amusement, anxiously waiting for the order to move on Cuba. This, it is generally believed by army men, will not be received at an early date, for there is, first of all, the "state of Florida expedition" to be heard from, an expedition to supply General Maximo Gomez with arms and ammunition.

REGARDING PRIVATEERS.

Discussion on the Subject Choked Off in the Spanish Senate—Spanish Uprising Imminent.

Madrid, May 27.—In the chamber of deputies Senor Casset, director of the Imparcial, denounced the alleged acts of some of the American warships as being contrary to international law. He also moved that a pension be granted to the family of the captain of the Reina Maria Cristina, who perished at Cavite. The minister of marine, Captain Aunon, accepted the proposition.

In the senate Count Almenas introduced the question of privateering, urging the government to adopt privateering "in view of the American proceedings." The minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almedovar de Rio, declared the matter was inopportune and could not be debated. Count Almenas, however, insisted, but the president of the senate refused to allow the discussion to continue.

There are renewed sinister predictions of an impending revolution in Spain. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is said to have strongly advised the queen regent to prepare to fly, and her mother, who is now in Madrid, is reported to have given her the same advice, but, it is added, the queen regent is determined to remain. The defeat of the Spanish fleet, which the best informed people regard as only a question of a few days, is bound to precipitate an outbreak.

Premier Sagasta has outlined Spain's policy in an interview, in which he says there will be no fight at Santiago unless Admiral Cervera desires it. The Americans will find the Santiago forts and the ships in the harbor very different from those destroyed by Dewey at Manila. If the Americans are waiting for a naval battle before they attempt to invade Cuba, they will need considerable patience.

According to El Epoca, the Conservative organ, the cabinet council yesterday, the queen presiding, discussed three points in the proposed note to the powers—the manner of the bombardments by the American squadron, the alleged use of the Spanish flag by the Americans at Guantanamo, and the cutting of international cables by the Americans.

Scouring the Pacific For Transports.

San Francisco, May 27.—The transporting of 50,000 troops to the Philippines has set the government agents to work scouring the Pacific ocean for transports. So far only 2,600 troops have been sent to Admiral Dewey's assistance. There are 7,000 more in camp here and 4,000 more to come. About 15 more transports are required, together with half a dozen colliers. The second expedition will not leave San Francisco for fully three weeks unless the transports are sent out by twos and threes. In the latter event the Zealandia and China (if the big liner is finally chartered) might be made ready to sail in about ten days' time.

Pennsylvania Volunteer in Disgrace.

San Francisco, May 27.—Private Campbell, a new recruit of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, was brought here in irons, accused of a gross breach of discipline while the regiment was at Mt. Gretna. It is charged that he cut up a uniform on a negro. The colonel sent a sergeant to summon him, but he turned upon the messenger, cursed him roundly, and refused to obey. He will be tried by court martial in this city, and may get two years on Dry Tortugas.

Predicts a Speedy Peace.

Paris, May 27.—Dr. Betances, representative of the Cuban republican government in Paris, expresses the firm conviction that the war will be over sooner than is thought in Europe. Spain and Germany, labeled "kitchen perience no difficulty in landing troops, who will at once be joined by insurgents, who are much stronger than is generally supposed. Nor is there any doubt that Rear Admiral Sampson will strike a heavy blow shortly."

The Blues and the Grays.

Washington, May 27.—Colonel J. E. Bloom, who organized the Blues and Grays First regiment, Lafayette Post brigade, of New York, was sworn in at the war department yesterday as captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers. He is a graduate of the Military academy, class of 1873. Colonel Bloom yesterday wired Governor Black, of New York, again tendering the regiment of Blues and Grays for service in the war.

Ohio Volunteers Complain.

Cleveland, May 27.—Private letters have been received here from two members of the First regiment of Ohio artillery, now stationed at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, in which serious complaint is made of the fare of the soldiers. Both men say they do not get enough to eat, and they complain especially of the lack of fresh meat. One of them says he has lost 20 pounds in weight since he arrived at Camp Thomas.

Guarding the Powder Works.

