ONLY TALK IN THE SENATE.

NO PROGRESS YESTERDAY ON THE WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

Senators White of California and Teller of Colorado Take Up the Time in Advocating the Amendments Reported by the Finance Committee—Eulogies on Senator Walthall.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the Senate to-day a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication with the army and navy was introduced by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to establish and maintain all such telegraphic communication as he may deem necessary during the continuance of the present war, by opening or reopening such ocean cable lines as may be necessary in any exigency for the proper protection of naval and military operations. The bill appropriates $1,000,000 to carry these provisions into effect.

The War Revenue bill was taken up, and Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), a member of the Finance Committee, addressed the Senate in advocacy of the amendments recommended by the Democratic members of that committee. He said:

"While we are willing to sacrifice whatever may be ours, to the maintenance and success of our cause and the welfare of our common country, yet it is our duty to see that the inevitable burdens of the war shall be spread over the entire republic with as much uniformity as possible. Let me ask my friends on the other side of the chamber whether they think it would be well to tax the great money interests of this country at all. I am not arguing for any extravagant tax, but I ask, Ought the wealth of this country to bear any of the burdens of this war? Ought it to be disenthralled from the coercive power of our legislation and emancipated from the burden of taxation? If not, what excuse is there for the bill as it came from the House?"

Mr. White criticised the House bill for levying one-third of the war tax on beer, one-third on tobacco, and one-third on stamps. The tax on beer and tobacco was sought to be justified on the ground that beer and tobacco were luxuries, and that people need not drink beer, and need not smoke or chew tobacco unless they choose to do so. He denied that they were luxuries. The man who took a glass of beer or a chew of tobacco did not consider them so much a luxury as a necessity. He did not contend that beer and tobacco were not legitimate subjects of taxation, but he did contend that one-third of the great war tax should not be imposed upon each of these great articles of consumption. As to the stamp tax, heaven only knew on what classes it would fall most heavily; certainly it would not fall on the rich, so that the stamp tax was not par excellence a tax for the benefit of the people. As to the amendment proposing a tax on corporations, Mr. White advocated it. Corporations, he said, owed something to the Government. Neither the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) nor any one else who opposed the tax on corporations could escape from the conclusion that they were seeking to emancipate the wealthy institutions of the country from contributing one cent of money to the maintenance of the war. The immaculate character of wealth, Mr. White said, had never before received an open indorsement. Men who were rich and men who were poor were supposed to stand equal before the law, but it was plain, judging from the bill and from speeches, that they did not stand equal before some people. He mentioned the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust as corporations that would not contribute revenue if the opponents of the tax on corporations succeeded in defeating that proposition.

In conclusion Mr. White referred to the rumor that certain great interests which had contributed largely to Mr. McKinley's election were demanding exemption from taxation, and said that he did not believe that any Senator on either side of the Chamber would acquiesce in that demand. He trusted that there was no Senator who did not feel it his duty, not only to treat the Administration in a patriotic manner, but to legislate, with reference to the war, in such a mode as to negative at once any charge of favoritism in that direction.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) was the next speaker. "This war," he said, "will be carried on, because the American people are back of it. It will be carried to a successful issue. The Government will find itself supported by every class of people in the United States, irrespective of party affiliations. Even if we do not agree with all the policies of the Government in the conduct of the war, there will be no holding back the sinews of war. We have already 200,000 men practically in the field and the President has called for 75,000 more. This will give us in round numbers an army of 280,000 men. What the war will cost nobody is prepared to guess. If no complications arise, I think there is reason to suppose that the war will not be of long duration."

After a colloquy with Mr. Allison as to the estimated revenue under the bill, Mr. Teller expressed his opposition to the stamp tax, which was more unpopular, he said, than the income tax. He would like to see that stamp tax eliminated from the bill, but would vote for it if deemed absolutely necessary. He was opposed to taxes that were not universal. He had no sympathy with the suggestion that the deposits in savings banks should be exempt from taxation. He believed that accumulations, great and small, should bear their share. Nor did he sympathize with those who say that the States may reserve to themselves certain lines of revenue, and that the Government may be excluded from them. If that were true, the time might come when the Government would have to rely on import duties and on borrowing money. He would like to see all Government salaries taxed, except those that were protected under the Constitution. He would like to see the salaries of Senators and Representatives taxed. But the decision of the Supreme Court against the income tax stood in the way. That decision, he said, struck a fatal blow at the sovereignty of the United States.

Mr. Teller went on at some length to defend the policy of an income tax, and recalled the votes and speeches of distinguished Republicans in both houses in past times in favor of it. Among them he quoted Gen. Garfield, Senator Morton of Indiana, one of the great war Governors, and Senators Morrill, Sherman, and Cullom.

