THAT INVADING ARMY

After a Long Wait It Is Off for Cuba--Again.

NO MISTAKE THIS TIME

Fleet of Thirty-five Transports. Four Tenders and Fourteen Convoys Leave Tampa for Santiago. List of Troops on the Way.

(By Telegraph.)

TAMPA, FLA., June 14.—After weeks of waiting and preparation the first army of invasion to sail from the eastern shores of the United States departed under command of General Shafter this morning at 9 o'clock. The fleet of transports consisted of thirty-five vessels, four tenders and fourteen convoys. These are all now upon the Gulf of Mexico, headed to the southward until they pass Key West at least. Should their destination be Cuba they will continue their present course until Cape Antonio, at the west end of the island, is doubled, when an easterly course will be steered until they reach the vicinity of Santiago.

It has been definitely decided that if this expedition land in Cuba at all the place of disembarkation will be on the south coast near Santiago.

As already stated in these dispatches the actual embarkation of the troops began on Monday, June 6. The work proceeded diligently until late on Wednesday afternoon, when, after the departure of several transports, an important order came calling a halt in the proceedings. The Castine was dispatched to at once overhaul the disappearing transports and recall them. They all came back but one, the City of Washington, which vessel was reported to be aground down the bay. It has been subsequently learned, however, that this vessel had outstripped the messenger until the coast of Cuba was actually sighted. What gives color to this is the fact that neither the Washington nor the Castine returned to her anchorage at Port Tampa until Saturday.

The cause of the delay was the report that the Hornet, while out scouting, had sighted several Spanish war vessels.

Like a wet blanket came the order to halt. Cheerfulness was displaced by keen disappointment. Two questions were on every tongue—"Has Spain surrendered?" "Has our fleet met with a reverse?" The former met with the readiest belief, many believing the words in the order "indefinitely postponed" meant peace.

Those who followed each event closely were assured that such was not the case. While horses and mules were being disembarked, men and equipment were moving aboard in a steady stream. The unloading of the Florida, which had been run into by the Miami and seriously damaged last Wednesday, gave grounds for the rumor that all the transports were being unloaded. Newspaper men were confidently told on Friday night that they had better go aboard. The following day it was openly talked that the sailing would occur on Sunday noon.

The rush of the previous Monday was repeated. General Miles and his staff went to Port Tampa Sunday morning at 6:30 to deliver parting instructions. During the heavy rain squall on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, while the transports were straining at their cables and the wind shrieking through the rigging, the little tug Captin Sam steamed from ship to ship megaphoning in deep tones the order "Stand ready to sail at daylight." Above the roar of the storm wild cheers were heard and a bright flash of lightning revealed the soldiers standing in the rain, waving their wet hats and hurrahing.

General Miles and his staff from a private car, far down the pier, could witness all the scenes of the embarkation. From this point of vantage messengers went scurrying, while uniformed dignitaries hovered near during the entire day. The busy piers were lined with transports, the docks were on ever changing scene of box cars, flat cars, stock cars, baggage and express cars. Most of these were crowded with soldiers who were cheered until their ears ached and who cheered in turn until hoarse.

Bright colored dresses and fragile parasols in the crowd of blue coats indicated the presence of the fair sex. Curiosity attracted the women as it had most of the crowd. Some were sobbing while others were taking in the sight with tears coursing down their cheeks. Horses and mules were kicking up clouds of dust and the sun poured down its hot rays on the sweltering mass of humanity. Thus Sunday passed, the transports at the docks and those in mid-stream receiving their cargoes of life and the necessaries to sustain it.

General Miles again went to the port on Monday morning on the early train. The expedition would surely sail before dark. The stirring scenes continued, the mad rush had not abated. General Miles, from the observation end of his car, watched the crowd as it passed near him. The transports swinging at their moorings were plainly in view, as were also many of those at the docks. The embarkation of animals was progressing satisfactorily. The passing crowd craned their necks to catch a glimpse of General Miles, who sat in an easy chair, without coat, at times partaking of refreshing drinks.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the raking funnels of the transports began to pour forth volumes of black smoke. The stokers were preparing their fires, which before had been partly banked. The Olivette, Margaret, Mateo and Laura were visiting the fleet, giving water to one, troops to another, animals and equipments to others. Along the pier could be heard the stern voices of the transport commanders as they gave their orders to cut loose. The broad gangways were pulled in, the hatchways closed, lines cast off and the ponderous engines were put in motion.

