NO ORDERS TO MOBILIZE.

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTS IN THIS CITY AWAITING THE CALL.

GENERAL ROE SAYS THEY ARE READY TO MOVE AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE—GOVERNOR BLACK MAY ACT TO-DAY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

No order to mobilize regiments of the National Guard of the State of New-York for the war came yesterday to Major-General Roe, the division commander, although he waited until an unusually late hour in the headquarters in the Stewart Building. Before he left his office he said that he expected to receive some order from Governor Black to-day, as it is expected that as soon as the President signs the Volunteer Army bill he will issue a call for the militia regiments that are willing to volunteer for the war. General Roe said the National Guard regiments in this city could be on the move at half a day's notice, if there was a hurry call, but it is expected that the movement of the troops will extend over a week. He expects that Governor Black will send an order to-day to call out some of the regiments for service under the United States Government.

General Roe said he did not know what arrangements would be made for mobilizing the troops. He said he thought the State camp at Peekskill was too small for a mobilizing ground, and he spoke favorably of Van Cortlandt Park, near Kingsbridge. He thought, however, that there would be no need of mobilizing the men in this State at all. If the troops were to be ordered to Florida he thought they might be sent directly to some place there and mobilize on the ground. A large part of the troops would pass through New-York City, or at least through the West Shore Railroad yards, in Weehawken. Some of them would take lines directly south through the western part of the State.

NEW COLORS FOR THE 8TH REGIMENT.

PRESENTED BY GENERAL SMITH ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF ITS DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT IN '61.

The 8th Regiment left this city for the front in the War of the Rebellion on April 22, 1861. The anniversary of its departure was celebrated at the armory, Park-ave. and Ninety-fourth-st., last night with a regimental inspection, and the presentation of the National and State colors to the troops. The impressive ceremonies attending the presentation of the colors brought a great crowd of people, who witnessed them to a keen sense of realization of the serious work in hand, and their patriotism was plainly manifested.

General George Moore Smith, assisted by Major David P. Arnold and Major McClintock, conducted the inspection. Colonel Henry Chauncey was in command of the regiment. The regiment made a magnificent appearance as it went through the various manœuvres in heavy marching order, and every movement was enthusiastically applauded by the spectators, who thronged the building and overflowed into the street.

When th einspection was over the men were drawn up in line, and the officers gathered in a group in the centre of the floor. The colors, handsome silk flags, were then handed to General Smith by an orderly, and with uncovered head he stepped forward and gave them to Colonel Chauncey. The General made a brief speech, his voice betraying his emotion. He spoke of the flag and what it represents and asked the men to whom it was given to remain ever faithful to it and the institutions it stands for.

Colonel Chauncey uncovered as he took the colors, and in his brief reply pledged the honor of his command to their sacred preservation. Then, at the word of command, every man in the regiment raised his right hand and solemnly vowed that he would give his life if necessary for the colors then given into his charge. As this ceremony ended the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and a mighty cheer arose from soldiers and civilians. The closing ceremony was the lowering of the flag with the ceremonies observed in camps at sundown.

When the command was given to break ranks the rank and file of the soldiers secured partners from the army of their fair friends, and the balance of the night was spent in dancing. The officers had more serious work. Regimental Surgeon Major L. Knode Neff, assisted by Captain Haubold and Captain Steele repaired to their headquarters and resumed the work of examining recruits. Major Neff said the Board was proceeding at the rate of five recruits a day. One hundred and fifty men had been accepted and were ready for the Government, and one thousand more were within arm's reach.

CUBANS HERE WILL GO TO FIGHT SPAIN.

THEY WILL CO-OPERATE WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES, BUT WILL HAVE THEIR OWN ORGANIZATIONS.

The Cubans who are in this city are actively making preparations to join forces with those who have been fighting on the island, and will all start for Cuba as soon as the necessity demands. That T. Estrada Palma and Dr. Castillio, representing the Cuban Government here, have offered the services of Cubans to the United States is freely admitted, but whether or not the Cubans would demand that they have their own distinctive organizations was not made public until yesterday, when Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban delegation, said that the Cuban forces would not be placed under the command of American leaders, but would maintain their own independent organization and existence.

"They will be allied armies," he said. "In a particular engagement or series of engagements there would, of course, be only one directing head, which would naturally be the American general in command. There are many ways in which the Cubans can render invaluable assistance, in addition to fighting. In every form of service which requires a knowledge of locality and topography their aid will be essential, as well as in all duties which men who are not acclimated cannot perform. Skilled pilots will be placed at the disposal of the American Navy, men familiar with every harbor and the entire coast of the island. Land guides will also be furnished in abundance. The Cubans will be found invaluable, too, as scouts. They will be the best for picket duty, a very risky undertaking for men who are not used to the Cuban climate."