Pennsgrove, N. J., May 27.—The Second battalion, Second regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, which has been guarding the powder works at Pompton, N. J., and which has been transferred to this place, arrived yesterday afternoon. The battalion will guard Duponts' powder works here. The Third regiment New Jersey volunteers mounted guard at Pompton in the Second's stead.

Uncle Sam's Factory.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.—The United States arsenal in this city has become a manufacturing establishment, and a large force of men will be put to work immediately. The articles of war to be turned out will include equipment for infantry, cavalry and artillery. Major A. L. Varney has received orders to put in necessary machinery.

To Destroy the Terror.

Washington, May 27.—The navy department has taken measures to prevent the Spanish torpedo boat Terror from either reaching San Juan, Porto Rico, or joining Cervera. The Terror left St. Pierre, Martinique, on Wednesday, and if she comes this way she will doubtless be destroyed by some of our war vessels.

To Be Reviewed by the President.

Washington, May 27.—Preparations are making at Camp Alger for a review of the Second army corps by President McKinley, Secretary Alger and other officials tomorrow. There will be a general review this afternoon in preparation for this event.

An Alleged Spanish Victory.

City of Mexico, May 27.—Telegrams have been received here by Spaniards announcing a naval battle in which the Spanish fleet won and the Americans lost every ship and Admiral Sampson was killed.

WAR BREVITIES.

The cruiser San Francisco is bound from Provincetown for Boston, with 15 of her men ill.

Pennsylvania's 6,000 men on the second call will probably be mobilized at Mt Pretna.

Admiral Sampson is reported to have captured the Spanish coal deposits at Cayo France, Cuba.

A picked regiment of mounted riflemen, 500 strong, in Colorado, has tendered its services to the government.

A Gibraltar dispatch says that 40 Krupp guns have been smuggled into "The Americans" says, "will exfurniture."

A REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

Battleship Oregon's Trip From San Francisco to Key West.

HER MEN ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT.

Only Once on the Voyage Were the Men Called to Arms, and They Were Sorely Disappointed When Their Supposed Enemy Proved to Be a Bark.

Key West, May 27.—Captain Chase Clark and other officers of the Oregon came ashore yesterday and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition.

The Oregon left San Francisco on March 19, arrived at Callao on April 4, left there on April 7 and passed Sandy Point on April 30. The battleship reached Bahia on May 8 and touched at Barbadoes on May 18. The battleship arrived off Jupiter light on May 24 and then communicated with Washington.

The Oregon picked up the cruiser Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy (renamed the Buffalo) between Rio Janeiro and Bahia, but she parted company with them after a few hundred miles.

The Oregon coaled four times on her trip—at Callao, Sandy Point, Rio Janeiro and Barbadoes—and reached here with plenty of coal and water on board.

The first news the officers and crew of the Oregon had of the Manila victory was at Rio Janeiro, where Captain Clark received a telegram from Washington.

Alarming rumors met the Oregon at every port. At Rio Janeiro her crew heard a report that dynamite had been found in the coal, and at Callao the officers were informed that plans had been discovered to blow up the ship. All these startling reports proved to be groundless.

On leaving the Barbadoes the Oregon sailed almost directly north, going to the north of Porto Rico about 150 miles. The northerly course was continued until the Bermudas were sighted, when she sailed northwest for the east coast of Florida. Captain Clark explains that the reason for going to Jupiter inlet instead of putting in at Key West was to enable the Oregon to be ready to go either to Key West or Hampton Roads in short order after getting official information from Washington.

During the entire trip the crew expected momentarily to meet the Spanish. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight on leaving Rio Janeiro. A dark object was discovered ahead, apparently giving chase. The call to general quarters was sounded, the men rolled out of their berths with the enthusiasm of boys on a circus day, and almost instantly every gun was manned. The Oregon left her course, and circled around her black pursuer, only to find it a harmless bark instead of a Spanish warship. Back to their berths crept the men, with mutterings of disappointment and disgust.

At Rio Janeiro Captain Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was following him, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into drydock at Rio Janeiro just after the departure of the Oregon.

The cruise through the Straits of Magellan was most interesting. It was at this far southern point of the American hemisphere that the crew expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel was very narrow and crooked, with hidden bays and coves, and back of them mountains towering into the clouds on either side. Moreover they were in the land of icy winter. For more than a month they had been sailing under tropical skies, and now the blasts of December whistled among the crags above them and the ice at night lay on the decks.