The vessels backed into the bay and anchored to await the order of their going. The Mattaewan hove her cable shortly after 10 o'clock. All eyes on board her were rivited on the Segurance, the flagship, and when the final signal came a mighty cheer arose. From the lower row of portholes to her spar tops hats were waived in wild delight. The anchor was quickly weighed and the great vessel pointed her prow down the bay, while, from the surrounding vessels, arose a concert of cheers. In a few minutes the City of Washington, Rio Grande, Cherokee, Iroquois and Whitney followed. As these boats picked their way through the anchored fleet men shouted themselves hoarse and bands played with a vim. Every vessel elicited a wild display of enthusiasm and the boys went away happy. These were the only vessels to depart in the forenoon, some of them going over to St. Petersburg to procure water.

General Miles, evidently becoming impatient, embarked on the Tarpon at 12:30 and went out among the fleet, going as far down the bay as St. Petersburg and not returning until 4 o'clock. In the meantime other transports were steaming down the bay.

In the afternoon the Morgan cut a path of white foam down the channel and her lead was followed by the Vigilancia, San Marcos, Clinton, Yucatan, Stillwater, Berkshire, Olivette, Santiago, Arkansas, Seneca, Saratoga Miami, Leona, Breakwater and Comal. By the time the vessels had moved away darkness had enveloped the remaining ships, from whose sides glimmered long even rows of lights. The Knickerbocker, numbered thirteen, and the Orizaba, had much to take on during the night. Trucks with supplies rattled over the gangplanks all night long, the stamping of animals, loud orders and blowing off of steam contributing to a sleepless night. The last to load were eager to complete the task for fear they might be left. By daylight, all excepting the Segurance had moved down the bay. At 9 o'clock the Segurance, amid lusty cheers and the blowing of whistles, followed.

General Shafter and his staff were the last to leave. The last orders were handed to Lieutenant Miley, an aide of General Shafter's, this morning and then the flagship started. Following is a list of the vessels and their contents:

Miami, Ninth cavalry and one battalion Sixtieth infantry, one battalion Tenth infantry, first division.

Santiago, Ninth infantry, hospital corps, General Kent's headquarters.

Gussle, 300 mules, 50 packers and teamsters.

Cherokee, one battalion Twelfth infantry, Eighth troop Roosevelt's Rough one Gatling battalion.

Seneca, Eighth infantry.

Alamo, battalion engineers, one battalion Tenth infantry, two corps Tenth cavalry.

Comal, two light batteries First artillery, one field hospital, one squadron Tenth cavalry, sixty horses.

Yucatan, one battalion Second infantry, Eighth trops Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Berkshire, two light batteries of Second artillery.

Whitney, 350 mules, 50 packers and teamsters.

Olivette, hospital ship, Second hospital corps, newspaper men.

Segurance, general headquarters, First infantry.

Knickerbocker, Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry.

Concho, Fortieth infantry, Twenty-fifth infantry.

Florida, disabled by collision with the Miami.

City of Washington, Twenty-fourth infantry, one battery Twenty-first infantry.

Allegheny, 190 animals, General Wheeler's headquarters, detachment Sixth cavalry.

San Marcos, Sixteenth infantry, one battalion Second infantry, General Hawkins' headquarters.

Decatur H. Miller, one battery Seventh infantry, 50 teamsters and 300 mules.

Saratoga, Thirteenth infantry, one battalion Twenty-first infantry.

Leona, General Young's headquarters, First cavalry and one squadron Tenth cavalry.

Rio Grande, Third and Sixth cavalry, General Summer's headquarters.

Vigilancia, Seventy-first New York volunteers.

Orizaba, Twenty-second infantry, siege guns, two battallions heavy artillery, 125 mules.

Iroquois, Seventeenth infantry, one battalion Twelfth infantry, headquarters of General Chaffee.

Mattaewan, Twentieth infantry, two troops Second cavalry, 268 horses and mules.

Arkansas, 113 animals, equipments of Third artillery, detachment Second cavalry.

Stillwater, troop A, Second cavalry, 160 horses.

Breakwater, Third infantry.

Morgan, troop C, Second cavalry, 100 animals.

Clinton, companies B and D, Second infantry, 200 horses.

Cumberland and Manteo, miscellaneous.

Kennewah, water boat.

Resolute, collier.

Steam barge Laura containing machinery and derricks. The convoys for the transport fleet are as follows:

Indiana, Detroit, Scorpion, Vesuvius, Helena, Castine, Annapolis, Panther, Hornet, Manning, Bancroft, Wampatuck, Eagle, Wasp.

After passing the bar buoy at the entrance of this harbor the fleet will assume the following order:

First division, first column, Miami, Santiago, Gussie, Cherokee and Seneca.

Second column, Berkshire, Whitney, Olivette, Segurance and Iroquois.

Third column, Allegheny, San Morcos, Miller, Saratoga and Morgan.

Second division, first column, Mattaewan, Comal, Yucatan, Arkansas and Alamo.

