

THE ABOVE MAP OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION, SHOWS AT A GLANCE THE COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF SPAIN; THE CAPE VERD ISLANDS, THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE SPANISH FLEET; AND NORFOLK AND KEY WEST, THE BASES OF OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN FLEETS; THE ISLAND OF CUBA, OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS ABOUT TO TAKE POSSESSION FOR A TIME; AND PORTO RICO, NEAR WHICH IT IS EXPECTED THE FIRST ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH FLEETS MAY TAKE PLACE. INDEED THE WHOLE THEATRE OF WAR IN THIS HEMISPHERE IS PORTRAYED, ILLUSTRATING AND EXPLAINING THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

START FOR CUBA TO-DAY.

EXPECTATIONS OF THE SQUADRON AT KEY WEST.

ORDERS RECEIVED LATE YESTERDAY AFTER-NOON BUT NOT MADE PUBLIC—OFFICERS PLEASED AT THE PROSPECT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Key West, Fla., April 21.—At midnight the fleet is not under way. Orders which came late in the afternoon caused a flurry. Sailing permits were said to be up on some of the ships, and officers on shore departed hurriedly. Some of them returned during the evening with the announcement that no emergency orders had been given.

Commander Forsyth, at the Navy Yard, was surrounded by captains, who wanted their final supplies of coal made special. The flagship New-York sailed during the day. The Indiana, which went to Dry Tortugas in the morning, left there in the afternoon. She is expected at her station outside the reef before daybreak. The monitors at this writing have not been moved outside of the reefs. The gunboats, however, have been shifted, and some of the torpedo-boats have also left their docks.

The expectation is that the fleet will sail early to-morrow, though no positive announcement can be made. The gratification of both officers and men that they will soon be off Havana was shown this afternoon in many ways.

Officers do not expect they will encounter any Spanish ships when they reach Cuban waters. Their understanding is that the crippled Alfonso XII has been got into shape and that she has probably gone out to sea with the gunboats that were in the Havana Navy Yard.

Warlike bulletins followed fast upon each other to-day, and intense excitement has prevailed since early morning. The most sceptical now agree that the next communication between Spain and the United States will issue from their guns.

This morning the first organization of the various battalions of marines on the North Atlantic Squadron was formed, and war manoeuvres were executed, chiefly that of landing parties in naval engagements. Three hundred and ninety-five men were in line under command of Captain Manell C. Goodell. The ships represented in the order of the companies were: The Cincinnati, 70; the Helena, 29; the Newport, 12; the Albatross, 22; the Marblehead, 31; the Detroit, 19; the Nashville, 16; the Dolphin, 5; the New-York, 62; the Mayflower, 16; the Wilmington, 15; the Iowa, 83; the Machias, 12; and the Castine, 12. The full strength of the organization is 3,000 men, including 1,000 marines, 3,000 sailors, 1,000 first sergeants, 11 sergeants, 11 corporals, 31 musicians, 8 and privates, 334.

Brigadier-General Graham, commander of the Department of the Gulf, arrived on the steamer City of Key West this afternoon. He was met at the dock by Lieutenant-Colonel Daggert and two batteries of artillery stationed here, and escorted to the barracks.

The Malboro Line steamer Nueces arrived here this morning from New-York with a large cargo of ammunition and stores.

The Mangrove Is. made a cable-repair boat, and is now being equipped for that purpose.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ACTIVE.

MORE SHIPS GO AHEAD—THE OREGON ORDERED TO GO AROUND CAPE HORN.

Washington, April 21.—The Navy Department to-day, aside from giving the orders to the squadron at Key West, continued the work of adding to the Navy, and purchased another ship at Norfolk as an auxiliary craft, and some small yachts. There were many speculations at the Department as to the destination of the Spanish Squadron. One suggestion was that it is heading to cut off the line battle-ship Oregon now on her way from the Pacific Coast around to join the fleet at Key West. There is also some fear that the Oregon may be taken at an unfair advantage without knowledge of the existence of war by the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Tanager, which is now lying at San Francisco. Possibly, with a view to avoiding a conflict in the Straits of Magellan, where she would be at a disadvantage, the Oregon has been ordered to go around Cape Horn.

