SPAIN WILL BE EXPELLED

America's Plans for the Invasion of the Island of Cuba.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOMEZ

Marines Go South on the Transport Panther to Open Up Communication With the Insurgents—Munitions of War Will Be Turned Over to the Patriots.

Commodore Schley was ordered last night to send the Panther, which contains the marines intended for landing purposes on Cuban soil, to Admiral Sampson's fleet, under convoy of the Montgomery. The two vessels, under instructions from Washington, will leave Hampton Roads immediately. A landing will be effected by next Saturday or next Monday at Mariel or Cabanas. The marines will throw up earthworks in the rear, and the Montgomery or some other formidable vessel will lie off shore and repel advancing Spanish troops by throwing shells over the earthworks back into the country.

Opinion is divided as to the proper way in which to pursue the war. Until yesterday there was no doubt that following the marines the regulars would be landed to hold these points, to be followed in turn by the volunteers in the course of a week or ten days. There is an objection in certain Administration circles to sending unseasoned volunteers into Cuba before they are drilled for at least four or six weeks.

It is now suggested that the marines, if properly protected by warships, will be able to open up connections with Gomez's men, and pass them ammunition and food.

There is another proposition which is finding some support. It involves the landing of an army in the rear of the forces under Gomez. It is proposed to land supplies for the Cuban sufferers with this army, and to allow the women and children to pass through the Gomez line and seek safety and sustenance at the bases of supplies, situated in the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe. It is further proposed that this insurgent line, which is now in the western part of Matanzas province, be gradually moved westward, the American force following the insurgents, and transferring to them supplies, thus crowding the enemy out of Matanzas and Havana, and into the province of Pinar del Rio. There, if there were still resistance from the Spanish, the great battles of the land forces would be fought. The proponents of this plan believe that if the fortresses at Havana are silenced, this fact and the demolition of the fortifications will cause consternation in the enemy's forces and compel them to fall back into Pinar del Rio.

The discussion of these two projects has developed a third proposition, a combination of the first two. This contemplates operations by the naval force and the landing and operation of two armies. One army is to be composed of three army corps of about 30,000 men, to follow up the attack from the sea, and be landed at Matanzas or Cabanas, or both. The other army of probably not more than 20,000 men is to land in the rear of Gomez's army and proceed westward with him. This proposition finds favor for its aggressiveness.

There is another and significant phase of the proposed army operations which is developed by the so-called conservatives, who desire to wage a war free from bloodshed. These conservatives propose that the blockade of Havana continue for an indefinite period, that the marines be landed at the points near Havana specified, that Gomez be furnished with all necessary equipment and ammunition, but that neither the regular nor the volunteer army of this country be landed on Cuban soil. The theory is that if such a policy is followed the lives of many Americans will be spared and that in time the Spanish troops will be starved out of Cuba and Spain will surrender the island.

The pursuit of this policy would hardly realize the humane theory upon which the war is based, and the reconcentrados would, it is admitted, not obtain any relief.

Thus it will be seen that there are two distinct elements at work in Washington, one favoring active land operations in Cuba, either at once or within the next four or six weeks; the other believing that the same result can be accomplished in much greater time and without the landing of any American troops in Cuba.

It is not believed, however, that the conservatives can secure the adoption of their plan. It is altogether too pusillanimous and unsatisfactory for either the Army or the people of the country. Gen. Lee has explained that with ordinary care no American need suffer seriously in the Cuban climate, and there is a general disposition to execute the determination to expel the Spaniards from Cuba and relieve the starving there.

KEEPING THE WIRES HOT.

Unprecedented Rush of Business at the Local Telegraph Offices.

The beginning of the war with Spain and the events that have transpired in the capital of America leading up to it have caused an unprecedented rush of business at the local offices of the two telegraph companies.

The long period of delay before the sending in of the President's message, the extended debate in Congress over the recognition resolutions and the rush of naval and military orders from the Government departments have caused the sending of thousands and even millions of words over the wires.

The greater part of this news is sent to the great dailies of the country from their special correspondents here and each local office is averaging about 100,000 words a day of strictly news matter.

The local force of telegraphers became fairly inadequate two weeks ago and expert men had to be ordered here from other parts of the country. An addition of about thirty men have been added to the force of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points, and have joined in the great work of transmitting and receiving the engrossing news of the day for the benefit of the public. These men are not only expert telegraphers but were picked with a view to their ability as "copy readers." Press matter passing through their hands is thus treated with both speed and intelligence and the many little errors that are liable to creep into the copy of the best reporters are avoided.