Second division, first column, Mattae- City of Washington, Breakwater and Concho.

Third column, Rio Grande, Vigilancia, Orizaba, Knickerbacker and Leona.

The columns will be eight hundred yards apart abreast containing five vessels, each four hundred yards apart. Between the two divisions will be a space of one thousand yards. The two divisions will be alike in formation. The consorts will occupy points of vantage completely surrounding the transports.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Gunboat Maple Enters the Harbor Under a Flag of Truce.

(By Telegraph.)

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

HAVANA, June 13.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The United States cruiser Montgomery, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, approached nearer than is usually the case to the Santa Clara battery and fired three shots at Punta Brava. The first shot was fired at eight thousand metres and the others were fired at nine thousand metres. The Montgomery then resumed her place in the blockading line. Her projectiles fell very near the battery. A Spanish battery east of Morro Castle fired one shot at another American warship.

The German warship Gier arrived at Cienfuegos on Saturday last.

The British steamer Myrtledene left Isabella, Sagua, for Halifax on Friday last with 17,500 bags of sugar, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco and seventeen passengers aboard.

The Union Constitucional says the insurgent chief Damien Caballero, who took arms against the Spanish government at Baire on February 24, 1895, arrived at Santa Clara a few days ago from Mansemillo, to join a brigade organized by the former insurgent chieftain Masso. It appears that Caballero was interviewed by the correspondent of the Union Constitucional about the situation of affairs in the eastern part of Cuba, and is alleged to have asserted that the leading insurgent chiefs met in assembly at Bayamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, in the middle of May, and discussed for thirty-six hours the question of the acceptance or the non-acceptance of American intervention in Cuba, and the correspondent of the newspaper asserts that Caballero said that the opinion of the majority of the insurgent leaders was against American intervention.

The chancellor of the university has cited Professor Federico Hortsman Cantero, Manuel Johnson, Juan Larralde, Francisco O'Ferill, Julian Carlos Chappotin, Elliot and Ricardo Dolz Arango to present themselves to him within fifty days from date to answer the charge of leaving the island without permission.

At 11 o'clock this morning the semaphore of Morro Castle signalled that a vessel flying a flag of truce was in sight, and the Spanish gunboat La Flecha with Colonel Gelpi, of the general staff, Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of the government, and Alexder Gollan, the British consul here, on board, went to meet the vessel which turned out to be the United States auxiliary gunboat Majde. An officer on board her handed Colonel Gelpi a sealed document addressed to Mr. Gollan. The Spanish gunboat returned to this harbor at 1 P. M.

LODGE'S RESOLUTION

Adopted by the Senate Without Division.

MR. PASCO'S POSITION

The Florida Senator Thinks the Officials of the Methodist Church Should Make an Investigation as to the Claim Paid by Congress.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At today's session of the Senate the resolution of Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, providing for an inquiry into the disposition made of the Methodist church Book Concern claim, which was paid recently by Congress, was adopted without division.

Mr. Pasco, of Florida, in the course of a defense of his position in the matter, declared he had not acted as an agent in deceiving the Senate, as charged yesterday by Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire. While he feared that the disclosures made concerning the disposal of the money were true, they had not yet been established by proof and until they had been it would be useless for Congress even to consider what action it should take. "It will be sufficient for us now," said Mr. Pasco, "to ascertain the facts in this case. And I think, too, there is an obligation upon the high church authorities to conduct an investigation of the action of some of its officials, and I have the sincerest belief that they will take such action as will place them and the church in the proper light."

Mr. Chandler again disclaimed any intention of doing injustice or of injuring the feelings of Mr. Pasco.

In an exceedingly amusing speech, replete with good nature, Mr. Chandler said instead of stating yesterday that Mr. Pasco was the agent by which a deception had been practiced upon the Senate, he ought to have said he was the "medium" of the deception, that being the word Mr. Pasco had used himself.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, did not approve of the resolution, although he proposed to vote for it. In a serious tone he discussed the resolution in all of its phases, in the course of which he said that only today he had been informed that a claim of $288,000 paid recently by Congress to the estate of John Roach, had been lobbied through Congress, and that the lobbyist had received 50 per cent. of the money.

"This may be mere fustian," said Mr. Morgan. "There may be no truth in it, but I want to bring it to the attention of the Senate. Let us strike a line and follow it out. I've become a medium now. If we are to commence this matter of investigation of claims let us go to the bottom of it. Let us investigate the Roach claim, too. I'm not going to offer an amendment to this resolution, but I denounce it as insincere. It is an effort to scandalize a great church in another part of the country and I believe the effort is made for political purposes."