MAJOR-GENERAL OF MARYLAND MILITIA

L. ALLISON WILMER PROMOTED TO COMMAND THE STATE TROOPS.

Baltimore, April 22.—The first step toward putting the militia of Maryland upon a war footing was taken this morning, when Governor Lowndes issued an order promoting Adjutant-General L. Allison Wilmer to be major-general, and placed him in command of both the land forces and Naval Reserves of the State. General Wilmer's headquarters will be in Annapolis for the present. Orders calling out the entire military forces of the State are momentarily expected, in which event they will probably assemble at the Pimlico racetrack grounds.

TWO JERSEY REGIMENTS TO BE CHOSEN.

THE COMMANDS TO BE KEPT INTACT AND THE RANKS FILLED WITH RECRUITS.

Trenton, N. J., April 22.—The State military officers, including the colonels of the various regiments, were in conference to-day with Governor Voorhees, and considered the question of what plan to follow in furnishing troops from New-Jersey under the call for volunteers that is expected from President McKinley. It was decided at the conference, under the assumption that two regiments will be called for, that the Governor shall designate two regiments of the National Guard, and any depletion which may be made in their ranks by reason of disability will be provided for by the enlistment of raw recruits. The object of taking recruits is to preserve the other organized commands intact.

It is thought that the regiments chosen will be the 1st, of Newark, and either the 6th, of Camden, or the 8d, of Elizabeth. Those not chosen at the first call will be detailed to guard the coast, and a recruiting post will be established at Sea Girt.

THE GRAND JURY FREES A GUARDSMAN.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed a charge of grand larceny preferred against Dr. Frank E. Davis by Mrs. Mary Taylor, a boarding-house keeper, who accused him of having stolen his own diploma, deposited with her as security for a bill. Dr. Davis is a member of Company B of the 71st Regiment, and in recommending the dismissal of the case Assistant District-Attorney Unger said that Dr. Davis is likely to be called to the front at any time, and he believed that the interests of justice would be served by the prisoner's discharge.

WISCONSIN MEN WILL TURN OUT IN FORCE.

Madison, Wis., April 22.—Adjutant-General C. R. Boardman, of the National Guard, has issued a call to the captains of all the companies of the Wisconsin National Guard, for the purpose of ascertaining how many of the members could be counted on in case of war. He has received replies from nearly every part of the State which indicate that a full complement of State troops will be ready to move on short notice. The State militia numbers 2,600 officers and men.

ONLY TEN UNWILLING TO SERVE.

Catskill, N. Y., April 22.—Fifty-five of the sixty-five members of the 15th Separate Company, New-York National Guard, are willing to tender their services to the Government, provided they can keep their company organization.

MICHIGAN TROOPS TO BE READY TUESDAY.

Detroit, April 22.—Adjutant-General Irish, of the Michigan National Guard, this afternoon ordered every colonel and captain to have his command ready to proceed to the State encampment grounds, at Island Lake, not later than next Tuesday.

BOLD ROBBERY! WHOSE TURN NEXT?

Burglars made away with $1,000 worth of silk from a building within shouting distance of Police Headquarters yesterday morning. They forced their way into the store of K. Chozofor, at No. 19 Bleecker street, and stole about thirty-five rolls of silk.—(Herald, April 19.

Have your store wired and protected from burglary by the

HOLMES SYSTEM of ELECTRIC PROTECTION

Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St.
518 Broadway, 34 East 14th St.
729 Sixth Avenue.

THOUSANDS WILLING TO ENLIST.

RECRUITING WORK IN THIS CITY MEETING WITH READY RESPONSE—PROGRESS OF THE VARIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Any movement to recruit volunteer regiments, independent of the militia, in this city, meets such a ready response that some of the men engaged in the recruiting work declared yesterday that it would be possible to raise as many volunteer regiments in this city as would be needed to wipe the Spaniards off the face of Cuba. At the headquarters of the Lafayette Post Regiment, in the Home Life Building, yesterday, it was said that over two thousand young men had enlisted for service in the war at the recruiting stations of the regiment. Cornelius N. Bliss had offered to furnish uniforms for one regiment and Stern Brothers another. Veterans were ready to drill the recruits, and the work of drilling had begun at the 12th Regiment Armory. All the Government would have to do would be to muster in the regiments, furnish them with arms and send them to the field. There would, of course, have to be a physical examination of every man accepted by the Government previous to the muster in. In the 12th Regiment Armory, yesterday afternoon, Captain Max Schiemaugk and forty non-commissioned officers were putting four hundred volunteers through their first military training. Captain Charles J. Setter was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 12th on Thursday evening.