"I am in favor of it yet," Mr. Cullom interposed.

Mr. Teller yielded the floor without concluding his speech, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to suspend certain provisions of law relating to army hospital stewards were agreed to. A bill providing that retired army officers, not above the rank of Colonel, may be assigned to active duty other than in command of troops, was reported and passed. They are to receive the full pay and allowances of their grades.

At 2 P. M. the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Walthall of Mississippi was begun. Remarks were made by Senators Money, Hawley, Berry, Spooner, Gray, Proctor, Gorman, Cannon, Cockrell, Bate, Pasco, and Pettus, and then the Senate adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Hot Colloquy Between Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the House to-day, after some private business had been disposed of, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) called up the Urgent Deficiency bill recently passed by the House, and the Senate amendments were read.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) and Mr. Mahany (Dem., N. Y.) asked some question about appointing the eighteen additional clerks provided for in the War and Treasury departments without reference to the Civil Service law.

Mr. Cannon said that in his judgment these clerks were not under the Civil Service law; they were to be appointed for temporary service to meet a pressing emergency, and the committee did not think it necessary to suspend the mobilization of troops in order that the Civil Service Commission might interfere. He expressed the opinion that fully 25 per cent. of the clerks protected by the Civil Service law would not be retained in any private service. He expressed the hope that the Senate amendments would be concurred in, so that the pension payments might go on and the extra labor occasioned by the war be provided for. He said that the reformers in the House and in the Senate would be perfectly willing that the war should go to the devil if they could only ride their hobby.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) expressed the opinion that the bill made no change in the law regarding the appointment of clerks; that whether employed temporarily or indefinitely they were subject to the law.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) raised a laugh by earnestly proclaiming his support of the Civil Service law, "so long as it is on the statute books."

Gen. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) said he would oppose any bill susceptible of the construction given by Mr. Moody, and notified Mr. Cannon that he would oppose it.

Mr. Cannon retorted that that was the gentleman's privilege, and Gen. Grosvenor proceeded to exercise it by making the point of no quorum as to the vote on Mr. Cannon's demand for the previous question, necessitating a roll call.

Mr. Cannon, flushing to the roots of his hair, expressed the hope that the gentleman would not press that point.

Mr. Grosvenor—The gentleman's position is perfectly consistent. But not without protest will I see a provision of this kind slip through the House about which it knows nothing.

Mr. Cannon (hotly)—Let me say to the gentleman that there has been no "slipping" of any kind.

The previous question was ordered and the Senate amendments concurred in. Upon the amendments objected to by Mr. Underwood regarding the appointment of the temporary clerks the vote was 72 to 59. This means that the appointments may be made outside of the Civil Service law.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) introduced a bill giving to persons who have made or may make homestead entries upon the public lands, and who before proving up their claims, enter the military or naval service of the United States, the benefit of the period of that service, to be counted as a part of the term of residence required of the homesteader.

Conference reports on a number of private pension bills were agreed to and reprints ordered of the Volunteer Army bill and the Army Reorganization bill.

Mr. Young of Pennsylvania introduced a bill for the relief of officers of the war of the rebellion who were promoted from the rank of private soldiers. It proposes to give to them all the bounty withheld from them on account of such promotion; that those who were so commissioned after March 3, 1865, shall receive the three month's extra pay proper allowed to officers of the same grade commissioned prior to that date; and that where the officers have died their heirs shall be entitled to receive the amounts.

Mr. Acheson of Pennsylvania introduced a bill increasing in time of war the pay of enlisted men who shall serve outside the territorial limits of the United States 100 per cent.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill relating to the "bonded" and "outage" periods for distilled spirits. It reduces from eight to seven years the bonded period, that is the time which the spirits may remain in bond without payment of tax, and increases from four to seven years the "outage" period, that is, the time for which an allowance is made for waste or loss by absorption or evaporation. The allowances were fixed at a maximum of 12½ gallons for seven years. The bill has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Ways and Means.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Dingley was agreed to, intended to do away with the premium now offered for exporting raw liquors and holding them abroad until fully cured. It requires such liquors, upon returning to the country, to pay a duty equal to the tax they would have paid had they remained in the country.

The bill was reported to the House, and, without disposing of it, at 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned.

DRILL OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

They Have Four Hours of the Hardest Work Every Morning.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 26.—The Rough Riders are having hard work. Mounted regimental drill is given every morning from 8 until 12 o'clock. The marching of the horses raises clouds of dust that at times completely hide the troops, who, on returning from drill, cannot be distinguished from Indians. Col. Woods is one of the few army officers of recent years who have drilled a full regiment of twelve troops. A regular army officer remarked yesterday:

"These men have learned as much in two weeks as regular cavalry generally learn in two months."

Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt attributes this to the spirit of the men, who are in earnest and want to learn. It is now thought the regiment will be sent to Tampa to form part of the first expedition to Cuba. Fifteen men were enlisted yesterday, most of them being Texans. Applications are still being received from all over the country. J. P. Gardiner came from Boston and enlisted yesterday.

The Provost Sergeant of the regiment is George Cash of Colorado Springs. He was one of the tackles of Princeton in '89, and played in all the great games of that year. Channing of Troop K was a member of the team at that time.

The Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry regiments of Texas, who have been camped at New Orleans for a month, passed through San Antonio yesterday on the way to San Francisco to go to the Philippines. Thousands of people were at the station. Daniel Gillette, formerly of New York, has been most kind to the regiment, and many of the officers and men have enjoyed the hospitality of his bungalow. Mr. Gillette is an old soldier, and served with distinction in a New York regiment throughout the rebellion.

Marshall Bird, the trooper who was nearly killed some time ago by his horse dashing him against a tree, has been completely restored to health.

Col. Wood expressed the opinion this afternoon that the Rough Riders would be ordered to start for Tampa Monday. Whether he has any information which would make this prediction anything more than a guess he would not say. Col. Wood is very proud of his regiment. He does not sympathize with the efforts of certain newspapers to make it appear that the enlistment of Eastern men, or "Fifth Avenue Recruits," is a joke. He said to-day:

"This regiment is made up of fighters. They are men who not only can take care of themselves, but who will prove their ability to take care of five times their number of Spaniards. The so-called New York dudes are among my best soldiers, too. They are good men, every one of them, and will make as brave and effective soldiers as the Western cowpuncher or the Texas ranger. They are not dudes, but athletes, and I am proud of them."

GEN. MOORE TRIES HIS MEN.

British Troops Suddenly Called Out at Halifax—Quick Work.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26.—Gen. Montgomery Moore, commanding the British forces in North America, made a test to-day of what his soldiers could do if unexpectedly called on. At 12:15 o'clock, before the 2,000 men of this garrison had finished their noon meal, orders were posted at headquarters sending every available soldier at once to Fort Macnab and York redoubt. Accompanying these orders were directions to take a full equipment of stores. It was to be a test not only of the rapidity with which the force could be got ready, but also of the efficiency of the transport and commissariat arrangements.

It took an hour to get the force from the barracks and the stores from the ordnance yard to the steamers, which immediately sailed.

The forts that were to be manned occupy commanding positions at the mouth of the harbor and all haste was made in steaming to them. The forts were manned something more than two hours after the orders were given. The afternoon was spent by the infantry in manœuvres at the forts, by the artillery in exercising the guns and by the engineers in laying mines. At 9 o'clock to-night the troops returned to the city, a detachment being left behind to operate the powerful electric searchlight that is part of the equipment of one of the forts.

THE SUN correspondent has it on good authority that what suggested this sudden mobilization to Gen. Moore is the strained relations between England and France regarding the African question and the Newfoundland fisheries, and that the commanding officer wished to be in a position to inform the London War Office exactly what he could do with the men and equipment at his disposal. After to-day's exercises he will be in position to give a satisfactory reply to any questions that may be asked. The Halifax garrison numbers 2,000 British troops and 1,500 Canadian militia.

THIS BRITON WILL ENLIST.

He Crossed the Ocean to Fight with Us Against the Spaniards.

Among those who took out the first citizenship papers in Commissioner Shields's office yesterday was Edward Russell Knapp, an Englishman who has seen service with the English army in the Soudan. He landed in this city on Monday and the next day began making inquiries as to how and where he could enlist in some regiment likely to see active service in Cuba or elsewhere against the Spaniards. He was informed that in order to become a United States soldier he must first declare his intention to become a citizen, and he consequently took that step yesterday.

Knapp is a stalwart, broad-shouldered Briton, nearly six feet tall. He was attired in semi-military costume, wearing a gray broad-brimmed army hat, cape coat, and high-topped boots drawn over his trousers.

JOB FOR LAURADA'S SKIPPER.

A Naval Commission for Capt. Samuel Hughes of Filibustering Fame.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Samuel Hughes, formerly Captain of the filibustering steamship Laurada, has been commissioned as a Lieutenant of the junior grade in the United States Navy. Capt. Hughes was indicted by the United States Court at New York, Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, Del., on the charge of "aiding and abetting the insurgents and carrying a military expedition against the friendly power of Spain." The evidence was provided by Pinkerton detectives in the employ of the Spanish Government. He was tried and acquitted in each case.