Mr. Lodge, the author of the resolution, replied that he had not the slightest idea of reflecting upon the church, for which he had the highest respect. He desired the exposure of the deception to be made because of the future good such exposure might do. He regarded the claim paid as a just one, and had no idea of endeavoring to secure its repayment. He pointed out the fact that, had his amendment to the claim bill been adopted, it would have cut off a professional lobbyist and prevented a scandal. He hoped that the claims committee, after considering the resolution, would bring in the draft of a general law which would put an end absolutely to the work of lobbyists and claim agents.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Mc[illegible] gan gave this suggestion their cordial approval.

Without division the resolution was adopted.

A Senate bill to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people was passed. The measure to incorporate the International American Bank was under discussion for three hours, the debate eliciting some interesting facts concerning the foreign trade of this country. Final action was not taken on the bill.

A joint resolution appropriating $475,151 to pay for the Bering Sea award, was adopted. The appropriation is carried in the sundry civil appropriation bill, but that measure is still in conference and the award has to be paid on the 16th instant.

The Senate, at 5:10 P. M., went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Eight hours, comprising afternoon and evening sessions of the House today, were devoted to debate of the Newlands resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii. Twenty speeches were delivered, most of them being brief. A vote will be taken at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and, in order to give time for speeches which members desire to make, the House agreed to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The resolutions, according to estimates today, will receive, with the exception of not more than twelve, all Republican votes, and will enlist the support of from fifteen to twenty Democrats and members of other parties.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

To be major general, J. Warren Keyfer, of Ohio; to be brigadier general, Thomas L. Rosser, of Virginia.

Fourth regiment United States volunteer infantry, to be captain, John D. Trendwell, of Virginia.

Third regiment United States volunteer engineers, to be commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain, Jas. E. B. Stuart, of Virginia; to be chief quartermaster, with rank of major, David Hemphill, South Carolina.

Postmasters — Virginia — Alexander McCormick, Berryville.

LEITER'S DOWNFALL.

Attachment Against the Young Speculator for $793,925.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 14.—Justice Daly, of the Supreme Court, has issued an attachment afainst the property of Joseph Leiter, the wheat speculator, of Chicago, for $793,925, in favor of Otto E. Lohrke, William P. Callahan and William Knight, grain dealers, for money advanced.

ARMOUR BUYS LEITER'S WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 14.—P. D. Armour today bought all of Joseph Leiter's cash wheat in the northwest, amounting to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels. Semi-authoritative information is also obtained that Armour will take up all of Leiter's wheat.

LONDON, June 14.—The English wheat markets all show a heavy decline. The general opinion is that the Leiter crash is due to a tremendous drop in July wheat.

Handsome line of bicycle suits at Hirshberg's. 1t

Put a man in our $10.00 suit and he will have a fit. Woodward & Womble.

Crab nets, lines, hooks and fishing supplies. Adams' Racket Store. tf.

POINT CONCENTRATION.

Board Appointed by Secretary Alger Considers Several Places.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The board appointed by Secretary Alger to select a suitable concentration point on the Atlantic coast, with a view of establishing a point of embarkation for future expeditions, returned today and immediately set about the preparation of its report. The board consists of Colonel Greenleaf, Major Hodgson, Major Wilkins and Lieutenant Jadwin. They visited Columbia, Charleston, Summerville, in South Carolina; Savannah, Brunswick and Augusta, in Georgia, and Fernandina and Jacksonville, in Florida. It was a rush tour of inspection all through, and traveling night and inspecting by day, the board made its rounds in eight days. The report will not recommend specially any one city, but will set forth the advantages and disadvantages of each, in the matter of railroad facilities, depth of water for transports, camping grounds, water supply, sanitation, etc. While no point will be recommended, it is said that the report will make clear the obvious advantage of one or more of the cities, so that Secretary Alger can readily make a selection. The depth of water in the harbor is felt to be a very essential point for the transports as well as the boys would have difficulty in threading some of the narrow, tortuous and yellow harbors leading to the points of inspection. Jacksonville is well inland, but the depth of water at the entrance of St. John's river, which is not more than fifteen feet between the jetties, is something of a drawback. At Fernadina there is fifteen feet at the entrance, deepening to three and a-quarter fathoms further up the channel. Savannah has from eighteen to twenty feet and Charleston alt twenty-one feet at mean low water. The members of the board will give intimation as to the point they regard most desirable.

ROWDYISM AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, Petitioned to Suppress It.

(By Telegraph.)