But the Oregon did not lag. Captain Clark had no idea of giving the Spaniards, if there were any, a chance to catch him napping. Wherever it was safe and possible the Oregon bowled along at 15 knots an hour. The machinery worked well, and on occasions the speed was increased three knots in a few minutes.

The Oregon's 25 officers and her crew of 425 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off Sand Key lighthouse yesterday. The Oregon is in first class shape and ready for another cruise as long as the one just ended. The excellent condition of the men after their 66 days' voyage is perhaps even more remarkable. Throughout the entire trip there were no cases of serious illness on board, and the men are as eager for immediate activity as if they had just come from a vacation in the mountains.

A Pennsylvania Regiment Celebrates.

Washington, May 27.—Last night the quarters of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment at Camp Alger were decorated with flags and flowers, and officers and men were enthusiastically celebrating the 85th anniversary of the regiment's organization. Just 35 years ago last night the regiment celebrated its 50th anniversary on a southern battlefield during the awful fratricidal conflict. A camp banquet was served last night, and after it was discussed officers and men listened to inspiring and patriotic speeches. Major T. T. Brazer presided and made happy comments upon "the boys we left behind."

Spain Anxious For Peace.

London, May 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The dominant note of public opinion here is a desire to find some way to honorable peace, as Spain has nothing to gain by an indefinite prolongation of hostilities. All idea that France will intervene, however, is now abandoned, and hopes are fixed upon the possibility that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the new minister of foreign affairs, will find some fitting occasion on which to take the initiative.

Yesterday's Baseball Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
At Pittsburg—Washington, 11; Pittsburg, 7.
At Louisville—Boston, 11; Louisville, 3.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; New York, 5.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 4.
At St. Louis—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 2.
At Rochester—Buffalo, 11; Rochester, 1.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Toronto, 2.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 5; Paterson, 1.
At Reading (forfeited)—Reading, 9; Richmond, 0. (Richmond arrived four minutes late, owing to a delayed train, and will protest.)

THE WAR FLEETS PUZZLE

Washington Has No Information to Give Out.

MILITARY OPERATIONS DELAYED

By the Uncertainty Regarding Cervera's Fleet—A Movement of Troops May Be Looked For, However, Within a Few Days—No News From Dewey

Washington, May 27.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours yesterday that no word had come from any of the scouting vessels so numerous in West Indian waters concerning the Spanish flying squadron, wherefore he concluded that Cervera was still in Santiago harbor. Supposedly Schley is lying outside, watching the entrance to prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels, but, while there is evidence of a certain kind on that fact, there has been no official confirmation of it. This is a little remarkable, in view of the fact that it is only a day's run for one of Schley's swift torpedo boats from Santiago to a cable port in Hayti.

There is also a curious lack of information from the newspaper dispatch boats on this point. It was supposed that the censors might have excised from the dispatches of the newspaper men any reference to the fleets, but this would apply, according to the statement of the navy department officials here, only to that part of the dispatches that might relate to the movements and whereabouts of the United States forces, and the censors' rules would not exclude reference to the Spanish squadron.

Notwithstanding the officials profess unshaken confidence in their original belief that the Spanish squadron is securely bottled up in Santiago harbor, there is no concealment by them of an intense desire to secure some absolutely trustworthy information on that point. It is not to be doubted that, with the question still open, the beginning of the military operations is retarded, for as long as there exists a possibility of the Spanish naval force being at large there is an indisposition to start the troop transports for Cuba.

Probably it was this uncertain state of affairs that induced the president to call a consultation at the White House yesterday between Secretaries Alger and Long, General Miles and the members of the naval war board, Admiral Sicard, Captain Crowninshield and Captain Mahan. None of the members of the conference felt authorized to tell what had taken place, but there are thought to be patent indications of a decision to embark military expeditions, whether for Cuba or Porto Rico can only be conjectured in the course of the next few days.

There was a lack of news from Admiral Dewey, and this convinced the naval authorities that there could be little credence placed in the Madrid report of an accident to the Baltimore.

