within the last ten days. We all know what they are. It is neither just nor right nor honorable nor consistent with the character of the American people that, at this moment of time, we should bring pressure to bear on the question, which would have a tendency to disturb the honest expression of judgment that is to come from an investigation now being conducted in the Bay of Havana.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) asked whether it would not be better and fairer to let the bill go over till next week.

Mr. Morgan—The conditions might become worse, or might become better, within a few days. I have no control of the bill. I am merely arguing against placing this amendment upon it. If the Senator from Nebraska or any other Senator thinks that we should make a declaration of war against Spain, and if he will draw it up and satisfy me that the grounds of it are true, I will vote for a declaration of war.

Mr. Allen—I have at no time advocated a declaration of war, directly or indirectly. A declaration of belligerency or neutrality is not a cause of war.

Mr. Morgan—A declaration of belligerency can be accepted by Spain as a friendly act or as a hostile act, according to surrounding circumstances. The surrounding circumstances to-day are such that we could not pass the joint resolution of last May without giving to Spain the right to interpret its meaning to be that we are offensively interfering in her affairs. No such intendment or inference could be drawn from the passage of the joint resolution in last May. I repeat that if any Senator shall draw a resolution declaring war against Spain, and shall put it upon grounds on which we can stand as a casus belli between Spain and the United States, I will vote for it. But it would overtax the ability of any man to do that. I will not vote for a declaration of war in disguise against Spain. The Spaniards are a brave and powerful people. They are ready to fight for their rights, or for what they conceive to be their rights—for their pride of nationality, for their pride of spirit, and all that—as ready as any people in the world. And if we are to hold a belligerent attitude toward Spain, we want to throw down the gauntlet and let Spain pick it up, or let Spain throw it down and the United States pick it up in an honorable and open way. I do not want to provoke Spain into a declaration of war against us. Nevertheless, I believed from the first that the revolution in Cuba would never close without involving the United States Government in hostilities with Spain. I believed it always. I have believed and have so stated that Spain would find it absolutely impossible, even by extermination, to defeat the Cubans, and that when that impossibility was recognized by her, she would pick a quarrel with us in order that she might unload her troubles on a more powerful nation and greatly injure the pride of that great kingdom by saying that at last they submitted the island of Cuba to the arbitrament of the sword with a greater power than she was, and that they lost it. That is one reason why I anticipate that war is hovering about us to-day. But I do not want to stop the wheels of government by placing such a provision on an appropriation bill and coercing the President or the House of Representatives to make a declaration of war. The men who press such measures do not benefit the cause of Cuba, which I hold to be a noble and sacred one. If we are to stop the war in Cuba by force and military occupation of the island, let us go and do it. But let us not, under a mere false pretence and mask, provoke Spain to declare war against us or to treat this as an act of extreme belligerency on the part of the United States, for it is nothing else.

Mr. Morgan spoke of the autonomy offered to Cuba as a approximating, if not equal to, that enjoyed in Canada, and said that that much had been gained by the revolutionists in Cuba. Scarcely, he said, was there any event in the history of nations of such importance and grandeur. They had fought and won the war. Nothing remained to be done but to keep up their belligerent attitude until the proud kingdom of Spain would be compelled to say: "In place of autonomy we now grant you independence." In conclusion Mr. Morzan spoke sarcastically of the Senators who out-Herod Herod in their declarations of love of liberty and of a desire to redress the wrongs of Cuba.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, opposed the amendment. The Senate, he said, ought not to consider for one moment placing such an amendment on an appropriation bill, and that was the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Neither the cause of the Cubans nor the dignity of the American Government would be subserved by such an extreme and unusual method of dealing with the question.