The Department to-day purchased the Menasha, now at Norfolk, for the use of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Repairs to the vessel will be made immediately at Norfolk. She is to be used as a distilling ship, and will accompany one of the fleets for reducing salt water to fresh.

The yacht Corsair, bought to-day, will be sent to the Quindary works for such changes as may be necessary, and the yacht Penelope to Norfolk for a similar purpose.

Commodore Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has submitted estimates to Secretary Long for providing additional facilities for handling large amounts of coal at Port Royal, S. C., and for supply stations at New-London and Newport.

Passed Assistant Surgeons C. F. Stokes, George Tucker Smith and Edward S. Bortz, Jr., have been detached from their present duty and ordered to report for duty on the ambulance ship Solace. They will be under charge of Surgeon Thomas Streets. The vessel will be ready to leave Norfolk to join Captain Sampson's fleet by next Wednesday, before which time Surgeon-General Van Rypen will make a trip of inspection on board her.

THE FLEET'S TASK AT HAVANA.

TWO GREAT SHORE BATTERIES TO BE SILENCED FIRST.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CITY AND THEIR POOR GUNNERS—PROSPECTS FOR A PEACEFUL BLOCKADE SLIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Key West, Fla., April 21.—Paper plans for investigating Havana did not receive much attention here from naval officers this afternoon. In the activity which preceded preparations for departure some of them paused long enough to doubt whether a peaceful blockade was practicable for any length of time. Plans in detail are known only to the Commander-in-Chief, Captain Sampson, Captain Evans, in command of the Iowa, and Captain Taylor of the Indiana. This council represents the thought, the energy and the philosophy of naval warfare.

In a general way it may be known that when firing is once opened the first work will be to silence the two great shore batteries, commonly called the Colimar and the Santa Clara. The Colimar protects Havana along the east. It is not close to any large suburban population, and might be reduced without loss of life, except to the men manning the battery. Santa Clara, which lies to the west, is almost on the edge of the city. Its reduction could hardly be accomplished without destroying many buildings, and possibly causing loss of life. When these two great batteries are silenced the labor of reducing the smaller ones will not be so difficult. Some of them are not formidable, others are dangerous.

It is probable that Morro Castle and Cabana Fortress would be the next places shelled, because of the prisoners in them. Their guns are not formidable, but they command the harbor and would have to be reduced before it could be countermined. It is generally understood that the defenses of Havana mount between sixty and seventy guns. Some of them are modern. Plenty of ammunition has been stored during the last two months. Spaniards are notoriously poor gunners. They practice their aim at an enemy, but it has probably injured them against injury to themselves. Officers commanding vessels of the squadron are not counting on the poor aim of the Spaniards, and they expect that the batteries of the Iowa and the auxiliary ships will be operated rapidly enough to render shells from the shore futile.

It is still a question how much of a peaceful blockade can be maintained. Officers for the most part look for fire to be opened from Havana. The exact range of the batteries on shore is not known, but they can hardly exceed the range of the big guns on the Iowa and the Indiana. If fire is not opened from shore, keeping out of range and possibly engaging in target practice. But the common opinion is that it cannot be many days before firing is opened and the North Atlantic Squadron has an opportunity to prepare the way for the entrance of troops into Havana.

In the mean time torpedo-boats may do some scouting along the coast to the west of Havana toward Mariel, which is the best landing place for soldiers. It is presumed that Matanzas, on the coast east of Havana, will be blockaded, the same as the latter city. General Graham, who arrived this afternoon, said he had come on his tour of inspection, but it is probable that he will remain in Key West while the Army is being mobilized at the Gulf ports.

A SHIPMENT OF MULES STOPPED.