Newspaper correspondents are very busy mortals at such times, and usually spend more time delying for news than in preparing it for transmission, hence mistakes of spelling, punctuation, etc., are many. This also happens frequently when an important official announcement is made, and when there is a rush of correspondents and messengers for the nearest telegraph office.

Mr. William H. Allen, general manager of the Postal Telegraph Company during the course of a conversation with a reporter for The Times last night, said that the work at the office had suddenly taken on a bulletin phase. Nearly every correspondent in the city now sends bulletins to his paper as fast as anything happens, preparatory to the longer stories, which are sent in detail afterward. This is a growing and important branch of the service, and requires quicker work than any other class of news matter. Mr. Allen has about sixty men working at his main office alone, and this gives an idea of the work that is being done in order to keep the people in touch with the pulse of the period. Mr. George W. Bibble has charge of the day men, assisted by Mr. Slater, and Mr. J. P. Gooch looks after the night rush, assisted by Messrs. Burriss and Terrel.

The business of the office is now double what it is in ordinary times. Washington is more of a sending office than receiving, and for this reason such a large body of expert copy-readers and fast "senders" are employed. It is the focus of the eyes of the civilized world, and most of the news that is read so voraciously in the metropolitan extras and every paper of the country that is large enough to "run" a war column, passes through the hands of this efficient corps of expert telegraphers.

GOOD FRIENDS IN CANADA.

The Governor General Applauds the American Consul.

Ottawa, Ont., April 25.—The St. George's Society of Ottawa held its fifty-second annual dinner Saturday night at the new Hotel Cecil, the proprietor of which is an American. The affair is always one of the "events" of the capital, and has for some years past been attended by the governor general and leading members of the government. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir John Carling were present, and for the first time in the history of the society the United States consul was one of the invited guests, and also for the first time the Stars and Stripes were twined with the union jack and Canadian flags which decorated the walls. The health of the President of the United States appeared for the first time on the toast list, and was most enthusiastically received. In the course of his reply Colonel Turner, the United States consul, said:

"One compensating feature of this whole matter is the way that England, your mother country, has stood, first and last and all the time, in the breach and has said, if not in so many words, at least by intimation, that she believes our cause to be right and just.

"I see tonight the union jack and Old Glory intertwined, and it testifies more fully than words can express good fellowship and a constantly growing brotherly feeling. (Applause.) God grant that the time is near when the red coats of Great Britain and the blue coats of the United States will be side by side, when in the cause of humanity those nations should intervene. An alliance of this kind would make peace by arbitration an absolute necessity, and the generation to come would know from personal knowledge the meaning of war." (Prolonged applause, in which the governor general heartily joined.)

RULES OF THE PRESS CENSOR.

Government Official in Charge of Key West Telegraph Office.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—The Government press censor has had control of the cable office since Saturday afternoon and is now getting matters into working order. Owing to the use of the wires by the Government last night many thousand words of press matter filed before midnight remained unsent.

The censor is doing everything in his power to facilitate the movement of news. He has posted the following rules governing press matter:

It is prohibited to forecast the movements of the fleet and the Army; theories are forbidden; improper criticisms of officers are forbidden; advices of engagements between opposing fleets must go first to the department in Washington; press matter may follow; no code or cipher messages are permitted.

RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

Spaniards Must Recognize the Neutrality Flag of the Society.

Measures for the landing under the Red Cross flag of supplies for the relief of the reconcentrados in Cuba were considered at the Department this morning.

The steamship State of Texas, which left New York City on Saturday with supplies, is expected at Key West on Thursday. When the State of Texas sails she will be accompanied by another ship which will lay a cable and establish a cable station outside of the blockading lines near Sagua la Grande.

It is stated that if the Spaniards refuse to recognize the neutrality flag, the Cuban ports will be bombarded.

Ocean Card Sharks Arrested.

New York, April 25.—Detectives from the central office arrested three men in Sixth Avenue early yesterday, who, the police say, are the most expert "short card" gamblers in the country.

They are Dayton R. Turner, Albert Todd and Francis A. Allen, who for years, it is asserted, were members of the band that fleeced unsuspecting passengers on the big transatlantic steamships.

The swindle said to be practiced by these men is worked with the aid of a small mirror fastened in the palm of the hand, by means of which the man who deals the cards is enabled to tell what cards he is giving to the players. Marked cards and a "short" pack are also used.

Killed Himself and Wife.