1,000 Tons of Coal a Day for the Navy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 26.—The Bessemer Land and Improvement Company has received an indefinite order for 1,000 tons of coal a day from their Belle Ellen mines, in this county, to be used on our war vessels. Superintendent L. W. Johnson of the Belle Ellen mines has just returned from a trip to Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans. The entire output of his mines will be used on the warships.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

The Question of Annexation Is Involved in the Disposition of the War Revenue Bill in the Senat—Teller and Others Say the Revenue Bill Shall Not Pass Until the Annexation Resolution Is Sent Over from the House.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—No caucus was called to-day by the Republicans of the House upon the Newlands resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, Gen. Grosvenor, Chairman of the caucus, having decided that it would be better to wait until next week before proceeding further. In the meantime the opponents of the proposition are making a canvass of the House, Representatives Loudenslager of New Jersey and Crumpacker of Indiana being the most active to demonstrate the inaccuracy of the poll made last week by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, which showed 189 Republicans in favor of the resolution. Mr. Loudenslager said this evening just before adjournment that he had not counted up the number of those who had told him that they would not vote for it.

"There are fifty or sixty of them," he said. "They are falling away from that list as fast as we can get hold of them, and we'll have a majority of the Republicans before we get through."

This statement was greeted with smiles of derision by Mr. Tawney and members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who insisted that if ever the question is permitted to come to a vote the resolution will be passed by a good majority.

In the meantime the matter has become involved with the disposition of the War Revenue bill in the Senate, and the date of the passage of that bill, it is asserted, depends in a measure at least upon the fate of the Newlands resolution in the House. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, one of the most active and persistent opponents of annexation, who has heretofore been vigorously antagonizing the bond provision of the revenue bill, was quoted to-day as saying that he had agreed to withdraw opposition to the speedy passage of the bill upon an understanding with Speaker Reed that the Hawaiian resolution should not be sent to the Senate this session. When this was made known to Senator Stewart, who has stood with Pettigrew in his attitude toward the issue of bonds, but advocating the annexation of Hawaii, he declared with great force that the revenue bill should not pass the Senate until the Newlands resolution had been sent over from the House. This is understood to be the position also of Mr. Teller of Colorado, an anti-bond Senator, and other friends of annexation.

The situation is chaotic, but from admissions made to-day by friends of annexation the impression prevails that the subject has been shelved for this session. Aside from these admissions of the faint-hearted advocates of annexation, there was a renewal to-day of the talk of an early adjournment, which tended to strengthen the belief in the minds of those with whom this talk is father to the thought, that the way had been cleared for the passage of the revenue bill and adjournment shortly afterward. An intimation was made to-day, also, that the Administration, in the event that Congress failed to act, would temporarily settle the matter in the recess by correspondence and agreement with the Dole Government, leaving the final disposition of the Islands to Congress when it reconvenes in December.

Those in charge of the revenue bill still profess to be hopeful that a final vote can be reached on Saturday, but this is not likely, and, as Monday will be a national holiday, the bill can hardly be passed before June 1. The House will adjourn over from to-morrow until Tuesday.

CAVALRY CAME BY BOAT.

Four Transports Arrive at Mobile After a Trip from New Orleans.

MOBILE, Ala., May 26.—After several days of waiting and expectancy and many false reports, the transports bringing the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., from New Orleans to this city began to arrive here at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and within an hour the four ocean steamships were docked at the Mobile and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville wharves. They were the Breakwater and Stillwater of the Royal Mail line, known locally as the MacPhea line, and the Morgan and Aransas of the Morgan line. The Breakwater arrived first and was docked at the high wharf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Next came the Aransas, followed in about fifteen minutes by the Morgan. The last vessel to appear was the Stillwater, and she was docked at the Louisville and Nashville fruit wharf. She came in rocking like a cradle.

As soon as the lines were made fast the work of unloading began. The arrival of the steamships brought an immense crowd to the river front and the wharves were lined with people. The first thing done after the steamships stopped was to place a guard about the wharves and the crowd was driven back to the street lines. Ropes were stretched along the sheds that cover the wharves, and to these the horses, some 800 or 900, were tethered. When the horses were brought out and tethered they were fed, and they gave evidence of having stood the sea trip very well.

The unloading of the baggage, tentage, and wagons of the regiment consumed the entire day. The line of wagons which had been sent in from the camp to haul the property out to the camp began to move out St. Michael street about 1 o'clock. The eight troops of cavalry left the wharves about 3:30 o'clock, and began their ride to the camp. They were preceded by the band, mounted on white horses, and as they passed through the streets there was considerable enthusiasm let loose, particularly when the fine band of the regiment played "Dixie."