In the rush of military preparations the war department officials have not been able to give much attention to preparation of the regulations for the procurement of the 75,000 additional volunteers called for Wednesday by the president. It is still uncertain just how far the national authorities will go towards recruiting these forces themselves, nor is it positively known that independent organizations, companies, battalions and regiments raised by individuals will be accepted, if by so doing the department is required to accept the officers with the men. Indeed, it is now questioned whether under the law the department could, if it would, accept the services of officers under such conditions, as the governors of the states appear to be the only persons authorized to issue commissions below a regimental grade.

The Weather.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware: Cloudy weather and probably rain; northeasterly winds. For Maryland: Fair in western, cloudy in eastern, with rain near the coast.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, May 26.—Flour quiet; winter superfine, $4.50@4.75; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $5.85@6.10; city mills, extra, $4.75@5. Rye flour sold in a small way at $4 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat slow; No. 2 red, spot, $1.35. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, May, 38@38¼c.; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 35c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 35@35½c. Hay steady for the better grades; choice timothy, $12.50@13 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, $23.50@24. Pork quiet; mess, $11.75@12; short clear, $12.50@14; family, $13.50@14. Lard easy; western steamed, $6.45. Butter firm; western creamery, 12@16½c.; do. factory, 11@12½c.; Elgins, 12½c.; imitation creamery, 12@14c.; New York dairy, 12@15c.; do. creamery, 13@16½c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 17@20c.; do. wholesale, 16c. Cheese quiet; large, white, 6¾c.; small do., 7c.; large, colored, 7c.; small do., 7@7¼c.; light skims, 5½@6c.; part skims, 5@5½c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs firmer; New York and Pennsylvania, 12@12½c.; western, fresh, 12c.; southern, 11½c. Potatoes quiet; New York, $2.75@2.87; new, $3@4.50. Tallow steady; city, 4@4½c.; country, 3¾@4½c. Cottonseed oil quiet; prime crude, 21@22c.; do. yellow, 26c. Cabbage quiet; southern, 80@90c.

Baltimore, May 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; spot, $1.35½; month, $1.35½@1.36; June, $1.33; July, 1.14@1.14¼; August, $1.02; steamer No. 2 red, $1.29; southern, by sample, $1.30@1.36¾; do. on grade, $1.31¼@1.26¼. Corn firmer; spot, month and June, 38¼@38⅝c.; July, 38½@38⅝c.; August, 38½@38¾c.; steamer mixed, 37⅛@37⅜c.; southern, white and yellow, 39@40c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 37@37½c.; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye dull and easier; No. 2 nearby, 62½c.; No. 2 western, 64½c. Hay steady; choice timothy, $12.50@13. Lettuce, $1.25@1.50 per basket.

Live Stock Markets.

New York, May 26.—Beeves steady; cables slow and lower; live cattle, 9½@10½c., dressed weight; live sheep, 9½@10½c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c. per lb. Calves active and firm; veal calves, $5@6.75; all sold. Sheep and yearlings steady; lambs firm; three cars unsold; sheep, $3.75@4.50; bucks and culls, $3@3.50; yearlings, $4.75@5.40; lambs, $6@6.75. Hogs slow at $4.20@4.50.

East Liberty, Pa., May 26.—Cattle steady; extra, $5.10@5.15; prime, $5@5.10; common, $4@4.30. Hogs slow and lower; prime heavy, $4.30@4.40; prime mediums, $4.20@4.25; heavy Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; light Yorkers, $4@4.05; common to fair, $3.80@3.95; pigs, as to quality, $3.60@3.80; roughs, $2.50@3.50. Sheep firm; choice clipped, $4.10@4.20; common, $3.25@3.60; choice clipped lambs, $4.80@4.90; common to good, $4.25@4.75; spring lambs, $5.50@6.50. Veal calves, $5.50@6.

VOLUNTEERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The First Supplies of Fresh Meat Reach the Big Camp.

Chickamauga Park, May 27.—Including yesterday's arrivals there are now 42,000 men encamped at the park. The Ninth New York, Colonel G. James Greene commanding, arrived early yesterday morning. There are 1,010 men in the command. This regiment was organized in 1800, and has preserved its organization intact. The Second Kentucky regiment reached the park at 7:20. This command numbers 1,030 men, and is commanded by Colonel E. H. Gaither.