Newton, Ills., April 25.—Jack Davis, a farmer crazed by jealousy, killed his wife and then ended his own life yesterday. The couple had not lived amicably together for several years, although they had recently patched up a truce. Davis sent five bullets into his wife's body, and then shot himself in the head. Their two children witnessed the deed.

GENTLEMEN,

Do You Need Help?

We are specialists in Nervous and Special Diseases of Men only.

OUR METHODS

Are straightforward and legitimate; our charges alike and reasonable to all.

One Dollar

Per visit is our only charge, all medicines and services included.

During the year of '97 we treated and cured nearly three thousand cases—our honest dealing has made us many friends.

Young Man, Middle Age or Old Men,

Suffering from excesses and errors of youth, overwork or mental worry, and troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Bashfulness, Confusion of Ideas, Headache, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Back, Dark Circles Around the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Sleep, Tired Feeling in the Morning, Evil Forebodings, Dull, Stupid, Aversion to Society, no Ambition, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Dreams and Night Losses, Deposits in the Urine, Frequent Urination, sometimes accompanied with slight burning, Kidney Troubles, or any Disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find an honest, safe and speedy cure.

VARICOCELE CURED AT ONCE without operation. Have you the seeds of any past disease lurking in your system; IMPOTENCY or Loss of Sexual Power, and do you contemplate MARRIAGE? Do you feel safe in taking this step? You can't afford to take any risk. Like father; like son. We have a never-failing remedy that will purify the Blood and positively bring back Lost Power. Our honest opinion always given.

The National Medicaland Surgical Institute,

717 Fourteenth St. N.W.

OFFICE HOURS—10 a. m. till 4 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

Consultation free and invited at office or by letter.

ap24 m,w,f,p,m—Su,tu,th,sa,am-tf

CALLS FOR A HEARING.

Representatives of Taxable Interests Send in a Petition.

The Ways and Means Committee was fairly overwhelmed this morning with applications, orally and by mail and telegraph, for hearings on the pending bill to raise revenue for war expenses. The many interests concerned in the proposed taxation insisted upon being heard before the bill was reported.

This question was discussed at the meeting of the committee, and it was determined, out of hand, that no system of hearings could be granted.

Some members were disposed to listen to the representatives of certain interests with the idea that the committee might derive some valuable information in that way. The Republicans, generally, manifested a disposition to rush the bill through, while the Democrats thought that a brief period for calm consideration could well be spared.

The Democrats were present at the meeting this morning, and the bill was read and explained to them.

All applicants for hearings were advised to put their views in writing. Members of the committee stated that there would be no material change in the bill.

MORRO'S SHOTS INEFFECTIVE.

Flagship New York Ventures Within Five Miles of the Castle.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—Dispatches brought here today from the blockading fleet say that the second cannonading of the warships by the Morro buns began at early dawn yesterday.

It was entirely without effect. Not a shot struck anywhere near the fleet. The cruising vessels of the blockaders repeatedly ventured closer to shore than they have hitherto done.

At one time the flagship New York ventured within five miles of Morro and while the ship's company were attending Chaplain Boyce's services, sentinels at the castle could be seen with the aid of a glass.

Suicided Because He Couldn't Enlist

New York, April 25.—Despondent after having been refused admission to the United States Army because of physical disability, J. B. Thomas, twenty-five years old, killed himself by turning on the gas in his room in the boarding house at No. 78 Lexington avenue yesterday. Thomas came from a good family in Brookline, Mass., where his mother lives. The young man had been employed at No. 19 Harrison street, in the New York agency of a Boston firm dealing in food supplies.

Gold Arrivals at New York.

New York, April 25.—On the steamship Umbria, which arrived from Europe yesterday, was $602,984 in gold. The steamship City of Washington, from Havana, which reached port on Saturday night, brought $1,000,000. An official list of the actual gold arrivals from England and the continent of Europe since the movement began on February 28 is as follows: American gold coin, $22,189,620; foreign gold coin, $15,124,619; gold bullion, $12,362,488; total, $49,676,127.

The Masonic Fair.

The last Monday evening at the Masonic Fair will be tonight. The Marine Band will be in attendance. The Olde English Village has prepared an elaborate program for this evening. Punch and July, Racycle Baker and Black Bennie will open the evening with their specialties, after which Prof. Caruanna and his pupils will render an attractive program of dances. The fair will close with a mammoth auction Wednesday evening.

A Queen With Her Hands Full.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

An uptown boy of nine years is an earnest student of the war literature of the day. He reads the papers eagerly, and the instant his father steps in the house he greets him with, "What's the latest, papa?"