General William F. Kelly, of the Irish-American Volunteers of the State of New-York, yesterday tendered to General Butterfield, commander of the Lafayette Post Regiment, the services of one thousand men fully equipped and thoroughly versed in the manual and practice of arms. One of the conditions of amalgamation imposed by General Kelly is that his command, with whom he will go to the front, must be permitted to retain its distinctive Irish character. It is probable that General Butterfield will accept the offer. The total number of men enrolled by this post last night was said to be close to three thousand five hundred.

William Astor Chanler, who is recruiting a regiment of volunteers at No. 140 Sixth-ave., has met with great success, and hopes to have the necessary number within a short time. He got 107 men between 5 and 7:30 o'clock last night, and there was a great crowd of young men at the office eager to volunteer yesterday. The recruiting office is on the first floor of an office building, the office taking up the entire floor. Mr. Chanler was the first to sign the roll. He said that he was willing to go with the regiment in any capacity, and hopes to have it commanded by Captain Robert Emmet, formerly of the 9th United States Cavalry. Mr. Chanler will pay all the expenses of the regiment, so far as raising it is concerned, and he will then turn it over to the Government.

As the Old Guard was celebrating its seventy-second anniversary yesterday, it had not done anything toward securing recruits, as intended. Though the permit for erecting tents for recruiting stations near parks of the city was secured early in the week, the Old Guard has been unable to get to work yet, and nothing will be done before Monday. Members will go to their homes, many out of town to-day, and Monday has been set down for the time of starting the recruiting.

Colonel J. E. Bloom, commanding the 1st New-York Artillery Reserves, said yesterday that an offer had been received and accepted from Colonel Ruppert, of the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh-st. and Third-ave., for a mass-meeting of the regiment to be held on Sunday, at 3 p. m. All volunteers who wish to enroll are invited to attend. It is said that it will be the first mass-meeting in this city since the beginning of the war.

MILITIA ON A WAR FOOTING.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT ISSUES ORDERS TO RECRUIT COMPANIES TO THEIR FULL STRENGTH.

Boston, April 22.—Governor Wolcott has issued orders to raise the Massachusetts militia to a war footing at once. Company commanders have been ordered to increase the strength of their companies to 106 men. The present authorized strength is sixty enlisted men and three officers. The forty additional men will be carried on the rolls of the company, but will not be enlisted into the service of the State until further orders.

WHEELMEN RECRUITING AS COURIERS.

One hundred and nineteen wheelmen have signed the volunteer rolls at the headquarters of the Union League Wheelmen, No. 260 West Thirtieth-st. Of this number, sixty-one were obtained yesterday. Lieutenant P. H. O'Connell, of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., who is in charge of the work of recruiting, said the names were coming in somewhat slowly as all over the city the wheeling clubs were organizing their own companies. The men have volunteered their services for courier work and such other duties as they can perform awheel.

Major-General Daniel A. Butterfield, of Lafayette Post, has issued a request that all wheelmen in the city who have enlisted, or who intend doing so, meet at No. 260 West Thirtieth-st. at 7:30 o'clock on Monday night and march together to the 12th Regiment Armory, at Ninth-ave. and Sixty-second-st., where they will receive their first instructions.

WOMEN WORKING TO HELP THE SOLDIERS.

Forty young women met yesterday at the home of Miss Norma Mayer, No. 536 East Eighty-seventh-st., and organized the Ladies' Auxiliary League of the National Volunteer Reserves, Branch No. 2. Officers were elected as follows: Miss Mayer, president; Mrs. J. E. Bloom and Mrs. Margaret O'Neil, vice-presidents, and Miss Kate Althoff, corresponding secretary. The members started into active work as soon as the organization was complete, making "housewife" sets—bags which contain eight or ten compartments, intended for soap, needles, thread, combs and similar articles. Before the work ceased two hundred bags had been completed. The branch intends, also, to furnish a number of nurses for the war, and yesterday three women volunteered.

WAR HASTENS A WEDDING.

Owing to the probability of the Naval Reserve of New-York being called into active service soon, Miss Laura Chamberlin, daughter of the late William Hayes Chamberlin and granddaughter of ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, was quietly married on Thursday to William De Wolf Dimock, of this city, at her home, at No. 3,905 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. The bridegroom is a member of the Naval Reserve of this city. It was the intention of the young couple to get married in June. Preparations had been made for an elaborate wedding ceremony.

FIRST ILLINOIS OVER 1,000 STRONG.

Chicago, April 22.—Colonel Henry L. Turner asked the members of the 1st Regiment, I. N. G., how many would volunteer. Rollcall by companies showed that 1,142 officers, privates, hospital stewards and musicians are ready to serve.

SERVICES OF GEORGIA MILITIA OFFERED.

