

FAIR WARNING.

During the past two weeks, although "Dement's Best" Flour has fully advanced 75 cents per barrel, and will continue advancing right along, we have adhered to our old price, \$4.35 per barrel, or \$1.10 per sack.

We now give everybody notice that this is the last day we shall continue selling "Dement's Best" at this price. Tomorrow it will be considerably higher.

Better order today at **\$4.35 Per Barrel or \$1.10 Per Sack.**

COOPER & LEVY

508, 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.



Our Quinine Hair Tonic

Is an elegant dressing for the hair; contains Quinine, too. We guarantee it to remove dandruff and recommend it as a splendid stimulant and preservative.

Large Bottle 50c.

It's Worth Trying

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.,

No. 703 First Av.

TO THE New El Dorado

WITH Safety AND Comfort

On the Yukon River
Alaska and Northwest Territory.



North American Transportation & Trading Co.'s

Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer

ROANOKE

WILL LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10.

This is the only old established line sailing from Seattle having boats on Yukon river, and our space is limited. With each ticket will be sold, packed and delivered at destination, a limited amount of supplies, if desired.

For full information call on or address the company.

618 FIRST AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE HARDWARE CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS.

Alaska Outfitters.

Wholesale and Retail.

First Avenue and Marion Street.



IS THAT SO?

The Canadian regulations provide that a man must carry with him at least 1,000 pounds of provisions. Will a freight receipt and certified invoice that goods are being shipped via St. Michael be accepted?

YES—IF BY THIS COMPANY.

Read the Following Telegram:

"PACIFIC POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.

"A. L. HAWLEY—

"OHAWA, Ont., March 29, 1898.

"Vice President Seattle-Yukon Trans. Co., Seattle, Wash.:
"Your letter 11th inst. to Minister Interior, instructions being issued to allow persons holding certified invoices and freight receipts for provisions from your company to pass on at Skagway. Instructions apply to Dyes also."
"JOHN R. HALL, Secretary."

The New S. S. ALLIANCE Sails June 8 for St. Michael with PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT, Connecting With Our Own Boats Already on the River.

SEATTLE-YUKON TRANSPORTATION CO.

90-92 Columbia Street.

W. D. WOOD, Pres. A. L. HAWLEY, Mgr. C. H. NORRIS, Traffic Mgr.

1898 MODEL STANDARD CLEVELAND BICYCLES \$50.00.

These bicycles cannot be approached for quality and price.
FOBES BROS. & NILES, Gen. Agts., 1016 Second Ave.
WRITE FOR AGENCY.

F. B. CO. SPECIALLY CURED BACON.
The Best for Alaska.
FRYE-BRUNN CO., Packers and Jobbers.

FOREIGN NATIONS WILL ALL REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

Assurances Are Received From All Parts of the World.

RULES FOR NAVAL PRIZES.

It Is Possible That Some of the Captured Vessels May Be Given Up.

War Department Working Vigorously for the Organization of the Volunteer Force, and for the Reorganization of Army in Accordance With the Bill Which Has Just Passed Congress—Naval Officers Eager to Get Away From Department Duty and Join Their Comrades on the War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The conditions in Washington are rapidly settling down to those of actual war. Notices came to the state department from the four quarters of the globe today, showing that the nations, as a rule, are prepared to assume an attitude of strict neutrality, as between the United States and Spain in the present struggle. In most cases they were in answer to the Memorial note sent out yesterday by the state department to all United States embassies and legations, instructing them to inform the governments to which they were accredited that war had existed since April 21.

Great Britain has always taken an advanced stand in the principles of neutrality, so that it was with great interest that the news was received here of the terms of the neutrality proclamation issued in London.

On the whole the officials are disposed to take the view that the strict adherence by Great Britain to these rules will be rather more advantageous to the United States than to Spain, particularly as we are now operating in the naval sense close to our own base of supplies, and in all probability soon will cut off Spain from the two bases that she now has in the neighborhood of Cuba.