The various commands were served with supplies of fresh meat yesterday for the first time since the arrival of the volunteers at the park, and arrangements have been made by the commissary department to supply fresh meats regularly. Sixty carloads of rations arrived yesterday from Chicago and northern cities.

The reports of disaffection among the Missouri troops arises from dissatisfaction growing out of an inadequate water supply, but this will be remedied, as the completion of pipe lines will afford abundance of water to the commands. The troops also complain of insufficient equipment, having received no uniforms or arms from the government since being mustered into the federal service.

The Volunteer Army.

Washington, May 27.—The work of mustering the volunteers into the service of the United States under the president's first call for troops is practically completed. Adjutant General Corbin announced last night that the number of volunteers so far reported mustered was 118,000, and that enough were prepared for muster to swell the number to between 121,000 and 122,000. It is not expected by the war department officials that quite the full number called for will be mustered into the army, as nearly all of the states are short from 25 to 100 men of the number called for by their quota. Iowa is still short about a thousand men of its quota and two or three of the southern states have not completed their muster, but the small gap remaining will be filled in a day or two.

We Give Four Prisoners For Two.

Key West, May 27.—Colonel Vincente de Cortijo, former commander at Cabanas Fortress, and understood to be a brother-in-law of Lieutenant General Weyler, Surgeon Major Sincon Garcia Julian, and two private soldiers, who were captured on the Spanish steamer Argonauta, and who have been confined at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, arrived here yesterday on the steamer City of Key West and were taken to the revenue cutter Hamilton, where they will remain until exchanged for Hayden Jones and Charles Thrall, American newspaper correspondents. An American vessel will convey the Spaniards to Havana harbor, and the exchange will be effected by boats carrying flags of truce.

Astor's Battery Accepted.

New York, May 27.—The battery offered to the United States government by John Jacob Astor when hostilities first broke out was accepted yesterday in a telegram to H. B. Ely, Mr. Astor's representative in this city, from Lieutenant C. March, of the Fifth United States artillery. Lieutenant March has been detailed to command the battery, and he will personally superintend the enlistment of recruits. The new battery will be on the order of what is called in England a mountain battery, the distinction lying in that it can be used in mountainous regions or in jungles. The gun carriages and guns are detachable, and are packed on the backs of mules for transportation from place to place.

Chased by a Spanish Warship.

Portland, Me., May 27.—Captain Marty, of the British steamer Europa, who arrived here yesterday from Licata, Sicily, reported that as he was leaving the Mediterranean he was chased by a Spanish torpedo boat, but as there was a heavy sea on the Spaniard labored hard, and the Europa escaped. The Europa brought 2,500 tons of sulphur, which is contraband. On the day after she had eluded the first vessel she was chased again by another Spanish torpedo boat, with the same result.

Spain to Impress Steamers.

Madrid, May 27.—It is currently reported here that the Spanish government has ordered all the Spanish steamers from 1,000 tons up, capable of steaming a minimum of 12 knots, to be impressed as auxiliary cruisers. The Spanish commanders at the various ports, it is added, have been instructed to take charge of such steamers, whether mail boats or otherwise.

Spanish Minister For Peace.

London, May 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The political outlook is brighter, and the ministerialists believe that a cabinet crisis can be averted. Captain Aunon, minister of marine, declared in the cortes yesterday that when an opportunity presented itself the cabinet would not fail to do its best to bring about an honorable peace."

Yachts Recommended For Purchase.

New York, May 27.—The new naval auxiliary board, at the direction of Admiral Erben, president, has sent to Washington a list of 40 yachts inspected by the old board, which it recommends for purchase. Among the vessels named are George Gould's Atalanta and John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal. Each is recommended for purchase at $100,000.

A Convict's Suicide.

Salem, N. Y., May 27.—"Buck" David, the notorious criminal sentenced to Dannemora prison Wednesday for six years for jail breaking, and who is wanted at Sshenectady for the alleged murder of George R. Blodgett, the chief patent attorney of the General Electric company, committed suicide in the Salem jail yesterday by hanging. He made a rope out of his bedclothes.

Fourteen Years For a Bank Robber.