Mr. Teller (Sil., Col.) said that he felt inclined to vote for the amendment because it would give Senators another opportunity to express their sentiment that the Administration was not doing its duty toward the people of Cuba or the people of the United States. He did not want any war and did not believe that the amendment or any proceeding of that character would eventuate in war. He had seen a good deal in Administration papers as to the Administration intending to interfere when the proper time came. What that meant he did not know, unless it meant that the Administration was to commence a war against Spain. He had never been in favor of any intervention in Cuba except so far as to say to Spain that she must conduct the war in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. That would not violate any law of neutrality. But he would recognize the Cubans as belligerents if it brought war to-morrow. It would give Spain no right against the United States, as the United States would be absolutely within the rules of good neighborhood and good fellowship between nations.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) said that he had voted for the joint resolution of last May, but would vote against the proposed amendment. He had never ceased to regret that the Government had not accorded to the Cubans the right of belligerents at a time when such action would have been justified under all the rules of international law. He had never ceased to believe that this country would drift into a war with Spain. Spain had utterly failed to drive the Cubans out of the wilderness and the mountains and the Cubans had failed to drive Spain from the fortress towns. So the situation had not changed since the President officially notified Spain last summer that the interests of the United States were so great that the indefinite prolongation of the war could not be permitted. The prospects of a solution of the difficulty by history on either side were more remote now than they had been then.

"The time is coming," Mr. Thurston exclaimed, "God knows when, but it is coming, and I regret it as much as any man can, when we must either completely back down from that position or else intervene in the struggle. In my judgment, the time for recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans has passed away. We are standing in the shadow of a terrible complication in the harbor of Havana. The minds of the American people are inflamed enough. There is enough being said, outside of the Senate, all over the country, tending to incite our people to some declaration or some act that will precipitate a war. The people of this country to-day ought to be at their altars considering this question silently, prayerfully, solemnly, with their consciences before God. We do not know what will be discovered in the harbor of Havana. I hope and pray that the result of the investigation there will be such as to acquit the people of Spain, officially and individually, before all the world, of any terrible crime against this Government. But, while that investigation is proceeding we ought to be still, in the Senate and out of the Senate. Silence and patience are necessary on our part. They are especially necessary for the safe and peaceful and successful prosecution of this inquiry. In the harbor of Havana. It is of the utmost importance to the American people that that inquiry should be completed there, peacefully and satisfactorily. If our strained relations were to come to a crisis before that inquiry is completed, before the result is definitely known, before we are able to satisfy the world as to what caused that terrible disaster, we are a most unfortunate people. We ought to have patience while that investigation goes on. We ought to put aside every possible cause for friction. We ought to wait, as a brave, powerful people. We ought to wait, not in fear, but in hope—hope that some peaceful and satisfactory conclusion may come. But we ought to wait until we know whether or not, in addition to our great interests in the island of Cuba, in addition to our profound sympathy for those who have been outraged and starved and murdered there, there exists other reason for determined action on the part of the United States. At this time, in the presence of this absolute necessity for peaceful, orderly, safe, and satisfactory investigation in that harbor, I would not only vote against putting this amendment on the Appropriation bill, but I would to-day and until that investigation is completed vote against any declaration or any resolution affecting our relations with Spain."

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stated the reasons why he would vote against the amendment. He believed that the great mistake which had been made by the Government of the United States was in not long ago recognizing the independence of Cuba. His opposition to the amendment was not as to its merits, but as to the manner in which it came before the Senate. It had no proper place on an appropriation bill. He wanted it understood that so far as he was concerned there had been no change of position and no change as to the idea of duty since he had voted for the joint resolution last May.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) gave it as his opinion that a recognition of Cuban belligerency at this time would be likely to produce a war between Spain and the United States within six weeks, by reason of the necessary hostilities and quarrels which would be provoked through Spain's exercising the right of search which the recognition of belligerency would give her. That, he said, was all there was in it, and that was the attitude which had been taken by President Grant in the previous war in Cuba. That being the case, what, Mr. Hoar asked, should the United States Government do? It should tender to Spain its mediation, not simply to make peace, but to secure the independence of Cuba—a cause for which he felt a personal sympathy. This mediation could be made in a friendly and proper spirit. If it were accepted, everything which they desired would be accomplished. If it were rejected, then would come the further question whether not only belligerency but independence should be recognized. He thought, however, that the matter ought not to be moved in until the two houses of Congress and the Administration were in practical operation. There ought to be such a clear, unquestionable statement of the facts as would warrant a recognition of the insurgents, and then they ought to act accordingly. There was another alternative. If there were such circumstances of inhumanity and cruelty as would justify interference, not to secure Cuban independence, but to put an end to atrocities, there should be a clear, plain statement of facts laid down, as the facts on which the American colonies appealed to the civilized world against Great Britain were laid down in the Declaration of Independence. But the condition of things had not come to such action. In the meantime he thought that the Senate should recollect that it was a great part of the diplomatic department of the Government. The Senate was the treaty making power, the treaty advising and consenting power, and he did not think that public, excited, earnest, severe, angry discussions were any more in place in the Senate than they were in the Supreme Court of the United States. He did not think that any Senator should say anything about a friendly nation which would not be proper to be uttered by the President himself. Such utterance should be made, if at all, in the confidence of secret sessions and of closed doors. He had always favored a resolution proposing mediation. If that failed he should be in favor of supporting the executive department when the time came, and when the case was so clear and flagrant that all the representatives of the American people substantially agreed as to the facts.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) favored the amendment, and said that the hands of the American Government should be taken from the throat of Cuba, where they had been kept for a long time and at great expense.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, defended the action of that committee in reporting back Mr. Allen's amendment adversely, and said that he would vote against it.