The president issued a proclamation during the day laying down rules as to the seizure of prizes, and the result, it is believed, will be the release of some of the ships already captured, though it will be for the prize courts to determine in each case whether the conditions under which the ships were captured are such as to warrant release. The impression prevails that the Buena Ventura, the first on the list of prizes, will be declared no prize.

The case of the Panama, whose seizure was reported today, is more complicated, owing to the fact that while otherwise exempt, the ship was reported to have contained supplies for the Spanish army in Cuba, which are contraband.

However, it may be said that while the settlement of these questions will be left to the courts, the administration believes that great liberality should be shown in the application of the laws, where a vessel is not contraband or attempting to run the blockade. That is shown in the liberal terms of the proclamation itself, by which the prize courts must be guided.

It is noted also that the administration has not been deterred by any criticism in congress from again formally pledging itself to the nations of the world to refrain from privateering and abide by the declaration of Paris of 1856.

So far as is known all the United States consuls have made their way safely out of Spain. Consul Fay, at Dania, has reported to the department from Lisbon; Consul Bowen, at Barcelona, from Paris; and Consul Scarrow, at Cadiz, and Consul Bartlam, at Malaga, from Gibraltar.

The department has assured itself that the others are safe.

Secretary Sherman retired finally today from the position of secretary of state, and his successor was confirmed in the person of Judge Day. John Bassett Moore undoubtedly will be confirmed tomorrow in Judge Day's place. The latter is expected to return to Washington in about two days' time.

The army reorganization bill became a law during the day and the war department officials have begun to devise the best means of carrying out the purposes of the act, which will result in an increase of the regular army to more than 40,000 men.

In the war department preparations went on with energy for the organization of the volunteer army. All the officers were detailed who are to be sent to the various states and territories to muster the guardsmen into the service of the United States.

The plans for the reorganization of the army were also perfected. To provide of

SECOND EDITION

—6 A. M.—

FOR LATEST NEWS SEE PAGE 6.

SPAIN BUYING FAST SHIPS FOR THIS COAST.

Will Endeavor to Capture Our Vessels and Take Them to Neutral Ports.

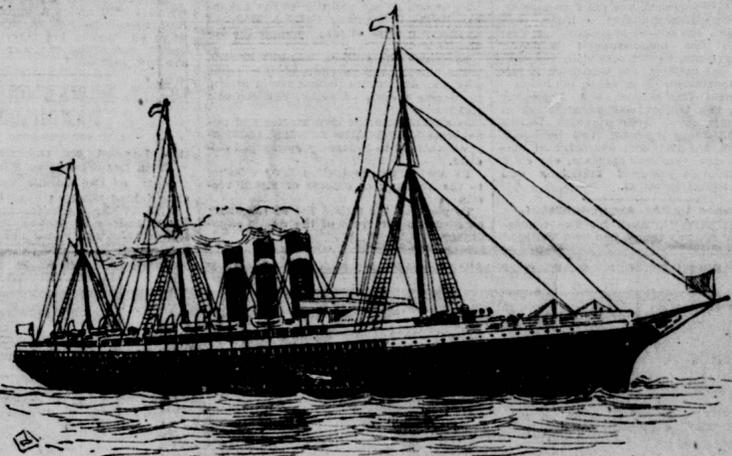
Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Ship owners whose vessels are operating under the American flag in the Pacific ocean have become alarmed for the safety of their ships. Congressman Low, of New York, who has many clients interested in the coffee, phosphate and rubber trades and whose ships are constantly off the west coast of South America, today received a telegram saying that information came from South America that fast steamers had been sold to Spanish citizens, with the ultimate object of putting them under the Spanish flag as auxiliary cruisers. It is the desire of these ship owners that as a war measure they be permitted to fly a neutral flag.

Naval officers believe the Spanish may resort to the plan of using auxiliary cruisers in the Pacific for the purpose of making captures of prizes, where so much trade is done under the American flag. While it would not be wise to attempt to convey prizes to Spain or Spanish possessions, it is believed by Congressman Low and others that the course of being pursued would be to take prizes to a neutral port and have this government informed that an exchange would be made, which would result in the release of the Spanish ships taken by the United States cruisers. By this course there might be almost, if not entirely, a stand off between the countries as regards merchant ship prizes. The navy department is moving with the greatest secrecy, but it is known that efforts are being made to secure more ships for the auxiliary navy on the Pacific coast.