THEY ARE DECLARED CONTRABAND OF WAR IN NEW-ORLEANS—TOO MUCH COAL ON THE CATALINA.

New-Orleans, April 21 (Special).—The Collector of this port, Theodore Wilkins, has issued orders declaring mules to be contraband of war and no further shipments of live stock will be made from further shipments of live stock will be made from this port in Spanish vessels. The Catalina, which had already taken on board a large portion of her live freight and was rushing her loading with the utmost rapidity, was ordered to destit to-day and the mules, six hundred in all, were returned to the railroad car shed. All day long the ship had full steam up and was ready to start, but after some delay the prohibitory order was issued which affected not only the Catalina, but also the "Higed" Jover, which was only waiting for the Catalina to sail in order to take her place and load another consignment of mules for the Spanish Government. The wharf at which the Spanish ship was lying was thronged all day with the curious, among whom were a number of United States regulars, and the moment it was learned that the mules would not be sent to help out the Nation's enemy, the spectators burst out into cheers for the United States.

It is also said that the Catalina has more than her needed supply of coal to the extent of eight hundred tons, and it is declared positively that she will not be permitted to sail until her coal bunkers have been inspected. The Spanish Consul, Señor Peninto, was in consultation with Captain Fano, of the Catalina, several times during the day. The Consul says he will leave New-Orleans in two days, or at most three.

DISORDER IN MADRID.

AN AMERICAN ESCUTCHEON TORN DOWN AND TRAMPLED ON.

THE POLICE MAKE NO EFFORT TO DISPERSE THE MOB—GOVERNOR AGUILERA'S BOASTFUL SPEECH—MOVES TO EXPEL AMERICAN CONSULS—MAYN ENTHUSIASM.

Madrid, April 21, 9:30 p. m.—Enthusiastic processions are now moving through the principal streets. The mob gathered in front of the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and insisted upon the removal of the American eagle, which was thrown down and smashed to bits. The fragments were then carried through the streets by a cheering, yelling mob to the Military Club, where the members appeared upon the balcony and enthusiastically cheered the demonstrators, shouting "Viva España!" and "Down with the Yankos!" The police mixed with the crowd and allowed the demonstrators to go on without restraint.

The Chief Governor of Madrid, Señor Aguilera, instead of prohibiting, allowed complete liberty of action, mingling among the demonstrators. He was loudly cheered, especially when the American escutcheon was thrown from the balcony of the Equitable Building and fell at his very feet. Aguilera, as if trampling upon the escutcheon, addressed the populace amid enthusiastic applause. He said:

"The Spanish lion is aroused from his slumber. He will shake his mane and disperse the rest of the brute creation."

The demonstration then continued, a part of the mob proposing to demonstrate in front of the American Legation, which is now under the British flag. It is hoped, at the time this dispatch is sent, that the crowd will disperse exhausted, having nothing upon which to wreak its vengeance.

"La Correspondencia Española" suggests the expulsion of all foreigners, especially the newspaper correspondents, whose presence is dangerous." It says the censorship is inadequate, as the correspondents have "other means of keeping up their calumnies against Spain, especially the American correspondents." The paper demands that a date should be fixed for their expulsion, giving them time only to reach the frontier. "Let them follow their profession elsewhere," it says, "and we are confident that no Spaniard worthy the name will act as a substitute for Yankee press correspondents."

"A SHAMEFUL PROCEEDING," SAYS POLO.

NO JUSTIFICATION IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 21.—Señor Polo made his first and only exception to his policy of silence late this afternoon, when a reporter showed to him a dispatch asking him to affirm or deny the report that, just before leaving Washington, he made the statement: "If General Grant had been President this war would have been impossible."

"No, sir," said Señor Polo, "I did not make the statement, but those are my sentiments nevertheless. The United States has no justification for forcing a war upon Spain. It is a shameful proceeding." Further than this Minister Polo refused to discuss the situation.

COAL FOR USE AT SOUTHERN PORTS.