Mr. Hale made a point of order against the amendment, and the Vice-President sustained the point. An appeal from the decision was taken by Mr. Allen, and a motion to lay the appeal on the table was made by Mr. Hale.

Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.) said that while he would vote for the amendment if it were the original proposition, he would vote to sustain the point of order.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) asked Mr. Hale to let the amendment go over till next week, but Mr. Hale declined.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) said that not only did he believe the ruling of the Chair to be correct, but he did not think that at this time the subject matter of the amendment was one on which the Senate should act affirmatively. "I believe," he said, "that this is the time for breaking the Spanish arms in Cuba, but yet this is not the time for giving expression to that sentiment in the Senate or in Congress. There is a great and controlling reason with me why I am of that opinion. One of the greatest causes ever tried on the earth is now being tried, in the presence of all the nations in the harbor of Havana; an issue out of which may grow results that no man now can anticipate. Let us not obscure that issue. Let us not do anything that would probably defeat the ascertainment of a true verdict. The wreck of the Maine lies in the harbor of Havana, a province of the kingdom of Spain. Our prosecution of that investigation can only be made with the continued consent of Spain. It certainly cannot be made if there is a rupture of friendly relations between us. If it be true that the loss of that battleship was due to internal causes, we ought to know the facts in order to guard against such things in future. If it be true that its loss was not due to internal causes, but to external causes, whether external accident or external treachery, we should also know it. And if the last, the whole world will hold us justifiable in holding that nation to a reckoning that shall be a monument to all time, as to the rights of this people to fair treatment in the harbor of a friendly power. [Before the conclusion of the sentence there was an outburst of hearty applause from the galleries.] If it has not been due to treachery on the part of that nation, it is equally important that she should be relieved from the suspicion so generally over the country that such was the case."

The vote was taken on Mr. Hale's motion, and the appeal from the decision of the Vice-President that the amendment was not in order was laid on the table. Yeas, 51; nays, 5 (Allen, Cannon, Heilfeld, Mason, and Teller).

The Appropriation bill was passed and the Senate adjourned.

TWO NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

The Chairman of the House Military Committee Favors the Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, returned to Washington this morning from a brief visit home. He was at once the target of numerous inquiries as to what would be done with the Hawley bill, providing for the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillery, which passed the Senate yesterday. Mr. Hull said that personally he was willing that the bill should be taken up by the House at once, immediately after its reception from the Senate, and passed. "The committee has had the subject under consideration," he said, "knows what it is and is in favor of its passage." However, the Chairman would not commit himself to this programme until after consultation with Speaker Reed and other leaders of the House. This having been had, Mr. Hull announced that he would not ask unanimous consent to consider the bill, but that it would be referred in the regular way to his committee. The regular meeting day of the Committee on Military Affairs is Friday.

In the House to-day Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with a unanimous recommendation that it be passed, the resolution introduced the other day by Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.) asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what provision had been made to prevent the supplying of American products to the Cubans and to prevent filibustering, and at what expense. The resolution was passed.

Speaker Reed announced the signing of the joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for raising the wreck of the Maine.

Mr. W. A. Smith (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to distribute all the Springfield rifles in the possession of the Government, but not in use, among the militia of the State, in proportion to the number of enlisted men belonging to the militia of each State.

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, making it in order for the Committee on Naval Affairs to incorporate in the Naval Appropriation bill, now under consideration by them, a paragraph carrying an appropriation for new dry docks or extensions to existing dry docks at Boston, New York, Norfolk, Port Royal, New Orleans and Mare Island, at a cost not to exceed $3,735,000, as recommended by the Bunce Dry Dock Board.