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—Governor Atkinson was today petitioned by the people of Lytle, the town adjoining Chickamauga National Park, for protection against the rowdyism which they assert prails in that portion of Walker county to an alarming extent. The numerously signed document was presented by F. A. Wert, a merchant of Lytle. It charges, among other things, the selling of liquor without license and various infractions of the law, resulting in damage to property. The governor is urged to interfere for the protection of the people of Walker county and compel, if possible, the enforcement of the law. The governor has had its matter brought to his attention several times. He said to the Associated Press representative today:

"What those people there need is nerve. It is now my duty to interfere until a warrant is sworn out. Behind the sheriff of Walker county is the militia, and General Brooke, I am sure, is ready for a federal force to aid us if necessary. Let them swear out the warrants. The governor will enforce the law."

Governor Atkinson believes the matter will be settled at once, as he has been assured of General Brooke's cooperation. The governor was a member of the state legislature when the reservation act was passed and his recommendation is that the local authorities have the power to arrest all offenders in the reservation for an offense committed outside.

It is known that only the mildest of the many acts of rowdyism by the soldiers were given out by the governor.

Governor Atkinson tonight received a telegram from General H. V. Boynton, chairman of the National Park Commission, who is at the park making an investigation of the matter.

General Boynton states that at the time his telegram was sent the board of commissioners, together with court officers, were on the ground issuing licenses to disreputable places. The license gave the holder the right to sell liquor. The law is that whiskey shall not be sold within three miles of a schoolhouse, and according to General Boynton's telegram the places which are being licensed are nearer than that to schoolhouses.

Governor Atkinson at once sent copies of the telegram and other papers in his possession to Judge Henry, of the circuit court which includes Walker county, and Judge Fite, of the circuit which includes Catoosa county. The park lies in these two counties. The solicitor generals of the two counties will investigate the matter, and the probability is that a special term of court will be called in both counties.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Fifteen Regiments Ordered to Be Ready to Leave.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 14.—It is stated that orders were received today from the department that fifteen of the best equipped regiments in General Brooke's army be designated for movement to the front. It is understood that fifteen of the regiments are to be taken from the camp to make up the expedition which will go to Porto Rico. No information would be given out at General Brooke's headquarters as to which regiments would be selected for this expedition, very few being sufficiently equipped at this time for actual service. Everything possible is being done at this point to prepare the men for service, and supplies are being distributed as rapidly as they arrive.

General Grant, who has been in Chattanooga, and on Lookout Mountain on leave since Saturday, returned to his post today, much improved in health. He has not been assigned to any command in the first corps though the order for his transfer has been received.

Reports were made to General Brooke today that all recruiting officers from the various regiments had been detailed and dispatched to their various stations, except the First Vermont, Ninth New York and First Arkansas.

This has been the most active drill day since this camp was opened. The weather was fine and bracing, the dust laid by recent rains and the officers of the various regiments took advantage of the excellent conditions for putting the men vigorously through their instructions. Every regiment on the field was out for drill at some time during the day.

It is stated at headquarters that the alleged disorders at Lytle have been exaggerated.

Hamilton Paul, private, company H, 160th Indiana, died suddenly this morning from congestion of the brain.

Corporal Ralph E. Warden, company B, Twenty-first Kansas, of Syracuse, Kansas, died at 2:30 this afternoon of meningitis.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.

Its Payment by the United States Discussed by the London Times.

(By Telegraph.)

LONDON, June 15.—The Times this morning, in an editorial which pretty fairly represents the feeling expressed by the other morning papers, says:

"The resolution to pay the Behring Sea award is another gratifying instance of the growth of the spirit of friendship and justice toward England in a quarter where, until recently, such feelings were rarely exhibited.

"It is a proof of the good feelings which we cordially recognize and reciprocate, as well as a good omen for the establishment of those closer and more cordial relations between the two countries toward which the best minds on both sides of the Atlantic have been steadily moving."

PRIDE OF VIRGINIA

(Continued from First Page.)

suppress it will forever be in vain. The question which the result of that strife did settle was whether the federal Union, composed originally of colonies, the people of which had been the subjects of the same sovereign, and which had never occupied the attitude of independent states before the world, embracing also new states created out of territory which was the common property of all, could, after they had been knit together into a nation during the life of nearly a century by the thousands of processes which time and nature employ to cement and consolidate a people—at the will and pleasure of one of its parts, be instantly and peacefully resolved, not into original elements, but into supposed constituent parts, most of which had no participation in its original formation. There was a question which from its nature could be settled only by trial, and the trial has indeed forever settled that, and neither side would wish the decision to be reversed.