Atlanta, April 22.—Governor Atkinson to-day wired President McKinley, tendering the services of the Georgia militia.

POSTAL CLERKS SEEK LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received about twenty-five applications from postoffice clerks in the various departments for leaves of absence to join their regiments. All of the applicants are National Guardsmen. Many more applications will be filed to-day.

RED CROSS NURSES TO START SOUTH.

Eleven nurses from the Red Cross Hospital at No. 233 West One-hundredth-st., will leave the city this morning for Havana. They are anxious to be early at the front to care for the injured.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 22.—Three trains came in to-day over the Burlington road, having on board the 8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn commanding. The troops came from Fort Russell, and are bound for New-Orleans. The command was transferred to the Mobile and Ohio, and the journey South was continued. Later in the day the Wabash brought in Troop H of the 1st Cavalry, from Fort Sill. The Louisville and Nashville carried them South. Troop B of the same regiment from Fort Reno, Indian Territory, arrived on the way to Chickamauga to join the remainder of the command there.

NOT TO GO TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Spokane, Wash., April 22.—The seven companies of the 6th Infantry, from Fort Sherman, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash., started to-day on the Oregon Railway and Navigation for Chickamauga Park. The original orders were for the regiment to go to New-Orleans, but at the last moment these were changed.

BALLOONS AND PONTOONS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SENDING THEM TO THE FRONT.

HOW THE WAR BALLOONS WILL BE EMPLOYED IN CUBA—LOOKING OUT FOR TRANSPORT SHIPS.

Important preparations have been made for the transportation of balloons and bridge pontoons to the front for army use in active operations in the invasion of Cuba. The Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building received notice yesterday to hold itself in readiness to transport both to Tampa, Fla. The large balloon with which experiments have been conducted at Fort Logan, Colorado, for several years was recently brought to Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. That was before any orders for troops to proceed to the Gulf coast had been issued. The conclusion was drawn that as the balloon was brought to this point it was to be used for the purpose of observing ships at sea, and learning when they were approaching with hostile intent.

"That conclusion is entirely incorrect," said Lieutenant Hale, at department headquarters on Governor's Island yesterday. "A balloon would be practically useless for such a purpose, as it is possible to see a ship from a fort or other eminence as far away as it is within range of the heaviest artillery, and any observation in advance of that would be useless for practical purposes. No, war balloons are only of use in field operations for the purpose of discovering troops when they cannot be observed from the surface of the ground at the highest points, owing to irregularities, intervening woods and other obstacles. Then a balloon is of immense practical value. It is only recently that captive balloons in this way have been made of use, and it is in France and Germany especially that the most has been done in the organization and training of balloon corps."

The balloon at Fort Wadsworth has been placed in the hands of expert men of the signal service, who have had experience with balloon work on Western plains and in the Rocky Mountains. Two more large balloons have been contracted for, and as soon as they are delivered here, probably in a day or two, a balloon train will be loaded with the equipments and sent to Tampa, Fla., where it will be ready to have the balloons transported with the troops to Cuba.

It is understood that the plan of operations includes the formation of two armies of invasion, one to land in the Havana region and the other at the eastern end of Cuba, and each will be equipped with a balloon for observations in the field, and the third balloon will be available in emergency or in case of accident to the others. A balloon corps is to be organized under the direction of Lieutenant Joseph E. Maxfield, who will be under the immediate orders of Captain James Allen, the signal officer on the staff of General Miles. Each balloon has three wagons to form its train. One contains the gas bag, basket and netting, together with the reel, and about one thousand feet of stout wire cable to hold the inflated balloon captive. On the other wagons are carried the stout steel cylinders filled with hydrogen for inflating, the sandbags for ballast, and the apparatus for use by the observers. This includes a telephone, camera and field glasses. When the balloon rises it carries an aeronaut and a signal officer, and the result of observations is communicated at once to headquarters, enabling operations to be intelligently conducted within a radius of thirty or forty miles from the point of observation.

The material used for the best modern balloons is goldbeater's skin, made from the outside membrane of the large intestines of the ox. This is light and strong, and practically impervious to gas. It is much better, although more expensive, than oiled silk. As the cost of each inflation of a large balloon is in the neighbourhood of $[illegible], no experiments will be made that are not absolutely necessary. Associated with Lieutenant Maxfield in the balloon operations will be Sergeants Baldwin, Kennedy, Burnett and Myers, all of the Signal Corps. They expect to go from Fort Wadsworth to Tampa early next week, and will form the nucleus of the balloon corps.