RELIEF FOR MAINE SUFFERERS.

Wives of Naval Bureau Chiefs Raising Money—Little Lalla Cook's Gift.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The wives of the chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department held a meeting in the office of Secretary Long this morning to devise means of relief for the families of the men who lost their lives on the battleship Maine. Miss Long, daughter of the Secretary, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Van Reypen, Miss Lemly, and Miss Benham were present. Mrs. Stewart, the treasurer of the fund that is being raised, was absent in New York, but sent word that the contributions amounted to $245, which had been deposited to the credit of the "Battleship Maine Relief Association."

It was resolved that all officers and men on the United States ships and naval stations be advised that voluntary subscriptions of sums not exceeding $1 may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Stewart, 1315 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. Several amateur actors and actresses of Washington are preparing to give a theatrical performance for the benefit of the relief fund.

Dr. J. B. Hubbell and five other persons connected with the Red Cross Society left Washington this morning for Havana in response to a call from Miss Clara Barton, who is caring for the injured marines from the battleship.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt received a letter to-day from the *Evening Post* of Bridgeport, Conn., inclosing $1, and saying that it was the contribution of a little girl, Lalla Cook. This is Lalla's letter:

"I am a little girl 4 years of age, and my grandpa gave me a dollar to do as I liked with, and so I thought I would send it to you to give to some poor little girl that lost her papa on that dreadful ship."

She added a postscript as follows: "I hope every little boy and girl will give something."

Mr. Roosevelt sent this reply to the Bridgeport newspaper: "Through you I want to thank Little Lalla Cook for her gift, and to say that it shall be used just as she desires, and that the people in the navy are glad that the little American girl should have thought of the children of the American sailors who were drowned while doing their duty."

Orders to Marines on Shore Leave.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—All the marines on shore duty have been ordered to hold themselves in preparation for service at the shortest possible notice. Arrangements for their transportation have been made, and a record of where supplies can be obtained and assembled without delay are being prepared. It is reported that fifty marines at the Washington barracks, the headquarters of the corps, have been ordered to Key West.

The Lieut. Catlin Letter a Fake.

NEWBURG, Feb. 23.—The letter published in three New York papers on Monday, purporting to have been written by Lieut. Albertus W. Catlin of the warship Maine to his cousin, George L. Catlin, of Paterson, N. J., is a forgery. It was thought strange that the Lieutenant should write a letter to his cousin before writing to his wife here, and when it was seen that he referred to his mother, those who knew that his mother had been dead some years realized at once that the letter was a fake.

EFFICIENCY OF THE GUARD.

CONDITION OF THE MILITIA IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Officers and Men Number 114,362—Equipment and Arms Good in a Few States, Bad in Most—Time Required for Mobilization—Division of the Service—Its Availability.

In the event of hostilities between Spain and the United States the National Guard would at once be called upon for service, as the 25,000 men who compose the regular army would not begin to meet the demands of war and the increase of two regiments of artillery called for will give only men enough to care for the new ordnance in the forts, but not to man them.

In the National Guard throughout the Union there are 114,362 officers and men, whose general training is such as to admit of their being at once put into the field—provided the State or National Government will furnish the necessary equipment. In some States the Guard, so far as arms and equipments are concerned, is totally unfit to take the field. The artillery force, as a whole, is very poorly provided for.

The authorized strength of the National Guard that is, the strength the force would have if every officer and enlisted man allowed by law were commissioned or enlisted, varies from 15,000 in New York to 585 in Montana. In five States—Arkansas, Maryland, Nevada, Tennessee, and Wyoming—there is no fixed limit to the strength. The largest organized strength is that of New York—13,407—the smallest that of Idaho—308. The highest percentage of attendance at camp was 99.3, in Pennsylvania; the smallest was 16, in Mississippi. Besides Pennsylvania, the following States had an attendance of over 90: North Dakota, 98; Vermont, 97.8; Connecticut, 95.6; Massachusetts, 94; Nebraska, 93.8, and New Hampshire, 91.8.

In thirteen States—Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island and in the District of Columbia—there are regularly organized hospital or ambulance corps; in six California, Colorado, Michigan, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin—more or less instruction is given to detailed men; in twenty States—Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming—and three Territories—Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah—no corps are organized, nor is any instruction reported. The equipment varies greatly, being best in those States that have regularly organized corps. The efficiency varies much.