South Bend, Ind., May 27.—Yesterday afternoon the second trial of George West, alias Rivers, a convict of the Northern prison, charged with robbing the South Bend National bank of $15,600 during the noon hour on Dec. 8, 1893, came to an end, West being sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

Oehm's Acme Hall.

Whenever you come to Baltimore on an Excursion

CUT THIS OUT.

Any Excursionist buying goods at this store to the amount of $10 or over will have their fare for 75 miles round trip, or less, returned them in cash, on presentation of their ticket and this coupon at the Cashier's Office.
OEHM'S ACME HALL.

Men's Sample Hats $2.

We secured a lot of Sample Hats—$3 and $4 Derbys—latest shapes, all the new colors and Black—naturally the pick, being samples—very great bargains at $2.

Our Best Derbys, $3.
Alpines, newest styles, $1 to $2.

Men's Spring Shoes $1.95

Fine Calfs, Blacks and New Tans are here in the new lasts and toes. Usually more than $1.95, but that's our price.

Boys' sizes, manish styles, $1.35 and $1.75.

Men's Madras Shirts. Soft-bosom Negligee Shirts of very fine Madras, white necks and wristbands, 4-ply pair of Link Cuffs, all new patterns—$3.85 the half dozen; 69c each.

Of Imported Madras, in sixty patterns, Choice at $1.00.

Men's Spring Underwear.

Bon Bon's Extra Quality French Balbriggan, usually a dollar. Special here for 59c.

Derby Ribbed Underwear, fine quality, two grades, 29c and 50c.

Pepperal Jean Drawers, 25c and 50c.

Boys' Madras Waists.

Very Fine Quality Madras, in laundered and unlaundered, latest colors and patterns, 50c and 75c.

Negligee Shirts for Boys, 50c

Boys' Straw Hats. We have a very large line of Boys' and Children's genuine French Milan Sailors in plain, White and colors, usually $1.75. Our price is $1.25.

Plain and fancy Combination Broad-brim Sailors 25c.

Regulation styles Soldier Caps, 25c

Golf Caps for 14c.

When you're in Baltimore, make Oehm's Acme Hall your headquarters. Ladies' Waiting, Retiring and Writing Rooms; Men's Smoking and Waiting Rooms Free, no matter whether you're a customer or not; meet your friends at Oehm's. Parcels checked free, and every accommodation and comfort is cordially extended to you.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

Baltimore & Charles Sts.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

All Car Lines Pass Our Door.

Easton National Bank of Maryland.

EASTON, MD., May 27th, 1898.

This bank will be closed on Monday next, May 30th, Decoration Day being a legal holiday. Bills maturing on that day must be paid on Saturday, 28th inst.

R. THOMAS, Cashier.

Farmers & Merchants National Bank.

EASTON, MD., May 27th, 1898.

This bank will be closed on Monday next, May 30th, Decoration Day being a legal holiday. Bills maturing on that day must be paid on Saturday, 28th inst.

F. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Col. Mullikin Appointed.

Col. James C. Mullikin, of Easton, has been appointed by the President Commissary of Subistence, with the rank of Major. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate, came unexpected to the Col. It is considered to be one of the best and usually sought after, but the Colonel is holding it under advisement before he accepts. It is not necessary in this connection to review his fitness for the position, as his life work and ability have been published scores of time in these columns.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. Harry Roberts.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha will be opened Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m.

Two children were burned to death in the residence of A. Richter at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Present indications are that June 23 will be the final choice for the triangular college boat race at New London, Conn.

It is reported in Berlin that the United States government is still trying to get possession of the Island of St. Thomas.

Harry Ray, 27 years old, was killed on the third rail track near his home in Parkville, Conn. His death was caused by electricity.

Garfield King, a negro, was lynched and his body riddled with bullets at Salisbury, Md., where he was awaiting trial for shooting a white boy.

Ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, fainted while delivering a patriotic speech before the Presbyterian assembly at Winona Lake, Minn.

According to the report of Mr. Hugh O'Beirne, of the British embassy, the United States enjoys more than one-seventh of the trade of the Chinese empire.

The W. S. & D. factory, at Rochester, N. Y., owned by Crolly & Mitchell and valued at $30,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Over 300 persons are thrown out of work.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles. Harry Roberts.