On Thursday he was in a tremor of excitement. After school he bought an evening paper on his way home, and read all the day's dispatches.

When his father came in the boy met him with a twinkle in his eye.

"Papa," he said, "I'm afraid Uncle Sam will have a hard tussle when he tries to lick the Queen of Spain."

"Nonsense," said the father. "What put that idea in your head?"

"'Cause she's such a strong woman, papa."

"A strong woman? Who says so?"

"Why, this paper says so."

"What does it say."

"It says that when the Cortes was opened the boy king stood on his mother's right hand, with Senor Sagasta on her left. I should say she was a pretty strong queen if she could hold 'em both."

"Well, my boy," said his father, with a grin, "you'll probably admit that she has her hands full at home."

Gave Him the Sign.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"Keyser's wife came back at the seance last night."

"How did he know it was his wife?"

"She thumped him on the head with something."

LOOK For the name. It is "The Keeley Institute." Look for the place. It is 905 E st. nw., Washington, D. C.; 1418 Madison ave., Baltimore, Md., and at Greensboro, N. C. Easily found.

NEW ORLEANS SETS SAIL

Gunboat Wasp Puts to Sea to Join Schley's Squadron.

10,000 WINGED COURIERS

Maryland's Naval Militia Manns the Auxiliary Cruiser Dixie—Searchlights in Coast Defense—They Will Play an Important Part in Putting Enemy at a Disadvantage.

Large and powerful searchlights are of vital importance to the scientific system of the most modern coast defense adopted by our Army. By its use the whole area of the harbor protected by our fortifications and by fixed or stationary torpedoes is in the dead of night made as bright as day. These powerful lights hold a most important place in detecting the approach of any movement of an attacking fleet, and especially where an attempt is made to pass a fortification after a partial or total destruction of its torpedoes. Under such circumstances the searchlight would expose the enemy's ships to the deadly fire from the heavy artillery guns of our coast defense and insure total destruction.

Another and most important of the many factors of the searchlight system as adopted by the Army is its adaptability to signalling from one fortification to another by means of long and short flashes, messages being sent several miles by cipher code.

An idea of the wonderful power and efficiency of these searchlights for signalling may be had from the following: A short time ago a great searchlight was purchased by the Government and turned over to the Army for experimental purposes in coast signalling. This light was purchased from a firm in Germany, and upon its receipt it was immediately forwarded to the Sandy Hook proving ground, where it underwent a thorough test. One object was to determine the facility with which a message could be transmitted by long and short flashes. The light was mounted on a tower at Sandy Hook and arrangements made with Mr. Dunn, of the Weather Bureau in New York city, to be ready to receive the message at a stated hour. Late in the night, as agreed upon, one of the Army officers, especially expert in signalling, mounted the top of the tower. When the exact moment arrived there were thrown against the dark sky long and short flashes of bright light from the tower at Sandy Hook.

At the same moment, in New York city, another man was at the top of one of the high office buildings steadily looking toward Sandy Hook. He read the message and repeated it by wire to Sandy Hook, where it was found correct. This message was flashed a distance of 20 miles, and could undoubtedly have been passed a much greater distance. With these lights mounted at the fortifications around New York harbor messages could be immediately sent from the defenses at Sandy Hook to either Fort Wadsworth or Fort Hamilton, when the movements of a hostile fleet could be seen and it was desired to transmit instructions to the inner defenses.

Further experiments were made with this light to determine the visibility of fixed and moving objects at known and unknown distances, and it was during these tests that a book of the finest print was easily and distinctly read at a distance of 8 miles.

The searchlight with which these experiments and tests were conducted is one of the largest and most powerful in the United States, and in all probability there are few, if any, more powerful in the world, the candle power of the arc being 47,000, and in the ordinary method of rating this is magnified to 120,000,000 candle power by means of a powerful parabolic glass mirror 5 feet in diameter. The mirror, about 1 inch in thickness, is a very delicate piece of workmanship, the time occupied in grinding and polishing it being nearly six months.

A twenty horse power engine in direct coupling with a dynamo of 160 amperes and 70 volts is of sufficient capacity to produce an intensity from this light of 200,000,000 candle power.

Hand mechanism is provided so that the light may be easily moved either horizontally or vertically. An electric motor is also at the base of the tower, thus permitting the beam to be thrown in any direction by an electric controlling apparatus and permitting the operator to be stationed at any desired position or distance.