Officers of the United States Army are detailed on duty with the troops of twenty-three States—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, of one Territory—Utah, and of the District of Columbia. The officer on duty in the District of Columbia is by law the Adjutant-General of its National Guard. The duties of the officers in this service vary greatly in the different States.

The time required for the mobilization of the troops, with the exception of those in or for service beyond its borders, is in most cases merely an estimate, but in several cases, notably Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania, it is based on actual experience, when the whole or the greater part of the National Guard has been called upon suddenly. The time required for concentrating the entire command ranges from three days in California and Oregon to twelve hours in Connecticut, and three hours in the District of Columbia, for service in Washington, although twenty-four hours would be necessary if the Guard were to be used outside of the District. The proportion of the entire force that probably could be counted upon to turn out for sixty days' active service varies from 95 in New York, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania, 91 in Illinois and Massachusetts, to 50 in Minnesota and South Dakota. Except in States that have had practical experience in mobilizing their troops, these estimates are merely the consensus of the opinions of commanding officers. Alabama, Illinois, North Carolina, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia are reported as having well-developed plans for the concentration of their troops; several States have incomplete plans, but the majority have none.

New York's infantry is armed with Springfield rifles, calibre .30. In Florida and Wyoming some Springfield rifles, calibre .50, are in use. With these exceptions the infantry of all the States is armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre .45, of all models, from that of 1873 to the latest. The condition of the arms ranges from excellent in Illinois and the District of Columbia to very bad. As a rule, the condition is fair to good, but many arms are unserviceable from neglect. The arms are frequently not well cared for, and not enough attention is given to keeping them clean and in repair. In Alabama, Arkansas, California, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and Utah the cavalry is armed with the sabre, carbine, and revolver. Colorado, North Dakota, and New Mexico have only the carbine, and New Hampshire has only the sabre. The arms of the cavalry are of the same kind as those used in the United States Army, except that in Georgia one troop has the Marlin carbine. In New York the Springfield carbine, calibre .45, is used; in Greene the Spencer carbine; in Pennsylvania one troop has the Winchester carbine, calibre .44, and in New Mexico one troop has the Sharp carbine, calibre .50. The condition of the cavalry arms is reported as ranging from excellent in Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia, to very bad.

The armament of most of the artillery consists of Gatling guns and obsolete field guns. In New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Utah the artillery is wholly or partly supplied with 3.2-inch breech-loading steel-rifled guns, all of which are reported in good condition. The Gatling guns are generally in good condition, but most of the field guns are old and obsolete, and their carriages are mostly rotten and unfit for any hard work. The men generally have sabres, some have revolvers, and in a small number of batteries they are armed with rifles or carbines.

The equipment of the troops varies very much in the different States, both as to completeness and condition. Some States, notably Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Utah, have their troops of all arms of the service completely equipped, and their equipments are kept in good condition. New York and Pennsylvania have supplied the full equipment of their Guards and Utah has procured a complete new outfit for her recently organized Guard. The equipments used are generally those of the United States Army, but most of the States have knapsacks of all patterns. The cavalry equipments are generally in good condition, but are not very complete, except in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Utah. The artillery equipment, excepting that of the men, is practically worthless, except in those States that have drawn the new guns and equipments. The harness is generally old and rotten and would not stand any hard work. The artillery equipments, although old and worn out, are generally well cared for. In most States the equipment of all branches of the service is not complete enough for active needs, and would be insufficient in case of field service.

Tentage sufficient for the present force is owned by nineteen States—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia. Some tentage, but not sufficient for the present force, is owned by the following nineteen States: California, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin, and by one Territory, New Mexico. Two Territories, Arizona and Utah, own no tentage. Most of the States use the hospital and wall tents almost exclusively. Very few States have field mess outfits.

The personnel of both officers and enlisted men is reported as being generally very good, and it is said that nothing but practical experience is needed to give excellent results. The officers are generally well selected, but very largely lack experience, and do not in some States sufficiently control their men. In some States many of the men are said to be not well developed physically. The discipline is reported as ranging from excellent to poor, and while good in many instances, it is generally rather lax. There is often too much familiarity between the officers and enlisted men, much carelessness about saluting, and an absence of outward forms of discipline. On the other hand, the men are generally prompt and cheerful in obeying orders, and are very eager to learn everything connected with their military duties, and to profit by what they learn. Drunkenness in camp is a rare offence, and breaches of discipline and failure to observe the niceties of military etiquette are due to ignorance and lack of experience rather than to design. Orders received are generally carried out in a faithful manner.