The regiment reached the camp about 5 o'clock and settled to the west of the quarters of the Second Cavalry. The men said that they stood the trip very well and were much pleased with the change. Many of them thought they would be seasick, but, so far as could be learned, there was not a single man afflicted. They only regretted that the sea voyage was not a little longer. The Gulf was very smooth during the voyage and the trip was without incident. It is said to-night that the transports will coal here and return to New Orleans.

Major John A. Logan, Assistant Adjutant-General, was assigned to-day to duty at division headquarters, Fourth Army Corps, by order of Gen. Coppinger.

GOING BACK TO HAVANA.

Two of Our Prisoners to Be Exchanged for Two Newspaper Men.

KEY WEST, May 26.—Prisoners of war Col. Vicente Cortijo and Surgeon Isadore Garcia Julian, with their two servants, are here to-day from Fort McPherson, Ga., en route to Havana, where they are to be exchanged for Haldeen Jones and Charles Thrall, American newspaper men captured recently by the Spaniards. They were put on board an American warship and will be at the entrance to Havana harbor to-morrow under a flag of truce.

Annapolis Cadets Sent to Warships.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 26.—The senior class of naval cadets at the Academy have orders to go aboard vessels in the war with Spain. The New Yorkers in the class assigned are: J. E. Courtney, E. B. Fenner, the New York; F. J. Horne, the Texas. Cadet Jeffers, also of New York, is on sick leave. Others ordered to the New York are A. Buchanan of Indiana, H. E. Lackey (at large), and S. J. M. Major of Kentucky.

To Utilize Retired Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A bill for the employment during the existing war of retired army officers not above the grade of Colonel for any active duty except command of troops was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The object of the bill is to utilize these retired officers for mustering and similar service now performed by officers on the active list, so that the latter, numbering between 300 and 400, can take the field.

Key West Quiet Again.

KEY WEST, May 26.—The display of authority last night by Commodore Remey in putting guards of marines on the docks and around the jail has cooled the turbulent element among the marines and sailors. No more trouble is expected immediately unless private brawls with the negroes arouse the men. The city has been quiet all day. A large number of marines who violated their leave last night have been restrained of their liberty.

FRANCE AS A NATION OUR FRIEND.

Franco-Americans Show That the Government and the People Are with Us.

The French colony in this city is not pleased with the turn affairs between France and America are taking. It spoke last night, through the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, one of the representative societies of Frenchmen in New York. At a recent meeting a committee was appointed to put the facts before the American people as Frenchmen saw them. M. Eugene Gerbereux, the Chairman, read its report at the meeting of the cercle held at its clubhouse, 24 West Twenty-sixth street. Part of the report is as follows:

"The general tone of a portion of the press shows an evident effort to create a feeling of distrust and discontent between the two nations, and against this effort we desire to enter our solemn protest. First, because of its very great injustice; next, because of the harm it is bound to do to all parties concerned. Rumors are already afloat of measures of reprisal. Several branches of business are now suffering because of the state of feelings created by this unfortunate agitation, and the authors thereof have at least temporarily succeeded in their nefarious work. * * *

"It is unfortunately true that quite a number of the Parisian papers, more or less responsible, have for some time past, with more zeal than judgment, shown themselves very hostile to this country in this present war. That these papers do not represent the great French republic, its aims and its ambitions, is absolutely certain; and we, as French-Americans, who are in constant communication with the people all over France, know beyond doubt that this Parisian newspaper syndicate does not represent the sentiment of the French people.

"They represent the capitalist with an investment of two thousand million dollars invested in Spanish bonds, a few deluded people who, through deluded sympathy for the weak, and a long acquaintance with neighbors, have become sympathetic with Spain in her misfortunes, forgetting that she brought this upon herself by centuries of misrule in all her possessions, caused by the inevitable corruption that necessarily creeps into all antiquated monarchical governments. Some of these papers represent also an element in France which is always against the existing form of government if it is republican, and that is the Monarchists. The Monarchists see in this war the downfall of the Spanish monarchy, and well they may tremble, for so sure as victory is found perching upon our banners, an, event sure to come, the Spanish throne will crumble to pieces and give place to a republican form of government, thus consigning still further into oblivion whatever hopes, if any, the French Monarchists might have had remaining with them.