The searchlight in coast defense interferes with the sight of the man at the helm of an approaching vessel. In experiments tried in France a powerful searchlight was turned upon a moving vessel, the captain of which stated that his eyes were so dazzled by this light that it prevented him from properly steering the boat, which resulted in a collision with another.

Our Army has now in its possession several of these coast defenders, and, fully appreciating their value, has others in progress of construction which, as soon as completed, will be mounted ready for service. The most powerful one on the Atlantic Coast is mounted on one of our most modern fortifications at Fort Monroe.

The Wasp.

New York, April 25.—The gunboat Wasp, formerly the yacht Columbia, left the New York navy yard yesterday under hurry orders, to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. It was originally intended that the Wasp should be assigned to the mosquito fleet, but it is now understood that Commodore Schley has asked for all the fast boats, big and little, that he can get to act in conjunction with his squadron in patrolling the coast.

In accordance with this request, the Scorpion, formerly the fast yacht Sovereign, is also under orders to join the flying squadron. She is in prime shape, carrying two 8-pounders, with smaller guns, and is stripped for action and decked in war paint. She is in command of Lieutenant Commander Marix. The Scorpion is only awaiting her ammunition before putting to sea. It is expected she will be ready to sail tomorrow.

Gun Carriages.

Alliance, Ohio, April 25.—The Government has placed a large order for Barbette gun carriages here, to mount guns for the coast defense.

Naval Pigeons.

The Navy Department will call into service 10,000 homing pigeons to carry messages between the American fleet in Cuban waters and the mainland. This will be the greatest army of aerial messengers in the world's history and unique in naval warfare. The idea of utilizing pigeons originated with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt. Lieut. Carter, of the Brooklyn navy yard, has secured 2,000 pigens, which will be taken on the St. Paul when she sails for Key West the latter part of the week. These pigeons have been secured from the members of the Manhattan Homing Pigeon Club.

The Dixie.

Norfolk, April 25.—The Maryland Naval Reserve Battalion arrived here yesterday for service on board the Dixie.

The New Orleans.

New York, April 25.—The New American cruiser New Orleans left the navy yard, and it was rumored that she had orders to meet the Paris and act as her convoy into port. The utmost secrecy with regard to the ship's destination was observed by the officers, but there was evidence that the utmost efforts of the construction department were being employed to get the vessel ready for sea.

MUNYON'S PROPHECY.

The time will come when to remain diseased will be a disgrace—it should be a crime.—MUNYON.

Right living and right treatment will bring about this state of things. Prof. Munyon means to carry on his battle against disease and wrong treatment until HEALTH is within the easy reach of everyone.

Such is Munyon's Doctrine is brief.

Munyon's successful battle against disease has proven the truth of the statement. Strange as it may seem, there are thousands of men and women today who once believed their diseases beyond cure. That was before Munyon came.

Believed they must die.

Now they are well.

The wonderful cures made through Munyon's remedies, all over the country, and in Washington in particular, have surprised everybody—except Munyon.

Munyon is carrying happiness to scores of homes all about us. Such a record of cures has never been known before in the history of medicine.

Visit Munyon's offices any hour in the day, and the number of people waiting their turn is astonishing.

Over 500 people treated last week. Some came expecting to pay the doctors for examination, and were surprised when payment was refused. Others expected they must purchase the remedies, but there is no obligation to buy a cent's worth of medicine unless you desire to do so.

Munyon's expert Physicians are at your service ABSOLUTELY FREE. Not a penny to pay for the fullest medical examination.

Open all day and evening. Sunday, 2 to 5.

623 13th St. N. W.

On Saturday night Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, went aboard the ship and informed Capt. Folger that his vessel must be ready to sail by Monday. The force at work on her was doubled at once and worked all night, and a new shift was kept hard at work yesterday. Coal barges were brought alongside and the men began filling her bunkers with coal.

New York Harbor.

New York, April 25.—New Yorkers may now sleep well o' nights, with no fear that a Spanish warship or fleet of warships may steal in under cover of darkness or thick weather to surprise our forts and ships and drop a shell into the city. The coast patrol will be inaugurated today.

The "Second Mosquito District" extends from Newport, R. I., to Barnegat, N. J. It is the most important in the country, for it includes New York harbor and the approaches thereto. It extends for nearly 200 miles along the coast. To patrol this expanse and the waters of the harbor three classes of vessels are to be employed, and there will be three distinct picket lines.

Commodore Howell's squadron, consisting of the converted Morgan liners El Norte, El Sud, El Sol and El Rio, now the Yankee, Dixie, Prairie and Yosemite, will form the outer line. They are to be manned by naval reserves, and will cruise thirty or forty miles off shore. Should they sight an enemy, unless it be a battleship or armored cruiser, they will give battle.