In thirty-seven States—Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—two Territories—Arizona and Utah—and in the District of Columbia, some form of theoretical instruction is given non-commissioned officers. The most thorough instruction seems to be given in Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The cavalry has target practice in fourteen States—California, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and Washington—and in the District of Columbia. In New Hampshire the cavalry use the infantry rifle. In Virginia there is very little practice and no system. The artillery has practice in nine States—Alabama, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin—and in the District of Columbia. In four States—Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas—practice was had with Gatling guns only. Only one battery had practice in Montana and in Tennessee. The infantry has range practice in thirty-four States—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin—and two Territories—Arizona and New Mexico—and in the District of Columbia.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia the amount of practice is small, and in some of those States is limited to a few companies. None is reported in Indiana, Nebraska and Utah. Gallery practice is held in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia, and in some commands in Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island and Arizona. Very little skirmish or volley firing is done and known distance firing is seldom done at ranges greater than 500 yards. Great and growing interest is taken in target practice, but there is in many States a lack of system, and only very few furnish enough ammunition to teach more than the elements.

The different arms of the service are divided as follows: Engineers, 81; cavalry, 4,896; heavy artillery, 1,064; light artillery, 5,019; machine gun batteries, 216; infantry, 100,211; signal corps, 718; hospital and ambulance corps, 970.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND FOR PEACE.

He Says, and Says It Advisedly, That the Calamity at Havana Was an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul arrived in Washington to-day and paid a visit to the President. The Archbishop said that his brief visit to the city was on a "private matter of great importance." Those who are in close touch with the distinguished prelate from the Northwest say that his presence here at this juncture is of peculiar significance. It is believed that he has come here to solicit a personal talk with the President on the present Cuban situation, and that he will, on returning to his home, issue a letter which will have as direct bearing on the burning questions as did his famous gold proclamation during the last campaign. The Archbishop said to-day:

"I am frank to state, without the slightest fear of being misunderstood by my fellow citizens or suspected of lack of patriotism, that I am for peace. This war talk that I hear all around me fills me with the utmost sorrow. Why should we have war? Have we any reason, in common equity, in international law, in the merest dictates of chivalry? We are a great and powerful nation. Spain is weakened by long and continuous troubles. I am told at every turn that the Spaniards blew up the Maine. I say that the terrible calamity which occurred in Havana harbor was an accident, not an act of treachery. I say this advisedly. Who are the authorities for the treachery theory and who for accident? War is a frightful contingency, even for such a nation as this. I say, with all the sincerity of my calling as minister of the Prince of Peace, let us avoid war. We are great enough, wise enough to establish a permanent, honorable peace without recourse to arms. I shall endeavor to bring about this issue wherever my voice may reach, wherever my small influence may extend."

MAHANY CRITICISES THE "400."

He Protests Against Their Giving a Garden Party While the Nation Was Mourning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) took the floor to utter a protest against the action of the so-called "400" in New York city, who gave a garden party on the night of the day on which the remains of the Maine's victims were carried to their graves in Havana. He denounced this as an affront to the sentiment of the nation, and called attention to the difference between these people and those in London, who, when the Camperdown disaster occurred on the Levant, suspended all social festivities. These people, Mr. Mahany said, he did not confound with those who controlled and operated large aggregations of capital for beneficent purposes, but mere possessors and users of wealth, who toil not, neither do they spin; who, when there was a question of financial importance at stake, constituted themselves the custodians of the country's honor, but on occasions like this, when the nation was mourning its sacred and heroic dead, were so lost to all sense of the proprieties and decencies of the occasion as to engage in these frivolities and insult the sentiment of patriotic citizens. Notwithstanding the scowls of leaders and alleged leaders on his side of the House, Mr. Mahany said he should not be deterred from doing what he could as a Republican, grounded in the principles enunciated by Abraham Lincoln, to clear the skirts of the Republican party from any connection with or responsibility for such actions. And if his remarks should be designated as demagogy, as he conceived they might be, then that was but another ominous condition of American citizenship.