"But there is a very wide difference between these noisy and heterogeneous elements and the great heart of republican France. From all authorized and responsible sources come the same expressions of friendship for this nation and sympathy for the cause of liberty. Not a discordant note is heard. Expressions without number have been made by Foreign Minister Hanotaux, Premier Meline and others, all, without exception, going as far as their positions as the representatives of a neutral Government will permit them to go in the direction of everything American in this contest because of its form of government. Mr. Hanotaux is reported to have used, even before this war was declared, the following language: 'Whatever sympathies we may feel with the courage and patriotism of Spain, we cannot set aside the consideration of the high interests and of the motives of the United States.' Later on, when neutrality was proclaimed by France, the same Minister spoke in an even more friendly manner of our country, and Premier Meline is reported to have said that the French nation could not help being friendly to the great American republic, for both have the same aspirations to relieve the oppressed and encourage freedom in every legitimate way. In the enforcement of the neutrality laws the French Government has been absolutely honest and correct, and not a shadow of suspicion can be placed on any of its acts. The expression of the representative men of a country, backed as they are by the great majority of the nation, as shown in the election just held, is surely the most reliable evidence of the feelings of that nation.

"In fact, it could not be otherwise. When the American colonies struggled for freedom from the oppression of the English, some of France's best blood was freely given to help the cause. To repay this act the country has since shown the way to France as well as others, to genuine and practical liberty. * * *

"Can it then be said that republican France is siding, and will side, with the Austrian lady and her boy King? Such a thing is not possible. The France of to-day is that which is animated with sentiments of humanity and progress. The nation whose motto is liberty, equality and fraternity cannot side with darkness and oppression. The cause of humanity has for its two best champions republican France in Europe and republican America in the Western hemisphere. Both are standing side by side ahead of all others, bearing aloft for the edification and final relief of the oppressed of all climes the sacred legend of liberty; and no amount of scheming detractions or calumny can change them from their chosen road."

The following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That the great mass of Frenchmen, always ready to help the downtrodden and persecuted, always ready to espouse any honest attempt to win freedom and independence, are in full and complete sympathy with our Government in its noble efforts to free Cuba from oppression and misrule.

"*Resolved*, That the Stars and Stripes and the tri-color of France (the flags of the world's two greatest republics, each one with the same colors, red, white and blue) be displayed together from our clubhouse until the end of the war, when victory shall have crowned the American arms.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the leading periodicals circulated in the United States, so that the American people may learn to understand and appreciate our real feelings and sentiments."

DEWEY SCENTED VICTORY.

A Letter Predicting It Written to His Sister While He Was at Hong Kong.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 26.—Admiral Dewey, who was in Hong Kong on April 18, wrote a letter to his sister, Mrs. Mary P. Greely, in this city. The letter has just been received. It was the last communication from him before his departure for the Philippines. Admiral Dewey said:

"We are still waiting for the declaration of war to begin our work here. I have seven men-of-war, all ready for action, and, should war be the word, I believe we will make short work of Spanish reign in the Philippines. The insurgents are ready to rise at our first gun, and long before this reaches you we may be masters at Manila and other Philippine cities. But, after all, war is a terrible thing, and I hope some way out of the dilemma may be found without resorting to it. My health continues good, although it is taxed to to the uttermost, and my one prayer is that I may be able to hold out until we have finished our work."

FEARS FOR A REPORTER.

Mr. Knight of the London Times May Have Been Lost in a Small Boat.

KEY WEST, May 26.—Grave fears are entertained for the safety of Mr. Knight, the London *Times* correspondent. He left here four days ago in a newspaper despatch boat. The boat's Captain got scared when he reached Cuba and wanted to put back. Knight insisted on going ashore. He had passes and credentials from the Spanish Government. He took a small boat and was lowered over the side.

The sea was rough at the time, and it is thought the boat could not live through it. Knight started, however, to row a distance of ten miles to the shore. He has not been heard from since. When he left he promised a friend here that he would cable as soon as he was safe. He was scantily provided with food and water, and it has been stormy off the coast since then.

Alabama Placed in Dry Dock.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The battleship Alabama left Cramps' shipyard at noon to-day and was towed slowly down the Delaware River, arriving at League Island early in the afternoon. The vessel was in command of Capt. Sergeant, and as she moved through the water all the river craft blew their whistles. The Alabama was placed in the dry dock shortly after her arrival. She will have her hull painted, and will then go back to Cramps' to be fitted out with her engines.

Navy Yard Notes.

The collier Harlech which has been renamed the Pompeii and the colliers Abarenda and Kingtor will probably leave the yard to-day.

The collier Holland has been floated out of the dry dock. She has been rechristened Leonardia.

The old monitor Jason is to be taken to the yard from the Tompkinsville anchorage to-day or to-morrow.

Chicago to Send Out Rough Riders.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Chicago is to have a cavalry regiment of rough riders. None but those who have had experience with bucking broncos will be accepted. This proposed regiment is being organized by Col. A. W. Yeater. Already 170 men have enlisted, all of whom have seen active service, or have had military experience of some kind.

THE OREGON AT KEY WEST

SHE WILL COAL AND THEN JOIN SAMPSON'S FLEET.