Quartermaster Lawrence S. Miller, of the Engineer Corps at Willets Point, was in the city yesterday, securing the equipment needed for making up a pontoon train to accompany the army of invasion. At Willets Point a large force of engineers has had training in the use of pontoons in bridge-building for army operations, and they will go to Tampa in a few days. With them will also go the pontoons, wheels for transporting these in Cuba, and all the equipments for making them of use in bridging streams, and also for using them to effect landings from vessels where the water is too shallow to allow transports to get near the shore. To-day the steamboat General Meigs will begin the transportation of the pontoons and equipments from Willets Point to Jersey City, where a train will be loaded.

Assistant Quartermaster-General Kimball has received orders to hurry the delivery of all the field desks, tarpaulins, shelter tents, hammocks and other supplies ordered for use in the field. He sent word to all contractors that the emergency was pressing and deliveries must be promptly made. In regard to arrangements for transporting troops he has secured a list of available vessels, which could carry an army of 100,000 men.

Captain Allen received orders yesterday to hold himself in readiness to go to Washington and to assume the duties of signal officer on the staff of General Miles. It is understood that Colonel John I. Rodgers, who is the commanding officer of the 5th Artillery, but fills the post of artillery inspector and ordnance officer on the staff of General Merritt, is likely to be detached and sent to Washington to serve as artillery officer on the staff of General Miles. Colonel Rodgers is regarded as one of the most expert artillery officers in the Army. He has served on both the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, and understands thoroughly all the work of artillery practice. Colonel Rodgers came back yesterday from Washington, where he was attending a meeting of the Board for Regulating Seacoast Artillery Fire, usually known as the Board of Fire Control.

The report that prisoners confined in Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, were asked to accept their freedom if they would go with the 12th Infantry to Tampa was denied at Army Headquarters yesterday. No such offer was made, as the men who are prisoners there are all charged with serious offences, of which they have been found guilty. They have to serve terms of imprisonment ranging from a few weeks to five years, and also have to serve in the Army their full terms of enlistment beside. None of them are there for any petty offence, as these are punished in the guardhouses at the several forts in the vicinity, while only the serious offenders are sent to Governor's Island.

At some Western forts prisoners charged with minor offences were set free upon their expressing a desire to go to the front with the troops recently sent, but this was not done at any of the forts in New-York.

COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

A SLIGHT NET GAIN FOR AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON—WHEAT TAKES A JUMP.

London, April 22.—There was all-round covering on the Stock Exchange to-day, after the depression caused by the news of the sailing of the United States fleet to Havana. There is a belief that the war will not last long, and it is even asserted that it may yet be averted. American securities opened flat on the Stock Exchange, but soon weakened, with fluctuations wild. Later they improved 1¼, with a feverish tone and with bidding moderate, pending the opening Wall Street prices. On the Street, after the close of the market, American securities were half a point lower, and Spanish 4s were quoted at 22½. Yesterday's closing price for Spanish 4s was 32.

Wheat has jumped five shillings a quarter, and holders are disinclined to part with it. At Glasgow sugar rose 2s. 6d. a ton on large business.

Paris, April 22.—Business was hesitating at the opening of the Bourse to-day, but afterward there was a decided improvement until the close. Transactions were limited. After the relapse Spanish 4s steadily recovered. After the close of the Bourse rentes were quoted at 101 francs 70 centimes, and Spanish 4s were quoted at 23⅛, a net gain of 1-16.

Berlin, April 22.—Discount is hardening and prices opened weak, owing to yesterday's news from Wall Street. Afterward there was a general recovery on the rise in the price of Spanish 4s on the Western bourses.

Frankfort, April 22.—Stocks were weak on the Boerse to-day, but they closed better. Spanish 4s declined. Mexicans were firmer and American securities were easier, particularly Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacifics.

Vienna, April 22.—The stock market here was more influenced by the situation to-day than it had been lately. There were large speculative realizations on bear sales.

Barcelona, April 22.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 54.50.

DR. WEBB'S VIEWS ON A RAILROAD TAX.

Malone, N. Y., April 22.—Dr. W. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, is here on railroad business. He learned this morning of a proposition before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington looking to the taxation of railroad tickets and sleeping-car tickets to the amount of ten cents on every fare for a journey of over one hundred miles. Dr. Webb said:

"I think this revenue measure for taxing railroad and sleeping-car tickets, if adopted, would bring in fully, if not more than, $20,000,000, and would be slightly felt."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

The Wanamaker Store

Exquisite Gowns in Miniature

In the Rotunda to-day, an interesting showing of beautifully gowned dolls. The dresses represent in exquisite miniature, costumes for street, evening and reception wear, from designs by well-known dressmakers, and from our own staff. The display is in the interest of "La Forma," a moulded dress-lining which ensures an expeditious and perfect fit, with the comfort which only a perfect fit can give. A demonstrator is in attendance.