Birmingham, Ala., April 21 (Special).—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has received a contract to supply the Government with a large amount of coal for use at Southern ports, and delivery has already commenced at Mobile, Pensacola and Key West. The company has also secured a large contract for coal to be delivered at the same ports in case of war with Spain. Other operations are said to have secured contracts also. These contracts have more than made up for the embargo on export of coal, which threatened to reduce working time at the mines. There is now prospect of activity for some time to come.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES ACTIVE.

The Executive Committee of the National Volunteer Reserves held a meeting yesterday, and discussed the future action of the organization. As a result of the deliberations, three members of the committee will go to Washington to consult with the officials of the Government. There were 850 enlistments recorded yesterday. The names of all men enlisted have been placed in the hands of the Governors of the different States, and they can call on the men for service at any time.

ACTIVITY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY REACH THE CAMP.

THEY SETTLE DOWN AMID SCENES MADE MEMORABLE IN THE DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR—MANY MEMORIES EVOKED BY THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chickamauga, Ga., April 21.—This has been a busy day at Chickamauga Park, and parts of the picturesque reservation have been transformed since morning into camps resembling those which occupied the grounds thirty-five years ago. The 25th Infantry held undisturbed sway over the grounds until this morning, when other troops marched and came by rail from Chattanooga, and to-night every arm of United States service is represented by the men who are tenting on the old camp ground.

General Brooke, accompanied by General Boynton and several members of General Brooke's staff, came to the park early in the day to select camping places for the troops which arrived yesterday. Some of these were still in the railroad yards, and some were on their way to Chickamauga by rail when the commanding general arrived. With a view to good water, proper drainage facilities and conveniences for man and beast, the sites were quickly selected.

When the artillery arrived the men found the camp spot selected for them, and they converted it into a veritable camp in short order. The place selected for the artillerymen of the 1st and 4th batteries, which came by rail from Chattanooga, is near the north end of the park, just north of McFadden's Gap Road. On September 20, 1863, Slocum's Louisiana Battery, a crack Confederate organization, was stationed there. They were a part of Adams' Brigade and of John C. Breckinridge's division, and within a few feet of the spot where the light battery are stationed to-night there are tablets recording the deeds of those who stood at Slocum's guns, while close to the road are exact reproductions in metal of six of the Confederate guns.

On the other side of the field stand tablets and guns to commemorate the Union batteries under Fowler. Between the two, on ground made sacred to both sides by the blood which was spilled there, are the guns of a younger army recruited in all parts of the land, who are not watching as their former army did for an opportunity to attack their countrymen, but waiting for orders to attack their common enemy. It took the men only a short time to establish camp, erect tents and arrange for the accommodation of their horses, and then they settled down to camp life as though it were their natural condition, and as though they could do so wandered away to examine the tablets, markers and monuments that tell the story of the region.

CAVALRY COME TO CAMP.

Close upon the heels of the artillery, appeared four troops of the 6th Cavalry, from Washington Barracks. They came by rail to the park and rested at the station, while the camp ground was being selected for them. In the mean time the 3d Cavalry, from Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, had begun its march from Chattanooga. With the troops was a large wagon-train, with camp equipments and ammunition, all of which formed an imposing procession. There was no music except the bugle, which was used to give the commands, but still no one on the line of march remained indoors while the column passed.

No house on the route was so poor that it had no flag to wave or show while the men rode by, and although there was no cheering and no demonstration, there was intense interest on the part of thousands, inspired by the magnificent bearing of the cavalymen. Steadily, with perfect alignment and exact distances, they moved through the streets and into the road which leads to the park. Great clouds of dust rose in the air, and hundreds of hoofs clattered on the hard road as the column pressed on. The sun shone forth in true Southern style, but the mountain breezes tempered the air. Beyond the city limits there were few to watch the moving column.