Are there any other respects in which it may be plausibly suggested that the political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has been discredited by the teachings of experience? Does the general government now need a larger delegation of power? Are there any regulations hitherto performed by the states which should be relegated to the central authority? Do we need a large standing army? Must we confront the gigantic naval armaments of the European nations with a corresponding array? Must we mingle the ambitions of the great powers of the world? Must we extend the arena of our territorial dominion? Must we look on and behold with unconcern the partitioning of Africa among the European powers, and the dismemberment of China? Must we assert before the world the might and majesty of seventy millions of the most energetic and productive people on the globe? Shall we form alliances with kindred peoples, or remain in calm and forbidding isolation among the nations? All these questions, to which, if proposed to Mr. Jefferson's time, his teachings would have returned an answer in the negative, are likely to press themselves, if they are not already pressing themselves, upon the public attention.

Time of course does not permit me to indulge in any consideration of either of them; but I venture to express my conviction that unless the answer the American people make to them shall be consistent with those principles of which Mr. Jefferson has hitherto been regarded as the champion there will be an end of true popular government among men. There is—there can be—but one basis of liberty, and that lies in constantly cherishing the dispersion rather than the concentration of power.

The fundamental political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has not been discredited by time or experience. It never will be discredited while men retain a real love and a true comprehension of civil liberty. And never more than at the present time has there been a greater necessity for studying and teaching within the walls of universities the true principals of republican liberty and the practical art of applying them to human affairs. Recreant, indeed, would this university be to the fame of its founder, to the purpose for which it was established, and to its own obligations to present and future times if it failed to maintain, not in the spirit of dogmatism, but of devotion to truth, those great principles upon which free popular government stands.

If anything was needed to impress upon patriotic minds the supreme importance of cultivating anew these principles and implanting in all hearts the determination to preserve them, it would be supplied with the extraordinary spectacle which our country exhibits today. Men who have voluntarily chosen to break the peace of the world and engage in a war which already imposes a heavy burden upon the industry and resources of the nation, and which may become enlarged into gigantic proportions—a war undertaken not to repel aggression, but to check the disorders and relieve the oppressions to which a neighboring people have been subjected. We cannot deny that nations have their duties not only to themselves, but to the world; and these must be performed at whatever hazard. If we have not the virtue to perform them without sacrificing our own freedom we have no right to be a republic. We believe, and have solemnly avowed, that we have taken this perilous step under the influence of those human motives which civilization and humanity enjoin us to obey. For the sincerity of that avowal we must abide by the judgment of civilized nations, and that will largely depend on the consistency with that declaration which our future conduct shall exhibit.

But have a care, Americans: These national duties which call upon us to raise an avenging arm arise only in those terrible alternatives when all else has proved to be ineffectual, and when we have good reason to know that such avenging arm will be effectual. Have a care that among your ruling motives no place shall be allowed to the mere love of military and naval renown. The pathway marked out for the republic by its fathers was one of peaceful achievement. Its mission is peace. A free nation can rightfully have no other aspiration. Undoubtedly there are temptations which come with the possession of power. Men take pride in being the citizens of powerful nations, and enjoy the consciousness of strength; but these are temptations to be resisted; for any undue indulgance in them the price will be exacted with the certainty of fate, and this price is grinding taxation, the oppression of the poorer classes, the multiplication of the official corps, the intensifying of the struggle for the possession of patronage, and the consequent spread of corruption, the increasing power of political bosses and chieftains, the decay of public and civic virtue, and the resulting danger of resorts to revolution. Let not our future confirm the sad lament of the misanthropic poet, that history has but one page, which reads: "First freedom, then glory, then corruption, then decay."

Here than of all places let the true principles of liberty and free government, as expounded by Jefferson, be forever studied and taught. Let the youth of the land who are to resort hither, here learn the true objects of national ambition and the methods by which they are to be reached. Let them study here the new problems arising from the prodigious growth of the nation and its rapid material consolidation. Let them be taught the true principles of legislation, and by what methods liberty is best reconciled with order and with law; and above all let them learn to prefer for their country that renown among the nations which comes from the constant display of love and peace and justice.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

More than two years ago, on the morning of Monday, October 28, 1895, the principal buildings of the Jefferson University were destroyed by fire. Immediate steps were taken toward the accumulation of a restoration fund.

The work was pressed vigorously on all sides. The winter months were employed in clearing away the ruins of the old buildings, in collecting funds and in formulating plans for new structures. By January 18, 1896, there had been raised in cash and pledges from the alumni and other friends of the University about $75,000, which amount was increased by later gifts to $86,000. There was in hand from the original Fayerweather bequest and from the Shields bequest enough to raise this sum to $140,000. The conditions of the litigation with reference to the residue of the Fayerweather estate justified the expectation of $120,000 from this source. And the bill of relief before the Virginia legislature had been so far assured as to give reasonable assurance of $200,000 from the bond issue which they finally voted. Altogether there was about $440,000 in sight for the work of reconstruction.