We desire to again call the attention of our public to our facilities for storing and handling furs. We request investigation of our system and policy. The character of our fur-work requires no announcement. It has been established in a single season.

Millinery Matters

THE component parts of a high-class hat may be fairly given as follows:—One part straw, ten parts flowers and feathers, eighty-nine parts genius. Bargains in millinery, therefore, seem quite as incongruous as cut-prices on masterworks of painting.

Nevertheless, there have been recent happenings in our millinery transactions which make some very remarkable prices on some very fine trimmed Street Hats, quite consistent with good business and good sense. You will be unable to see where the saving lies, for the materials used are the very finest of their kinds,—distinctly high-cost kinds, too,—and the make-up of the hats are of our best.

Eight Dollars Each.

That is the figure we have put on these handsome productions. You will have to see the styles for yourself,—we can't describe them. The materials are the same you generally find in hats costing fifteen dollars and upward.

Other hats at $5 which are worth much more than that, if usual prices are a fair test of worth. See them and judge how much more.

A Three-cornered Paradox

EXCLUSIVENESS is generally associated with scantiness. It's easy to have styles all your own when you have only a few. The remarkable feature of our Costume and Wrap collection is, that every style is rigidly exclusive, *and it is the largest collection in the world.* This is worth talking about.

Of course, there's another thing to regard,—and that is the *character* of the selection. It would be easy to control all the "freak" and garish and undesirable styles,—and they would make a large collection, too. But, in all this immense assortment, we don't think we have one suit or wrap which a woman of taste can fail to approve, if not frankly admire. So, to exclusiveness and immensity, you must add choiceness; and you have the three words which describe our second floor showing as no other three words can.

We can, in all honesty, add the word "inexpensiveness" also, but you will find that out for yourself.

There are several special matters of both suits and wraps here,—especially on medium-figured suits and imported capes, which you would do well to investigate.

Suggestions for Wedding Gifts. THERE'S a splendid collection of handsome articles in sterling silver here that would make appropriate wedding gifts. They're all in the latest designs, many of them unique, and not even the higher priced ones are very expensive. We append a little list which will be a help to you in choosing:—

STERLING SILVER
Bon-bon Dishes, $4.50 to $15.
Bon-bon Spoons, $1 and $1.50.
Fruit Spoons, $3.50 to $6.25.
Salad Sets, $5.25 to $9.
Cigar Jars, $5 to $10.
Tomato and Cucumber Servers, $2.50 to $8.50.
Cream and Gravy Ladles, $2.15 to $3.75.
Ice Cream Forks, $13.50 dozen.
Also Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Lettuce Forks, Cold meat Forks, Sardine Forks; Sugar and Bon-bon Tongs, at proportionately low figures.

PLATED WARE
Quadruple plated Tea Sets, $35.50 to $35.
Vegetable Dishes, $10 and $12.
Fern Dishes, $2 to $5.
Candlesticks, $2 and $3.
Candelabra, 3 lights, $4; 4 lights, $5.50; 5 lights, $6.75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Black Silk Waists. AN important—almost indispensable—part of your Summer wardrobe. We'll show this morning some elegant garments in new styles, and they're so priced, too, as to bring them within easy reach. Four kinds taken at random:

At $4.75—Round yoke with two plaits in back; full front with clusters of fine bias plaits; detachable collar and cuffs of same material.
At $5.50—French front yoke and back, of fine plaits, fine plait down front; detachable collar and cuffs of same material.
At $6.50—Extra heavy taffeta; body, front and back of fine plaits; double plaited jabot; detachable plaited collar and cuffs.
At $7.75—Yoke and plaits in back; blouse front with clusters of fine plaits; sleeves also plaited; front trimmed with smoked pearl buttons; detachable linen collar, soft cuffs.
Others up to $17.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lamp Globes at Half. WE took all the maker had of 9 and 10-inch globes, and they are here at *half price and less.*

They are fine goods, of the real, carefully worked, artistic class, hand-painted of course.

Regular value $2 to $4
Price, $1 each.

Main aisle and basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OBJECTED TO THE BARBARITY OF WAR.

SHOEMAKER CLOSED HIS SHOP AND PUT CRAPE ON THE DOOR—HE NARROWLY ESCAPED VIOLENT TREATMENT.

Kansas City, Mo., April 22.—Thomas Collins, a shoemaker of this city, objected to the war between Spain and the United States, and when the announcement came that hostilities were to begin he closed his shop, hung crape on the door and posted this notice:

Closed in memory of a Christian Nation that descends to the barbarity of war.

In ten minutes a crowd had gathered, the door was burst in, and in another minute Collins would have been in rough hands, but the police were on hand and rescued him, and hurried him off to police headquarters, followed by a howling, shouting mob.

PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM AT A CONCERT.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HONORS "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

Indianapolis, April 22.—At a concert last evening by a famous bandmaster an inspiring scene occurred. A large and fashionably dressed audience filled Tomlinson Hall, and there was much enthusiasm when several patriotic airs were played with accompaniment of flags.

Finally, when the band started up "The Star-Spangled Banner," General and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison arose in their seats, and the whole audience followed their example with one accord, and a mighty chorus of more than three thousand voices sang the song. At its close there was a season of cheering, in which it seemed that the audience had gone wild with enthusiasm.

SIXTY DAYS' PAY FOR CITY EMPLOYES.

DES MOINES WILL GIVE THIS TO ALL WHO VOLUNTEER.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 22.—The City Council this morning passed a resolution ordering that all the city employes who volunteer or enter the service of the United States be allowed sixty days' pay from the time of their enlistment, and upon return, bearing honorable discharge, they are to be reinstated in the places from which they resign.

TO KEEP ITS FLAG FLYING.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PUTS UP ITS COLORS TO STAY.

Chicago, April 22.—The Chicago Board of Trade has nailed its colors to the mast. At a special meeting of the directors to-day it was unanimously resolved that the American flag be hoisted over the building, and kept there until the country's demands upon Spain regarding Cuba are complied with. The flag that will be displayed is the same that floated over the Board of Trade building in the Civil War.

WHEAT WEAKENS AS STOCKS ADVANCE.

Although the Liverpool wheat market yesterday showed a surprising advance, prices on the local Exchange opened only 1½ cents above Thursday's close. During the early hours there was great irregularity. Soon after the opening many selling orders were executed, and even in face of the fact of war part of the early advance was lost. Late in the afternoon the feeling in Wall Street that the war was likely to be very short had its effect on the wheat operators, prices developing a downward tendency. The May future showed a net gain for the day of 1¼ cents, but other months closed ⅛ to ⅝ cent lower than on Thursday. July closed unchanged.

EQUIPMENTS ORDERED FOR 75,000 MEN.

Rock Island, Ill., April 22.—Orders have been received by Captain S. E. Blunt, commandant of Rock Island Arsenal, from the War Department, to provide at once complete equipments for 75,000 men for field service. The arsenal is being worked night and day, and new men are being put to work as fast as they can be secured. Large shipments of guns and equipments leave the arsenal daily.

A BOUNTY FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Boston, April 22.—Mr. Davis, of Amesbury, introduced a bill on leave in the House to-day providing for a bounty of $100 for persons enlisting in the land or sea forces of the United States for service in the Cuban war. State aid for injury or for death is provided in the same amount as in the War of the Rebellion.

UNION STUDENTS READY.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 22.—General Daniel Butterfield, of New-York, to-day made a short patriotic address to the students of Union College, in which he offered to equip and send to the front a battalion composed entirely of Union men. He asked how many would enlist, and three-quarters of the undergraduate body offered their services.

RECOVERY IN THE STOCK MARKET.

DAY'S DEALINGS ALMOST WHOLLY BY THE PROFESSIONAL ELEMENT.

The decline in Government securities and American stocks in the European markets was checked yesterday, the close showing a decided recovery as compared with Thursday's figures. The local stock market, acting in sympathy with the London Exchange, opened at advances of ½ to 1 per cent over Thursday's close. Arbitrage houses here were large buyers, and there was also extensive buying for the short account. The day's dealings were almost wholly by the professional element, little of the trading representing outside interests. In the course of the day the market became rather listless, the short contracts having been pretty well covered, but in the last hour it was again active, the intelligence of the Nashville's exploit aiding in the advance, which was maintained to the close, last prices showing a recovery in almost the entire list. The Street is almost unanimously convinced that the war will be short, sharp and decisive; and the fact that the money market remained unchanged, although war had practically begun, acted with that conviction yesterday in giving the market an upward tendency.

The largest transactions of the day were in Tobacco, of which there were sold 51,765 shares, the net advance being 3½ per cent; Sugar, 34,905 shares, advance ⅝; Burlington, 31,675 shares, advance 1½; St. Paul, 28,562 shares, advance 1¾, and Union Pacific preferred, 17,420 shares, advance 1¼ per cent.

No engagements of gold in the European market were reported in Wall Street yesterday, owing to the advance in sterling exchange. The revised summary of engagements to date makes a total of $66,786,350.

A cable dispatch from London said that the Bank of England had sold £70,000 in American eagles, presumably for shipment to the United States.

The Sub-Treasury received $300,000 in gold, in exchange for currency to the same amount sent to interior points from Washington.

SENOR POLO GOES TO TORONTO TO-DAY.