Groups of black women and children, many of them only half-clad, could be seen along the edges of the road, and at long intervals there were interested spectators in the front yards. The bugle calls woke the echoes of Lookout Mountain and of Missionary Ridge, and from their places in the saddle, through the dust which enveloped them like a cloud, the men could see the tablets on which were recorded the deeds of those who rode over the same path thirty-five years ago.

They saw the names of Rosecrans, Thomas, Reynolds, Sheridan, Crittenden, Gordon, Granger, Mitchell and McCook, and of the Confederates Bragg, Longstreet, Hill, Buckner and Forrest, on monuments and markers. Near the road, on monuments and markers, near the north end of the park the column halted in front

ARTILLERY FROM THIS CITY ARRIVE TROOPS.

STILL PREPARED AGAINST THE NEGRO—SOLDIERS TO STOP AT CHICKAMAUGA INSTEAD OF GOING TO MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS AND TAMPA.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 21 (Special).—The people of this place were astir early to-day to see the troops which arrived yesterday march away to camp in Chickamauga Park. The excitement which seemed high yesterday was more intense to-day, and the appeal of a morning newspaper to display flags on private and public buildings was generally heeded. In the course of the day it became known that there were thirty-six trains of cavalry, light artillery and infantry on the way to Chattanooga, and people made anxious inquiry of everybody who might by any means possess any information as to when they would come, where they were coming from and how long they would stay.

The first installment, an artillery battery from Fort Hamilton, under command of Captain Frank Thorp, created much comment, because the men came all the way from New-York. The officers, who came yesterday to meet their superiors, are in uniform to-day, and the hotel halls and dining-rooms have taken on the same military air that has pervaded the streets all week. Every man who wears a uniform, private or officer, is looked upon with favor, and even the people with whom the war is not yet over applaud and welcome the soldier who comes to Chattanooga on his way to Cuba. All except the black soldiers. Southern patriotism will not go so far as to obliterate the lines which divide the whites from the blacks, and, although they go to Camp Boynton and see the 25th Regiment drill, and tell the commanding officer what a fine body of men he has, although they call the men brave and model soldiers, they justify the barkeeper who ejected one of the command from a drinking place because he had the temerity to call for a glass of beer in a white man's liquor shop. There was consternation in the city this after-

noon because of a report published in an extra edition of the morning newspaper. It contained the following item in the most conspicuous part of the paper:

"The thirty-six trains of cavalry, light artillery and infantry due in Chattanooga to-day and to-night have orders to go through to New-Orleans from Nashville, and are now enroute." This meant practical abandonment of Chickamauga, and the news was accepted as true when the same paper said that the railroads at Chattanooga had been directed to prepare to move all the troops now at Chattanooga, and Chickamauga Park to Key West and New-Orleans.

General Brooke had not returned from Chickamauga, when the report became current, but immediately on his return he denied it, and said that no such orders had been received. Shortly after the denial was made public, the hearts of the people were made glad by a telegram received from Washington by General Boynton, informing him that not only would the troops now at Chickamauga remain there, but that on account of the crowded condition and poor accommodations at Mobile, New-Orleans and Tampa, troops ordered to those points and now in transit north of Chattanooga, would be sent to Chickamauga.

General Brooke's military family was enlarged to-day by the arrival of Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, his chief of staff, who had not been in Chattanooga since he came here thirty-five years ago, under the command of his brother, "Phil" Sheridan.

WORK AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ANOTHER ALLOTMENT FROM THE DEFENSE FUND—COLONEL COOK RETIRES.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Alger to-day authorized an allotment of \$200,000 from the emergency defense fund, to be used in erecting armaments for a number of cavalry regiments, and in continuation of torpedo defensive operations.

To add to their effectiveness, the Department has decided to increase the number of guns in the light batteries of artillery from four to six. Orders were issued to-day for a large number of carriages for the 30-inch and other guns used in seacoast fortifications.