The task was to restore the rotunda and to construct a system of new buildings adequate for the enlarged needs of the University, all in harmony with the original composition of Jefferson and so arranged as to permit future extension as the growth and resources of the school might justify and demand. The new buildings were to be made as nearly fire proof as the funds available for restoration would permit.

These buildings are now completed. Their arrangement is a simple and beautiful one. The main quadrangle is a terraced lawn about nine hundred feet long, two hundred feet wide in the old part and three hundred feet wide in the new. At the northern end is the rotunda, a building in the Corinthian style, modelled from the Pantheon in Rome. Its base consists of four terraced wings united at the eastern and western ends by colonnades and covered by a flat roof, forming with the north and south porticos a continuous promenade around the building. This promenade, guarded by its handsome parapet, is a beautiful feature of the remodelled structure. From the centre of the base rises the rotunda itself, circular in plan, with a shapely spherical dome, and its superb Corinthian porticos. The interior is a single room from the portica level up, devoted entirely to the uses of a library. In addition to the space on the main floor there are three galleries, the topmost at the springing of the dome being carried by a peristyle of twenty Corinthian columns. The room is finished in white, except the ceiling, which is sky blue, picked out with stars. The decoration about the central light is a circle of eagles, modelled from the figure in the ceiling of the hall at Monticello, the eagles seeming to soar downward through the blue ether.

The base of the building contains in convenient proximity the offices of administration, the law lecture rooms, the law library and the assembly hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The north portico looks out upon a handsome court, which is the transformed site of the old Annex. Beyond is the campus of the students' athletic sports, with the gymnasium on the left, and the leafy oaks of Carr's Hill rising above its pillared portico, and still further away fields and forests and the blue mountains of Virginia shutting in the horizon.

From the southern portico stretches the lawn, with the "academic village" of Jefferson bordering the sides. The graceful colonnades, the classic facades of the professors' pavilions, with the low-roofed dormitories for the students between, look like a fragment of Greece set down beneath the soft Virginia sky. Closing the quadrangle on the southern end stand the three new buildings, simple and solid appearing, but harmonious in proportion, and like all the rest, truly classic. The central member of the academic building has its pediment adorned with a fine group of Zolnay, and beneath the words of Holy Writ, which might well be chosen by the University as her watchword: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The space within is given up to a superb corridor, and the auditorium, and old Roman amphi-theatre with opera chairs and electric lights. The wings to right and left contain the lecture rooms of the academic classes. On the eastern side of the new terrace stands the building whose title commemorates the generosity of the donor—the Rouss Physical Labratory, on the western side the new home of the engineering school of the University—the mechanical labratory. Both buildings have the same exterior design.

The entire group with its terraced [illegible] and academic building at either end, with its residences and dormitories and arcades on each side, forms a most harmonious and imposing group of academic buildings.

THE PACE THAT RUINS.

Perry Lee Downs Arrested for Forging Bonds to the Value of $280,000.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, June 14.—Perry Lee Downs, alias Phil Davis, lieutenant colonel of the Blue and Gray Legion, has been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Lee, charged with forging railroad bonds to the value of $280,000. The sheriff acted on requisition papers from Governor Tanner and the governor of Maryland. Downs is a relative of General Fitzhugh Lee and Jefferson Davis. He was taken to Baltimore by W. B. Lyon, special messenger of Maryland's governor, who came to Chicago to personally effect Downs' arrest. The alleged forgery occurred three years ago. Up to that time he was above reproach, but it is said gambling caused his downfall. He squandered his fortune at the gambling table, the officials say, and in order to recoup himself committed forgery after forgery until the amount obtained in this way became so large that to avoid arrest he fled without notifying his family.

Downs is credited with having a remarkable record as a duellist. In Chicago, to hide his identity, he is said to have affected many eccentricities of personal appearance, notably wearing his hair falling to his shoulders.

NEGRO PREACHER LYNCHED.

Much Excitement and Further Hangings in Prospect.

CLARENDON, ARK., June 10.—"Rev." Moses Ricks, a negro preacher and religious exhorter, well known among the members of his race in this vicinity, was taken from jail and lynched by a mob of three hundred citizens in the southern portion of this Monroe county, at 9 o'clock last night. The body, perforated with bullets, was left dangling in the air with a placard pinned on the clothing as a warning to other negroes. Ricks was under arrest for outraging a farmer's wife. He confessed his crime. He was twenty-five years old and was to have been ordained next Sunday.

It is learned tonight that Moses Ricks and his father were both lynched, the son being hung last night and the father on Sunday night. It is said they were lynched for complicity in the same crime. There is much excitement and further lynchings are in prospect.

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO?

LONDON, June 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"It seems almost impossible that Germany can have the idea of risking a war with the United States by interference at Manila. Nevertheless it is equally impossible to ignore the significance of the fact that ideas of repeating the successful Kiao-Chow experiment are heavily floating through the brains of naval personages whose influence is so great that the matter deserves attention."