The Splendid Battleship Fit to Take the Sea at Once, Despite Her 15,000-Mile Trip Around the Horn—Officers and Crew Also in Trim

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26.—The first-class battleship Oregon arrived off Key West bar early this morning after the longest journey a warship of her class ever successfully undertook. She reached here as fit to fight or run as the day she was first put into commission, and she immediately began to take on supplies and coal, with her crew eager to get into battle with the elusive Spanish squadron. For more than 14,000 miles she ceaselessly steamed on her way without an accident, accomplishing a task which sheds as much lustre on the new American navy in its own way as do the victories won in battle. She has proved herself magnificent in her sea-going qualities, and her men are now longing to prove her equally good as a fighter.

While reports from the Navy Department in Washington had relieved the nation's anxiety concerning the vessel's safety, this relief was made doubly sure by her appearance off Sand Key light with break of day. Many of her officers came ashore as soon as possible, Capt. C. E. Clark included, and they were warmly greeted and congratulated for the manner in which they had done their duty. Although the warship put in at Jupiter Inlet on the Florida coast on Tuesday night only a boat's crew were put ashore for despatches, so that this is the first port where the officers have had an opportunity of stretching their legs on American soil since their departure from the Pacific coast.

They reported every one well on board and talked freely of their trip and the incidental annoyances connected with it. The Oregon was in dry dock in Puget Sound and had just been cleaned and her machinery put in first-class condition when the order came to sail as soon as possible for San Francisco. Although the newspapers were full of war talk, none of the crew thought for a moment that they were starting on the longest journey a ship of that class ever undertook.

San Francisco was reached on March 9, and, after casting anchor off Mare Island naval station, orders were received from Washington to take on coal and supplies to the full capacity of the ship. This took ten days, and, after completion, orders were received to proceed down the western coast to Callao. At San Francisco news of the destruction of the Maine was received, and when the ship set out for Callao the crew began to understand that they were out for something more than a mere trip up and down the western coast, their accustomed cruising waters.

The instructions were that the Oregon was to call at Callao to replenish her coal bunkers and her supply of provisions; also to receive her orders where to go next. Callao was reached on April 4. There the report was circulated that an attempt might be made to blow up the ship at Valparaiso, so that it was not deemed advisable to enter that port. The Chilian Government was known to be somewhat unfriendly, and when the Oregon steamed out she made for the western entrance to the Straits of Magellan. Arriving off Sandy Point at nightfall, she anchored to wait for daylight before attempting to run the storm-swept passage. Next day the warship steamed up and passed through in safety, her decks still cleared for action, for none on the ship knew whether or not the war was on.

The run up to Rio Janeiro was made without incident, the vessel arriving there on April 30. The Oregon had as a sailing mate from the Straits of Magellan up to Rio the gunboat Marietta, which had been waiting there for her. At Rio the Oregon and Marietta coaled from the Buffalo, formerly the Nictheroy, which had been purchased from the Brazilian Government. The Buffalo had about 6,000 tons of coal aboard at the time of the purchase. Here the Oregon learned for the first time that war had been declared. The Brazilian Government officials treated the Yankees with great courtesy, and, owing to a report that the Temerario was in that vicinity and might attempt a night attack, offered them a warship as a scout. Capt. Clark did not deem the precaution necessary, but he kept his eyes open, just the same.

After four days' coaling the Oregon sailed for Bahia. While passing Cape St. Roque, the most easterly point of Brazil, on the night of May 12 four ships were sighted to the southward. The Oregon had every light doused save the one in the binnacle.

The Americans thought at first that they had run into a Spanish squadron, but no investigation was made on either side, and by morning not a sign of smoke was in sight. Bahia was reached on May 9, and here news of Dewey's victory was received. Report had it, however, that two American ships had been destroyed and 400 men killed, so that it wasn't all rejoicing.

News of the sailing of the Cape Verde squadron having reached Capt. Clark here, he announced that on account of a break in the machinery he could not sail for at least eight days. This was done to deceive any Spanish agent who might be at Bahia, and when night arrived the Oregon and her consorts slipped out of port and quietly sailed away. Next day the battleship put on her warpaint and was ready for anything. The second day out from Bahia Capt. Clark concluded to go on without the Marietta and Buffalo, which were so slow that the battleship could not begin to make schedule time. Accordingly good-bys were said through the megaphone, and the two slower vessels were left astern.

Barbadoes was reached on May 18, where it was intended to take on 300 tons of coal, but information was received to the effect that the Spanish ships were very near, so after getting on 250 tons the Oregon hastened away. It is probable that the Spaniards were very close at this time, as they were reported at Curaçao, only 500 miles distant, four days previously. Owing to the danger of running into the whole squadron, it was deemed safest to make a detour out to sea instead of taking the straight route through the West Indies. The course of the battleship was far out to sea from Barbadoes until off the Bahama Islands. There it was altered and the ship was headed toward the Florida coast.