Mr. Mahany's remarks, delivered in his most impassioned manner and shrillest voice, received the plaudits of a few Democrats and all the Populists within hearing.

UNDERWRITER WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

The Wrecking Tug May Stop Here on Her Way to Work on the Maine.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The tug Underwriter of the Boston Towboat Company, in command of Capt. Daniel Webster Riley, will sail to-morrow for Havana, where she will assist in raising the Maine, coöperating with the tug Right Arm of the Merritt Wrecking Company of New York. The Underwriter carries her usual crew of twelve men. It is expected that she will touch at New York and take a lighter in tow with a big derrick. If there is no delay she will have cleared Sandy Hook by Friday morning.

Capt. Humphrey of the towboat company says the work of the Underwriter is preliminary, it being the intention to use her in taking off the guns and movable wreckage. It is likely that the big tug Orion will be sent when it comes to raising the hull. Capt. Humphrey came from Washington last night, and the brief statement that he gave out this afternoon was:

"We will use our equipments as generally as we can, wherever we are before sending any other vessel."

This seems to signify, according to some persons, that the company is waiting to see whether there is to be war with Spain before risking any more of its property within reach of Spanish guns. General Manager T. Windsor of the towboat company said the Underwriter would probably get away some time to-morrow. He would not give any statement to the public as to the details of the plans, nor has any other officer done so.

The Underwriter was built in Philadelphia in 1893. For several years she has done nearly all the wrecking work of the Boston Towboat Company.

"THEN GOD HELP SPAIN."

Admiral Gherardi's Comment on the Theory That the Maine Was Blown Up.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 23.—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, retired, said to a reporter to-day:

"If the disaster to the Maine was caused by an accident, well and good, but if it was an act of treachery, and the immediate cause of the disaster was a torpedo or a mine, God help Spain.

"In the event of war being declared, is our navy in such shape as to meet the Spanish Navy with any degree of confidence?" the Admiral was asked.

There was a defiant ring in the Admiral's reply:

"We have the cleanest navy in the world. Not only the cleanest, but we have the best fighting blood of any navy in the world. The boys would ask for only twenty-four hours with the Spanish Navy. I have the greatest respect in the world for the British Navy, and to have the rank and file of our navy, but we are not afraid of them, and certainly we have considerable confidence in our ability to uphold the honor of the country in a meeting with Spain's navy."

CAN HAVE HOWARD GOULD'S YACHT.

He Is Willing to Have the Niagara Made Into a Government Cruiser.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 23.—Howard Gould, owner of the new steel yacht Niagara, which was launched here last Saturday, said when asked if he would turn the vessel over to the American Government in the event of its need of it in a war with Spain:

"Yes, I would willingly do so the minute she was needed."

Capt. W. G. Shackford, who designed the hull of the Niagara, and who is to command her, in an interview, said:

"The Niagara is strong enough to carry almost any sort of guns up to 6 and 4 inch. I would undertake to transform her into a vessel of war on very short notice."

The Niagara is the largest steel yacht ever built in this country, and there are only three or four larger in the world. It is said by shipbuilders here that she could be transformed as a war vessel in the class of the cruisers Yorktown, Marblehead, and Montgomery. She is four feet longer than the Montgomery and her beam is two feet broader.

EULATE NOT READY TO GO.

THE VIZCAYA LIKELY TO STAY HERE SEVERAL DAYS.

Her Captain Says He Is Charmed with the City, and Hopes He Will Not Be Ordered Away Soon—Not Afraid of American Coal—Particularly Pleased with New York Women.

Capt. D. Antonio Eulate y Fery received official visitors aboard the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya on Tuesday. Yesterday he was at home to the newspaper men. It was no formal, preannounced reception, but when several reporters sent word to the Spanish Captain from Tompkinsville that they would be pleased to visit his ship, he sent word back that he would be glad to see them. If the Captain can make it as pleasant for an enemy when his decks are cleared for action as he can for friends in his a cabin, he is a fighter of the highest class. When the Captain and his guests were seated about his table Midshipman Sanchez Farragut was called upon to interpret. The midshipman's name suggested the inquiry as to whether he was in any way related to Admiral Farragut. The midshipman smiled at the question, and Capt. Eulate asked what he was smiling at. When he found out, he said:

"I should not be surprised. My midshipman was born on the island of Minorca, off the coast of Spain, and if I remember rightly, it was from Minorca that your great Admiral's progenitors came."