The total strength of the auxiliary and mosquito fleets will reach forty vessels. The steamship companies already have taken the first steps looking to the protection of their vessels. Congressman Lewis, of Washington, will visit the secretary of war tomorrow, and suggest the necessity for the protection of the lines and the Klondike trade ships. It is understood that when the Bering sea opens and the steamers from the Yukon make the first trips from St. Michael, the government will be requested to furnish a convoy to each treasure ship from the Yukon to San Francisco.

The completion of the auxiliary fleet will make necessary a call upon the naval reserves and for many additional engineers. The senate amendment to the naval bill, which is now in conference, permits the secretary of the navy to enlist the men necessary for these ships. These men, including engineers and warrant officers, may be taken into the service for short terms and will have all the rank and pay of naval officers during their term. This, it is thought, will secure competent engineers in sufficient numbers to man the vessels being taken into the navy.



THE AMERICAN LINER PARIS.

The splendid liner Paris is now speeding across the Atlantic at the rate of twenty knots an hour, with a cargo of war munitions for the government, and ready to take her place on arrival as the finest of the cruisers of the auxiliary navy. She was spoken by the Majestic in latitude 48.54, longitude 29.06, which sets at rest all rumors as to her having fallen a victim to a Spanish cruiser.

SANTA CRUZ POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 26.—Three explosions about 5:15 o'clock this afternoon at the California Powder Works caused a greater loss of life than any of the previous accidents in the history of these works. The wildest rumors are prevalent regarding the number of killed and injured, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained before morning. It is known that seven were killed and four seriously injured as follows:

Killed—Edward Gillman, brick mason; J. Miller, foreman of one of the mills; C. A. Cole, carpenter of the works; E. Jennings, B. Jose and two boys named Marshall.

Injured—J. Nelson, William Burge, G. H. Hannah and M. Nutsen.

The first heavy shock from the explosion was felt for many miles around and was quickly followed by two lighter shocks. The smoke from the works arose in such dense volumes that it was impossible for a time to perceive the extent of the damage that had been caused by the explosion. It was reported that the fire was spreading and that the main magazine was in imminent danger.

The bugle call was accordingly sounded for members of the California naval reserve, who responded promptly, hurrying to the mills and assisting the corps of fire fighters already on the grounds.

As nearly as can be learned, the primary cause of the disaster was the explosion of the gun cotton plant. The igniting of this plant caused the fire to spread to the adjoining brush and small buildings and was then communicated to the powder mill flat, where are located the houses of the employees of the works.

The employees and naval reserve boys worked heroically to prevent the fire from spreading to the smokeless powder plant.

The scarcity of water in the creek retarded the work of the volunteer brigade.

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SPANISH AUXILIARY CRUISER CAPTURED.

KEY WEST, April 26.—1:30 p. m.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove puffed proudly into Key West harbor this morning with the richest prize of the war thus far. The captive was the Panama, Capt. Quevedo, a big transatlantic liner, and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana. She had twenty-nine passengers, including three women, one Frenchman and one Mexican girl and a crew of seventy-two.

As the Panama carried two 12-pounders she could easily have annihilated the lighthouse Mangrove, and as the latter came into the harbor with her prize there was not a craft that did not salute her with rousing cheers.

The Mangrove, under Lieut. Commander William H. Everett, was cruising along the Cuban coast, navigated by Ensign Palmer, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, about twenty miles north of Havana. At 5:45 p. m. she sighted the Panama. When the latter came within range, a shot from the Mangrove's 12-pounder was sent across her bows, but the Spaniard ignored the challenge and went on. Another shot followed without result, but the Mangrove was drawing nearer the stranger, who calmly proceeded on her course, apparently without any intention of running away.