WILLIAMSBURG. — The final examinations of William and Mary College are now in progress, and the students are hard at work. The final exercises will begin on Sunday, the 19th instant, when the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. J. William Jones.

EMPORIA. — Mr. James M. Garner, a prominent citizen of this county, suffered a stroke of paralysis on last Friday and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. Mr. Garner is about 68 years of age and his general health is feeble. Many years ago he was the Commissioner of the Revenue for this county and made a most efficient and faithful officer.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED ABOUT THE PIERS.

Entrances and Clearances at the Custom House. List of Vessels Now in Port. Other Marine Items.

Weather Forecast

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Forecast for Wednesday, for Virginia—Occasional showers in southern portion; fair in northern portion; light variable winds.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.

Sun rises 4:43
Sun sets 7:27
High water—6:30 A. M. and 6:44 P. M.
Low water—0:34 A. M. and 12:13 P. M.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Vessels Arrived Yesterday.

Steamer Kentucky (Dan.) Caroc, Norfolk.
Steamer Olive Branch (Br.), Malling, Newcastle.
Schooner Elm City, New Haven.

Vessels Sailed Yesterday.

Steamer Orion, Boston.
Steamer City of Everett, Boston.
Barge Western Belle, Bangor.
Barge Forest Belle, Providence.
Berge Mercedita, Allyn's Point.

SAMPSON TO FORCE THE HARBOR

Every Man in the Fleet Anxiously Awaiting the Soldiers.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, GUATANAMO BAY, June 13, 5 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.—11:40 A. M.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which joined Admiral Sampson's fleet this morning, is to be followed by the Ericsson, the Foote and other torpedo boats. The arrival of the torpedo fleet will confirm the opinion that Admiral Sampson intends to force the harbor on the coming of the troops. Every man in the fleet is anxiously awaiting the soldiers, for it is recognized that no decisive movement is possible until the troops effect a landing.

Everybody is desperately tired of the present disheartening condition. The tedious manoeuvres, the ceaseless watching, and the exasperating inactivity are telling on officers and men alike. At no place are the troopships more anxiously watched for than on the sun blistered hill-top, where Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, with six hundred marines, lie in rifle pits under an almost continuous hail of Spanish bullets. Forty-eight hours of practically ceaseless fighting has well nigh wrecked the men, who arrived here incapacitated for active field duty by the long wait on the Panther.

With few exceptions, however, the marines showed spirit under the persistent fire of the Spanish bushwhackers, the officers particularly exhibiting the coolness and nerve of seasoned campaigners. Today the work has been the lightest since the landing on Friday, the Spaniards having fired but a few shots since daybreak. Whether the enemy has been driven back to the city fortifications, or have merely retired for the day cannot be told until darkness has arrived. The guerillas show little liking for the sunlight. A grim touch of realism was added to the warlike scenes when the flags on land and on the warships were placed at half mast at noon today and the gallant Sergeant Major Goode was buried on the stony hillside, scarcely twenty paces from the spot where he fell last night. The burial service was impressive, as the men felt that their situation was desperate and openly said that they expected to be gradually slaughtered until the arrival of the troops. The men freely criticize a policy which compels them to hold a position that could be retaken, they say, by half an hour's shelling, but not the faintest disposition is manifested to do otherwise than to fight it out.

The Texas, Marblehead and Porter have been lying close to the marine fortifications all day, taking advantage of the opportunity to coal.

The Dolphin arrived late last night and spent the greater part of the forenoon in pitching shells into the Spanish blockhouse, believed to be the rendezvous of the Spaniards, on a hill a mile and a half east of the American position. What damage was done it is impossible to learn, but if any of the enemy were there or in the vicinity his position must have been decidely disagreeable.

Last night Lieutenant Anderson, of the Marblehead, with a steam launch, dragged the harbor channel for mines, and went within forty yards of the fort and the city limits. Although he did the work with the greatest care, he found not the slightest indication of explosives. He is highly commended for the clever execution of a perilous duty.

His report shows it possible to take any light draught ship right up to the port, as the sounding gives eighteen feet in the most shallow spot in the channel.

Despite the heat, the health of the marines ashore is excellent, aside from exhaustion. On board the ships in the harbor the weather is delightfully cool, and the sailors here, like those off Santiago, are in generally good health. There is a good deal of complaint as to the insufficient supply of food on the ships. The wardroom mess on one ship here sat down today to corned beef and hard tack. The officers of many vessels complain of the shortage of necessities, like flour, potatoes and ice.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Letters, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering.
Session begins 15th September.
Tuition