Jupiter Light was sighted early in the evening of Tuesday, May 24. Not having a chart of this coast and not being absolutely certain just where they were, Capt. Clark called for volunteers to man a boat and put off to the light, ten miles away. Almost the entire ship's crew stepped forward, willing to go. After reaching the signal station at Jupiter, Washington was communicated with and orders were received to proceed to Key West.

The whole trip was without a single light above board save one in the binnacle, not even a lighted cigar or cigarette being allowed on deck.

It was watch, watch, watch for 14,000 miles, but this vigilance was rewarded by success. Capt. Clark is naturally very proud, indeed, of his ship's achievement. He thinks that the necessity for so expensive a trip under these conditions will stir up the Government to pushing through the Nicaragua canal in order that the journey from coast to coast may be abbreviated in the future.

SENDS ALL HER SICK ASHORE.

A Dozen Men from the San Francisco Placed in a Naval Hospital.

BOSTON, May 26.—The cruiser San Francisco came into the harbor here late this afternoon and sent ashore in a tug twelve bluejackets and Assistant Engineer Cooper, all the men being sick. They were landed at the navy yard and later transferred to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea.

No mystery or sensation attaches to the incident, as was at first supposed. The men are suffering from a variety of ailments and have been ill for varying lengths of time. It was finally decided to land all the sick on the ship and replace them with a like number of men from the receiving ship Wabash.

Engineer Cooper is very ill. He has contracted what appears to be pulmonary trouble. Five of the men have a trace of measles, and the rest have chronic troubles or are sick from exposure. When the San Francisco first put in, a rumor obtained to the effect that a boiler had exploded and about fifteen men had been killed and injured. This occasioned considerable excitement for some time until the exact state of affairs became known.

Will Try Castellanos as a Spy.

TAMPA, Fla., May 26.—José Castellanos, the young Spaniard who was arrested here several days ago charged with being a Spanish spy, has been sent to the military prison at Fort McPherson, where he will be kept until tried. It is believed that he will prove to be just what he is suspected of being, as some damaging evidence has been found among his effects, the names of forts, camps, forces, &c.

Cruiser Yankee Here.

The United States cruiser Yankee passed in Sandy Hook a little before 11 o'clock yesterday. She anchored at Tompkinsville at about 1 o'clock. Some of her sailors who came ashore said that the Yankee had put in for coal.

Desks, roll-top and flat-top, oak, walnut, and mahogany, fifty styles, all at export prices.

HALE CO.,
Desks at export prices,
15 Stone Street,
next Produce Exchange.

85

NEW YORK'S NEW VOLUNTEERS.

Gov. Black Says the State's Second Quota Will Come from the National Guard.

ALBANY, May 26.—Gov. Black said to-day that New York State's quota of 7,500 volunteers under the President's second call would be filled with National Guard volunteers, like the quota under the first call.

"It is the intention of the State authorities," said the Governor, "to fill the second call from among the new National Guard organizations, which, as well as the old organizations not selected under the first call, will have the same chance to volunteer as was given to the National Guard organizations that have already gone to the front. This was expressly stated in my order providing for the reorganization of the National Guard, which guaranteed to those who enlisted in the new guard the first opportunity to volunteer should a second call be received from the President. This course will be followed in filling this State's quota even if a third call is made."

"Will any opportunity be given the independent regiments and companies which have been formed throughout the State to offer their services in the filling of this State's quota?"

"I do not think so," said the Governor. "As it has been determined to fill the quota under the second call from the National Guard, independent volunteer regiments and companies or members thereof desiring to enter the United States service under the direction of the Governor can only do so through the present National Guard organization."

As there are probably more members of the present National Guard ready for service than this State will be asked to furnish, it is likely that the Governor will be compelled to select the organizations which he thinks are in the best condition for volunteering immediately.

Brig.-Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery on Gov. Black's staff, called upon the Governor to-day with Capt. Olmstead of the Sixth Battery of Binghamton, Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery of New York city, Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery of New York city and Capt. Rasquin of the Third Battery of Brooklyn. The purpose of their visit was to offer their services under the second call of the President. They were told that their offer would undoubtedly be granted in case the War Department called upon this State to furnish any artillery.

COL. LOVE TO SAGASTA.

The President of the Universal Peace Union Wants These Troops Removed from Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Col. Alfred H. Love, President of the Universal Peace Union, from the walls of whose office the Spanish flag was pulled down yesterday by the Secretary, is waiting to hear from Premier Sagasta concerning a request he has pres