When the third shot was fired the Mangrove was within a hundred yards of the Panama, and Lieutenant Commander Everett shouted to the deck officer that if she did not surrender he would sink her. The Mangrove's officers admit that they expected the enemy's twelve-pounders to open on them in response to the threat, but the Spaniard promptly came to.

Ensign Dayton, the senior officer of the Mangrove, boarded the prize. The battleship Indiana had seen the capture and meanwhile drew up to the Mangrove, giving her a lusty cheer. Lieutenant Com-

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SPANISH SHIPS GIVEN MORE TIME.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The president today issued the following proclamation respecting the rights of Spanish vessels in or bound to United States ports, and also with regard to the right of search:

"By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation:
"Whereas, By an act of congress approved April 25, 1898, it is concluded that war exists and has existed since the 21st of April, A. D. 1898, including the said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain; and

"Whereas, It being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

"First—The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

"Third—Blockades in order to be binding must be effective.

"Fourth—Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports and places, and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if on examination of their cargoes it shall be shown that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above time, provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage) or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish government.

"Fifth—Any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any

Continued on Page 2.

VOLUNTEERS WILL NOT BE TROOPS OF THE STATES.

Governors Having Nothing to Do With Their Enrollment.

ARE NOT THE MILITIA.

All the Power That the Governors Have Is to Name Certain Officers.

No Member of the National Guard Is Compelled to Go, Unless He Chooses—The Governors Are Responding to the Call With Great Alacrity and Will Have the Volunteers Ready for Enrollment at the Appointed Rendezvous Within a Very Brief Period—Secretary Alger Issues Additional Instructions.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Some difference of opinion exists among the war department officials as to the precise steps which shall be taken to recruit for the volunteer army called into service by the president. Although the telegrams sent by the department to the governors of the various states were entirely those of inquiry, the inference is drawn that the governors are given certain prerogatives in the way of raising a volunteer army.

This is combated by some of the law officers of the war department, who hold that the act as passed does not admit of such interpretation. Maj. J. N. Morrison, assistant to the judge advocate of the army and a high authority on military law, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, expressed his views on this subject, which, however, he said were entirely unofficial and personal.

He says there is no provision in the volunteer army act for any state or the governor or any officer thereof to enlist any one for either the regular or volunteer branch of the army, or for them to have anything to do with the raising of either branch, except that the governors are to appoint certain designated officers of the volunteer branch. The enlisted men are obtained in the same way in both branches—that is by volunteering. The governors have no more authority to raise the volunteer branch than to raise the regular branch, and it is not likely that one of them has a single dollar in the state treasury that can lawfully be used for raising either branch. There is nothing in the act that can be construed to provide that any state organization shall be transferred as a state organization into the United States service—"mustered in," as the state volunteer organizations of 1861 to 1865 were—and if militia officers are not appointed as volunteer officers, or if they are appointed and do not accept the appointments, they will simply hold two offices—one in the state militia, and one in the United States volunteer army.

The act assumes that the members of the state militia organizations will enlist in the volunteer army, but does not provide for them to do so; that is, it does not require them to do so. Any one else is as clearly eligible to fight as they are. It might be said, said Maj. Morrison, that unless something is done by their respective governors to prevent it, these militiamen will find that their obligations under the state law as members of the state militia organizations will be obstacles in the way of their entry into the United States volunteer service.

The responses of the governors of the states and territories to the telegrams of the secretary of war, notifying them of the quota of men they will be expected to furnish under the president's proclamation, and asking them when they will be ready to muster into the United States service, has been prompt and gratifying.

The greater part of the executives have replied, and their answers generally have been very satisfactory, indicating the time within which the state troops will be ready to muster into the service of the government.

Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was the first of the state executives to respond, and replies from the others came in quick succession during the night and this morning.

Secretary Alger followed up his telegram of notification to the governors with a letter giving more detailed information respecting the troops that are to be raised and making other suggestions deemed necessary. The letter is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., April 25, 1898.
"To the Governor of ————:
"Sir: Under the act of congress 'to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes,' and approved April 22, 1898, a call for 125,000 volunteers has been issued by direction of the president. I have the