Then in answer to the question as to how long the Vizcaya would remain here, Capt. Eulate said:

"Our stay is rather indefinite. I think, however, we shall be three or four days longer. We shall finish coaling by to-morrow afternoon if all goes well. After that I shall leave only when I am ordered so to do."

When asked if he hesitated at all about taking on American coal, the Captain took the question as a joke, and laughed heartily. When he had laughed for some time, he answered:

"Why should I hesitate about taking on American coal? It is good to burn, isn't it? But I know what you mean. You think I might be afraid of American coal exploding. I am not in the least afraid. I would never have thought of such a thing had not some one translated something about it out of one of your papers.

"We have had a most charming time since we have been here," continued the Captain. "We have been received everywhere with the greatest cordiality. That which has impressed me most in your beautiful city is the great hurry everybody seems to be in. Everybody hurries. The men and women hurry up and down the streets and the boats hurry up and down the harbor. I should think you would all get so tired, but you don't seem to.

"It would be strange, however, if I didn't admire everything American. My wife is an American."

That surprised everybody and the Captain noted the surprise and laughed. Then he continued:

"Yes, my wife is an American, but not a native of the United States. She is a Porto Rico lady. She and my children are there now. That is my home when I'm not on duty. I was born in Spain, but since my marriage my home has been in America, in Porto Rico."

The Captain then called the second officer, Manuel Roland, and instructed him to show his guests over the ship. When the tour of inspection was completed Capt. Eulate, standing by the ship's rail and looking toward the city, said:

"Ah! New York is so much finer than London. I could wish that my orders to leave would be long delayed."

"What have you most admired since you have been here?" the Captain was asked through Midshipman Farragut. Without hesitation this answer was given:

"The New York women. They are beautiful and they are brilliant. If they are types of the women of the United States, I should say they are the most lovely women in the world, with the exception of a very few in Porto Rico. I know of one lady there who is, in truth, the loveliest woman in the world."

Capt. Eulate didn't smile as he said this, but his face lighted up in a way that convinced one that the highest compliment the Commander of the Vizcaya has for any woman is for his wife. The interview ended when the Captain told the newspaper men that both he and his officers had been impressed with the fairness with which most of the New York newspapers had treated the visit of the Vizcaya and had presented the news of the terrible disaster in Havana harbor.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning several of the under officers of the cruiser came ashore to see the town and make some purchases. In the party were Lieut. José G. Ristori, Chaplain Matias Biesa, Surgeon Antonio Jurado, Sub-Lieuts. Luis Sajardo and Gerado Soprini, Paymaster José M. Canovas, and two midshipmen.

When the police boat Patrol went down to Tompkinsville with the relief of policemen for the party were the navy yard boat Daisy put aboard of her a tar-covered barrel, which had evidently been used for a buoy somewhere in the harbor. Attached to the barrel was a long wire, holding several pounds of old iron. A stick was nailed to the barrel, and at the upper end of the stick was nailed a piece of tin. The barrel was found drifting about a hundred yards south of the Vizcaya. The officer of the deck saw it and asked the patrol boat to pick it up and put it ashore.

CHARLESTON'S FORTS MANNED.

Troops Sent to All the Island Garrisons—More Soldiers Expected.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Capt. Hubbell, who is in command of the army garrison on Sullivan's Island, has received orders from Washington to station troops at all the fortifications on the island. To-day the men were sent to Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and the island forts, and they will begin to practice with the heavy guns and learn how to man them. The work on the fortifications is being rushed with great speed, gangs of men being kept at work day and night.

A regiment of soldiers is to be sent here for the island forts and a summer hotel has been secured by the Government as a barracks. The troops will probably arrive soon. Adj.-Gen. Watts is here inspecting the naval reserves. He got orders yesterday from the War Department concerning an inspection of the forts, but he will not say anything about the nature of his Washington orders. He will examine the forts to-morrow.

ENLISTMENTS IN CHERRY STREET.

Three Hundred Volunteers Have Joined Capt. Mike Caldon's Brigade.

Capt. Mike Caldon, who keeps a little saloon at 408 Cherry street, has the single window of his place filled with all the implements of war the Captain could gather in the neighborhood. In the centre is a drum draped with the American flag, with a stand of