The second or middle line of patrol will be about ten miles off shore, and will be maintained by swift yachts, armed with small caliber rapid-fire guns. Some will be provided with torpedo launching tubes.

Still further inshore, threading their way in and out through shallow channels and watching the deeper ones, communicating with the forts and signal stations on land, carrying dispatches and maintaining the inside picket line, will be numerous tugs, launches and other small steam craft. Some of these will be fitted out with torpedoes as well as rapid-fire guns, and should an enemy succeed in passing through the outer lines, it will be sure to run up against one of these little "mosquitoes," and feel its deadly sting.

The officers and men of the Brooklyn Battalion of the Naval Militia are to man the vessels of the two inner lines of patrol.

Added to these defenses will be the old monitors Nahant and Jason. The former is to be sent down the harbor and anchored near Coney Island Point, to maintain a station for the small picket boats patrolling the channels at night.

There is some talk of sending the monitor Jason when she arrives to Rockaway Inlet, to defend a portion of the shore beyond the range of the guns at Sandy Hook.

Retired Officers.

All retired officers of the Army and Navy are to be ordered into service just as soon as Congress declares a state of war. The order will be made this evening or the first thing tomorrow morning. They will take shore billets, and perform work in the bureaus. Most of them will be stationed at Washington.

Nearly one-half the officers at the Naval Academy have been relieved and assigned duty on ships of war. The remainder display great restlessness and impatience at the delay of the department in assigning them to duty. The Navy Department is thronged daily with officers who are desirous for sea duty. No one is willing to take a billet on shore, and all the officers have applied for duty on board a battleship or cruiser likely to participate in the hostilities at sea. It has been found necessary to discontinue some of the departments at the Naval Academy, among others those of applied mathematics and drawing.

Monitor Jason Sighted.

New York, April 25.—The United States steamer Niagara passed out of Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock this morning. The United States monitor Jason was sighted off Long Branch at 8 o'clock this morning.

Last Sight of the Paris.

London, April 25.—In response to an inquiry whether they were tolerably certain that the steamer reported from the Lizard Friday night as "Paris presumably" was really the Paris, the officers at that station return this answer: "The steamer burned the American Line night signal and the Paris was then fully due."

The Prairie.

New York, April 25.—Massachusetts is the first State to send naval reserves to the Brooklyn navy yard for active service. One hundred and twelve men from the Bay State arrived by boat and rail yesterday. Forty came from Fall River, fifteen from New Bedford, sixteen from Boston and forty-one from Springfield.

Lieutenant G. R. Buffington had charge of the Fall River reserves, with Chief Boatswain's Mate Lynward French. Boston's delegation was piloted by Lieutenant Brigham, and Lieutenant H. S. Crossman had charge of the Springfield reserves. The New Bedford delegation came without an officer.

The Springfield reserves came by rail and the other delegations on the Fall River steamer Priscilla. The latter were transferred to the navy yard on the Government tug Traffic.

It was found that there were no accommodations for the housing and feeding of the men at the navy yard, and Lieutenant Buffington, who assumed charge of the entire party, found accommodations for them at the Hotel St. George, where they remained last night.

The reserves are a fine body of young men, and they aroused much enthusiasm at the hotel. As they left the dining-room shortly after 2 o'clock a delegation of women, patrons of the hotel, stood near the door and applauded the young tars vigorously and waved small American flags. The seamen were completely surprised, and some of them blushed at receiving so much attention. Throughout the afternoon they strolled around Brooklyn.

As soon as the auxiliary steamer Prairie is repaired the Massachusetts reserves will take charge of her. The vessel is at present in the big dock at the navy yard undergoing alterations. Today the reserves will proceed to the receiving ship Vermont to undergo physical examination. They will be kept drilling until the Prairie is finished. Arrangements have been made for them at the navy yard and they will leave the hotel tonight. Last night they slept on cots in the big dining-room of the hotel.

Lieutenant Buffington said he did not know the exact date when the Prairie would be ready, but he did not believe the repairs would take much more than ten days.

Chief Boatswain's Mate French said he believed the Prairie would be assigned to patrol the Massachusetts coast. All of the men who would be aboard her were thoroughly familiar with the coast, he said.

There was some grumbling among the reserves from Springfield because they had not been provided with breakfast on their arrival at the navy yard. They came by rail, and had no meals after supper on Saturday night.

The Fearless.