HE SAYS HE HAS BEEN MISREPRESENTED BY THE PRESS—HIS VIEWS ARE MR. PHELPS'S.

Niagara Falls, April 22.—Señor Polo de Bernabe consented to a brief interview this afternoon, although he said he had nothing to say through the press. He referred to the letter of ex-Minister Phelps as embodying his sentiments. Señor Polo declared that he had been misrepresented by the press. He was apparently amused at a published statement that he was afraid to eat food prepared for him on the train which brought him here.

"Then you don't think the Americans would be so treacherous as to poison you?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly not," he replied, with emphasis. "It was stupid to suggest such a thing. And yet I have just as good reason to say that the Americans would poison me as you people of the United States had for saying we blew up the Maine."

When it was suggested to him that Spain had been fortunate in having strong men at Washington, he replied:

"They have at least been gentlemen."

Señor Polo said his plans were to go to Toronto to-morrow for a few days in order to settle up some business of the Legation. He will then go to either Halifax or Montreal, and sail for Spain.

NO RECEPTION AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., April 22.—J. Enoch Thompson, Spanish Vice-Consul here, saw the members of the City Council to-day about a public reception to Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister. The members were without exception against making any public display. Their sympathies were with the United States, and, while the Ambassador will be welcomed here as a private citizen, he will have no recognition as an official of the Spanish Kingdom.

THE PRICES OF MILITARY GOODS.

Some indigation has been expressed by Army and Navy officers at what they say is an attempt on the part of the dealers in naval and military goods to advance prices on account of the present demand for these articles. Most of the equipments for the Army and Navy are procured on Government contracts, but the officers supply their own equipments, and such articles as helmets, epaulettes, shoulder-straps and devices for collars and coats are paid for out of their own pockets. Some of the equipments are expensive, and fine epaulettes cost as much as $75 a pair.

Several prominent dealers in military and naval supplies who were seen yesterday said that the statement that they have raised prices is entirely without foundation and manifestly unfair. They also say that the demand for the goods is not nearly so large as is generally supposed. A prominent dealer, in speaking of the matter, said:

"We have had no complaints about prices. Most of those who are buying now are our customers all the year around, and we could not afford to take advantage of them, even if we felt disposed to do so. This also accounts for the fact that our trade is not so heavy as is generally supposed. Army and Navy officers keep up their equipments at all times, and what they are buying now is an odd piece here and there. The trade is entirely in little things.

"In 1861 the demand for military goods brought a number of untrustworthy individuals into the trade, who were simply desirous of making all the money they could. Through political influence, they got large contracts at exorbitant prices, but the men in the trade to-day are trustworthy, and this cry of 'wolf' is ill-timed and unjust."

The dealer also said that the sale of flags and bunting had been increased, but not nearly so much as might be supposed. He attributed this to the fact that when McKinley was elected more flags were sold than ever before in the history of New-York, and the people had those purchased then on hand now.

SPANIARDS AT THE FRENCH CONSULATE.

NO MORE FREE TRANSPORTATION TO BE FURNISHED—SENOR BALDASANO MAY BE CONSUL-GENERAL AT MONTREAL.

The French Consulate, at No. 35 South William-st., was filled with Spaniards yesterday, who called there to arrange for their passports. Señor Suarez, the secretary of the Spanish Consulate, was present during the regular office hours to arrange matters for his fellow-countrymen. The greater number of those Spaniards who called at the French Consulate were desirous of leaving the United States and going either to Cuba or Spain to join the army, but when they found out that their Government would no longer arrange to give them transportation free they left the office in disgust.

The question as to who actually represents Spanish interests here is puzzling the French and Austrian consulates just at present, and the complications arising will not be settled for several days. The books and papers of the Spanish Consulate were turned over to Vice-Consul Charpentier, representing the French Consul-General. At the same time M. Charpentier was led to understand that the Austrian Consulate would assist in the administration of Spanish interests here. Accordingly, M. Charpentier called on Baron Stockinger, Consul-General for Austria, and found that the latter had no knowledge that he was to assist in looking after the interest of Spanish subjects here, and until more definite instructions come from their Governments, the entire business of the Spanish Consulate will be transacted at the French Consulate.

Señor Baldasano, the Spanish Consul-General, did not call at the Spanish Consulate yesterday, and it was said there that he has decided not to sail on the steamer Werra for Gibraltar, but would instead go by rail to Canada and possibly remain there, as it was understood that the office of Spanish Consul-General at Montreal had been offered to him.

CONSUL-GENERAL BOWEN NOW IN FRANCE.

Clarence Winthrop Bowen, of "The Independent," yesterday received a cable message from his brother, Herbert Wolcott Bowen, Consul-General at Barcelona, Spain, telling of his safe arrival at Narbonne,