In accordance with the wishes of General Miles, the 16th Infantry, from Fort Sherman, Idaho, under command of Colonel H. A. Theaker, has been temporarily halted at Chattanooga. It was also intended that some of the cavalry regiments should be stopped at Chattanooga for a short time, but they had proceeded beyond that point before officers holding their commissions could be issued.

Colonel Henry C. Cook, who commanded the 8th Cavalry, at Fort McPherson, has been placed on the retired list on account of disabilities incident to the service. He has been succeeded in command of the 5th Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Freeman, of that regiment, who has been stationed in Oklahoma.

GOODS SHIPPED FOR CUBA.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DECIDES THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE STOPPED TILL A LAW IS PASSED.

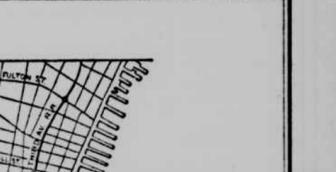
Washington, April 21.—For several days, and especially to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury has received a large number of telegrams from Collectors of Customs at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stating that ships were being laden for Cuban ports. Large shipments of mules were being made from Southern ports, and beef and coal being made from further North. The question as to whether these vessels should be permitted to sail was referred to the Attorney-General, and his opinion was that, pending the passage of a bill prohibiting all exportations of articles of this character, this Government should not interfere.

VETERANS TO OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

At a regular encampment of Dahlgren Post, No. 113, G. A. R., held on Tuesday night at No. 164 Third-ave, it was unanimously resolved to offer the services of the entire membership of the post to the President in case of war. Philip Stark is commander of the post.

FOR EQUIPMENT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, April 21.—The General Assembly to-day adopted a resolution appropriating \$150,000 for militia equipment. The resolution was prepared by Governor Dyer, and was passed without a dissenting voice amid intense enthusiasm.



Hale Co. 15 Stone Street, Next Produce Exchange. "Decks at Export Prices."

"Lesser New York"

It is estimated that half the business of the city, in amount, is transacted in "Lesser New York," or New York below Fulton Street. This section includes the banking, insurance, stock exchange, export, cotton, grain, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, drug, chemical, metal, machinery and jewelry districts. It is the home of the lawyers. It contains most of the office buildings, and the Sub-Treasury and Custom House. Convenient to all is the Hale Company, 15 Stone Street, where they sell desks at export prices.

of a monument erected by the State of Tennessee to the memory of that State, which took part in the battles of Chickamauga under Forrest. The bronze figure on the top of the monument shows a trooper at bay, and it seemed appropriate that it should be the first of the memorials to be seen by the present day troopers.

At the place selected by General Brooke for the cavalry camp, south of McFadden's Gap Road, many people were gathered when the column marched in under the command of Major Wessels and Major Lord. Each troop was warned at once against drinking water from any place except the artesian well, near the camp, and then without loss of time, and so rapidly that it confused the lay observer, the six troops formed, dismounted, unsaddled, formed their accoutrements into six great windrows of army blue and steel, drove stakes to which they hitched their horses, stretched lines to indicate certain boundaries, unloosed the wagon train and erected their tents. Three more, after years of peace and quietude, McDonald's field was converted into a martial camp.

The 6th Cavalry had also formed camp near the railroad station, and in order that the two commands might be close to water and forage, the camp of the 3d was moved to that vicinity later in the day.

Colonel Burt, of the 25th Infantry, who received orders yesterday to proceed at once to Mobile with his command, is still inauspicious because the order was revoked. Inasmuch as many troops will arrive at this point within a few days, and as overcrowding must be avoided, the commander of the negro regiment still hopes that he will be ordered to the immediate front. General Brooke has decided to establish his headquarters in the park near Battlefield Station, and will take possession of quarters there to-morrow.

CHATTANOOGA'S INTEREST IN TROOPS. ARTILLERY FROM THIS CITY ARRIVE TROOPS—STILL PREPARED AGAINST THE NEGRO—SOLDIERS TO STOP AT CHICKAMAUGA INSTEAD OF GOING TO MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS AND TAMPA.

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