San Francisco, Cal., April 25.—Claus Spreckels' tug, the Fearless, the largest towboat in the United States, returned last night from a stormy trip to Unalaska, and on Monday will be turned over to the Government for transformation into a torpedo boat destroyer. The Fearless, on March 14, left for Dutch Harbor, having in tow the big ship Sintram with 180 passengers and four stern wheel steamboats on board. They met stormy weather all the way, and twice the tug lost her tow, the vessels being parted once for fourteen days. Then the Sintram was picked up and the voyage completed. The rough usage did not injure the Fearless in the least.

The Sea Militia.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 25.—The Naval Reserve details from the States of New Jersey and Massachusetts, assembled here, have been requested by the naval authorities to accept their discharge from their State militia, and to re-enlist in the regular service. A communication to that effect was read on board the monitors Catskill, Lehigh and Montauk.

After it was read the men gathered in knots about their respective ships, and discussed the questions that the communication raised. The men in all the details were unanimous in expressing their determination to maintain their Naval Reserve organization. They decided that if the Government considered their services sufficiently available to permit of their manning the monitors, the reserves were certainly competent to man any other craft as an organization.

The New Jersey detail replied with written communication to the effect that they would go anywhere on any craft the Government might elect, but only as an organization and under their own officers, in whom they expressed the most implicit confidence.

The point at issue is similar to that raised by the National Guards of the different States, and will probably be disposed of in the same way. The men say that if any glory is to be achieved in the existing war, they want their organization to enjoy what honors may accrue.

Naval Orders.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich, has been detached from duty as president of the Naval War College, and appointed to command the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. Commander C. E. Ide has been detached from the Norfolk navy yard and ordered to command the Justin. Commander A. Dunlop will command the hospital ship Solace instead of Lieut. Richard Davenport, who was believed to have been detached from command of the Blake.

The Free Lance.

Greenport, L. I., April 25.—F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of New York, who has given his valuable steam yacht Free Lance to the Government to be used in the war with Spain, has arrived here from Long Island city for the purpose of taking the last sail on the yacht before she is formally turned over to the Government tomorrow. In accordance with the orders received here by wire yesterday all the costly furniture has been removed from the yacht's cabin.

The Free Lance will leave here at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning for the Brooklyn navy yard, and is expected to arrive there early in the afternoon.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Department Denies That It Has Left Hong Kong.

It was stated positively at the Navy Department this morning that no orders to move have as yet been sent to the Asiatic squadron, now at Hong Kong.

The Mule's Innings.

(From the New York Mail and Express.)

American mules have doubled in price within the last sixty days, all because of the trouble with Spain. The mule is a warrior bold, and his valiant heels are a terror to the foe. He is worthy of his increasing valuation.

"Cash or Credit—the Price Remains the Same."

A Shirt Waist Sale of Superlative Importance!

We have not only an enormous stock—a tremendous variety—but also the choicest and latest in every design and style for this season. The prices are phenomenal—no other house can touch them. Other big values, too. Don't worry about cash—we'll cheerfully trust you.

79c Shirt Waists.	$1 Shirt Waists.	$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 Shirt Waists.
in exceedingly elegant stripes, checks and plaids—finely made, in Percales and Lawns, Dimities, Zephyrs, Piques, etc.	In exquisite patterns, in bars, stripes, checks, plaids, etc. Perfectly made, in Lawns, Percales, Dimities, Zephyrs, Piques, and other new fabrics.	Most beautiful Lawn and Percale Shirt Waists — the handsomest of the season —daintiest and most elegant patterns, in every new and fashionable material.
48c	79c	98c

$3 Ladies' Brilliantine Skirts, $1.28.

These are a brand-new lot of remarkably handsome Black Brilliantine Skirts—glossy English luster—graceful hanging—generous in width and perfect in workmanship. ONLY $1.28

A Great Chance for Men.

Men's Suits, $4.48, on Credit.

Three lots of Men's Suits, made to sell at $7.50 and $8.50. The materials are strictly all wool, light gray—dark brown mixtures, plain and plaid effects—half French face—good farmer satin lining. ONLY $4.48

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE, "311" Seventh.

MONEY WANTED AND TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on first trusts at 6 per cent; repayable $10 per month on $1,000. BALTO. BLDG. & LOAN, Room 46, Wash. Loan & Trust Bldg. ap25-7t-em

MONEY WANTED—$600 for 90 days, from private parties only; will give $25 bonus and $600 second deed of trust note as collateral. Address H. H., this office. ap25-3t

MONEY to loan; from $5 to $50; no collateral required; negotiable paper bought; private rooms. GEORGE D. HORNING, Room 11, Central Bldg., 9th and Pa. ave. nw. ap9-1mo

At 5 Per Cent.

On real estate in D. C.; no delay; terms reasonable.
HEISKELL & McLEAN,
fr9-tf-em 1008 F st. nw.

Money to Loan on

Household Furniture, Pianos, etc., without removal from owner's possession; payments received on principal, which reduces the cost of carrying; all business strictly confidential; no expense to applicant if loan is not made; efficient service enables us to act promptly on all applications; see us before going elsewhere.

Capital Loan Guarantee Co.,
602 F Street N. W.
fe11-tf

MONEY TO LOAN at the lowest rates of interest, on improved and unimproved property in the District of Columbia; no delay beyond examination of title. WALTER H. ACKER, 701 14th st. nw. fe9-tf

MONEY to loan on real estate; $250 and small sums, 6 per cent; $500 and larger sums, 5 per cent; $2,500 and larger sums, 4 and 4½ per cent; all transactions conducted with economical consideration for borrowers. WM. H. SAUNDERS, & CO., 1407 F st. nw. ap12-tf

LOANS of $10 and upward made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., at lowest rates and on the day you apply. It can be returned in installments, which reduces the cost of carrying it. Loans also made on the building and loan association plan. Call and get rates, first room, 1st floor. NATIONAL MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 624 F st. nw. ja31-tf-em

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., without publicity or removal, and the day you ask for it. We have an equitable payment plan which greatly reduces the cost of carrying the loan, and we will give you a year's time if you want it to pay the same. Business strictly confidential. Please call and convince yourself that our rates are the lowest.
WASHINGTON MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
fe8-tf 420 F st. nw.

MONEY LOANED on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; business confidential. E. H. McCOWAN, Room 19, 1419 F st. nw. ap2-1m

LOANS made on approved collateral, such as life policies, stocks, bonds, building association shares, syndicate certificates, etc.; no delay. YERKES & BAKER, 1110 F st. Take elevator. tf

FOR RENT—COUNTRY PROPERTY.

FOR RENT—Benning, D. C., fine truck farm; fifty acres; dwelling and outbuildings; rent $20 per month. W. H. HARNES & CO., 497 E st. nw. ap24-3t

All Aboard for Siberia.

(From the Syracuse Post.)

The Siberian railway is finished nearly to the Pacific coast, and in a few days trains will be run from St. Petersburg to the farthest extremity of the road. Consul Smith, from Moscow, sends word to the State Department that a train will be dispatched twice a month, and will make the entire run in six days. The train will consist of one dining car, with library, passenger and sleeping coaches, and everything of modern convenience.

What a transformation of the wild steppes of Siberia! The clang of the bell and the whistle of the locomotive will make strange music over the barren wastes of Siberia. The new railroad will have great strategic value ofr Russia. It will afford quick transportation for its troops, and will thus bring its Asiatic possession comparatively near. It will not be long before a traveler can go by railway coach from the eastern coast of the Atlantic to the western shores of the Pacific. The long, tedious and perilous journey to Siberia, as described by George Kennan, will soon be a memory only. Russians destined for the convict camps will in the future be sent by railroad trains. When the Siberian railway is finished Russia will acquire new importance as a factor in Chinese affairs.

This Dog Liked Shoe Blacking.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

"Never knew a dog was partial to shoe blacking as a delicacy, did you?" asked Capt. Anderson, of the Fourth Artillery, yesterday. The captain's remark was occasioned by the actions of a beautiful specimen of Irish setter, a possession of this amiable commandant. The canine persisted in licking the boots of the captain until the gloss had entirely disappeared, and when he had finished he looked up mutely into the soldier's face as much as to say: "Well, this is the finest diet I ever struck. Talk about your meat rations, why they are not to be compared for a minute with this delectable, toothsome, shiny sweet."

And then the truth became known. Shoe blacking, which is composed of lampblack and oil and given its pastiness by the addition of the cheapest kind of molasses is what attracted the dog. Every one of the species is fond of it, so Capt. Anderson said, and when they once get into the habit of eating the stuff they become virtual slaves to the craving, just as human beings become addicted to the use of morphine or opium.

The Surprising Retort.

(From the Boston Traveler.)

Teacher (showing off his pupils)—Now, Johnny, tell us how the earth is divided.

Johnny (vivaciously)—By earthquakes, sir.

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about one-quarter as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c. ja27-tf