



THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1898

ENGLAND leans toward this country in its war with Spain, but for all that, the St. James Gazette says:

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who made war-like speeches and openly espoused the cause of the insurgents and declared the time had arrived for action against the friendly power to which he was accredited, has set the tone in America. So the fire-eaters and sword-wavers have had their way, because the cautious and experienced men were timid and did not possess the firmness of courage to declare their opinion.

No matter by whom this may have been said, few reasonable and well informed people can doubt that the words are those of truth and soberness.

FROM WHAT took place at Key West yesterday it looks very much as if the Southern men who propose to go to war with Spain in order to fight for the negro insurgents in Cuba will soon feel more like fighting the negro soldiers of this country. A negro soldier was imprisoned for violating the law and for resisting a police officer. Twenty-five of his comrades, fully armed, immediately surrounded the jail and gave the sheriff five minutes' notice to release him or stand the consequences. As the sheriff had no civil force at his command, he felt compelled to submit.

THE ACTION of the Pennsylvania democracy yesterday in deposing Mr. Harrity from his position as the representative of his State in the national democratic committee, was perfectly right and proper. Mr. Harrity did not support his party's ticket and platform in 1896, and no party can expect to succeed unless discipline be preserved in its ranks. A man not with his party, is against it, and for its own good he should be eliminated from it as soon as possible.

ANOTHER fair sample of the shirt sleeve diplomacy of this country was conspicuously exhibited yesterday when a negro messenger of the State Department walked over to the Spanish legation, and asking for the Minister, handed him a communication that necessarily involved the United States in war with Spain. The ordinary courtesies attending the transaction of international affairs are as requisite and necessary as good service at meals.

A MAGISTRATE in Brooklyn a day or two ago discharged an American sailor who had, without provocation, assaulted and injured two Spaniards, telling him at the time that his assault was an act of war and that he was glad he had made it. This is a fair sample of the extent to which the anti-Spanish craze has been produced in this country. It is to be hoped it may be assuaged before it shall result in serious harm.

THE army and navy contractors either have made or will make immense fortunes out of the war with Spain, and the second-hand dealers and junkmen are anticipating with joyous delight the approach of the time when they shall receive their share of the pie. But what would be the use of wars if some people were not to profit by them? And if some profit, by the law of equivalents, many must lose.

THE last night the Spanish minister spent in Washington, the building of his legation there was filthy and foully defiled, though he had previously respectfully asked for police protection, and yesterday, when he left Washington, the newspapers of that city seem to think his escape from public insult was conspicuous evidence of the propriety and decorum of the people of our national capital.

THE "patriotic" ship owners of the United States are availing themselves of their country's alleged necessities to get rid of their vessels at double prices. But there is nothing more conducive to extravagance than war, and extravagance and bad morals go hand in hand. For the country's sake, it is hoped the spirit of the warriors may not be damped by the expense before the war is over.

IT is the understanding that the volunteers for the Spanish war shall be divided into brigades, composed of an equal number of Southern and Northern regiments. People familiar with human nature and of the contingencies of war doubt the wisdom of any such arrangement and don't believe that such close association of the men of the two sections will be conducive to the best results.

AT a recent meeting of the negroes of Norfolk to determine upon the position their race should take in the war with Spain, it was decided by a two-thirds vote that they would not fight. While that was not a patriotic decision, it was by no means surprising to those at all familiar with the characteristics of their race.

AN INTELLIGENT Washington correspondent says: "The public toleration of Congress is a thing almost more disheartening than Congress itself." And in this every intelligent and really well informed man in the country agrees.

IN THE war that tried the souls as well as the bodies of the Confederate soldiers they thought they were doing well when they had freight cars to transport them. Now negro soldiers are transported in Pullman palace cars. But though the U. S. government has more money than the Confederate government had, bullets and disease are just as fatal now as then.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) WASHINGTON, April 21. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster general vice James A. Gary resigned. To be Consuls—Frederick H. Allison of New York, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Hans J. Smith, of South Dakota, at Port Louis Mauritus; Wm. E. Bainbridge, of Iowa, second secretary of legation at Peking, China.

The republican members of the ways and means committee expect to complete the war revenue measure and have it ready for submission to the full committee to-morrow or Saturday at the latest. One of the biggest contests in progress in the committee is over the question of taxing tea and coffee. The proposition to place 10 cents tax on tea and three cents upon coffee has met considerable opposition and various suggestions have been made as to subjects for taxation in lieu of tea and coffee. Among them is a proposition to place 50 cents per barrel tax on petroleum but it now seems probable this will be abandoned. There is also a proposition to tax mineral waters, wines, etc., but a proposition which now meets with more favor is to tax railroad tickets and sleeping car tickets 10 cents for each trip of over 100 miles. It is estimated between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 could be raised from this source.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain are at an end. It is expected that from now on events will move with amazing rapidity up to the climax of actual war. Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, early this morning received a cablegram from Minister Woodford, at Madrid, stating that he had been handed his passports and had been notified that official relations between the United States and Spain were ended. His cablegram said that he had been given the passports before he had an opportunity to present the ultimatum transmitted to him for submission to the Spanish government. Judge Day at once hurried to the White House, where he found President McKinley called to enter a carriage to take Mrs. McKinley to the railroad station, where he intended to see her off on a short trip to New York. The news that diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain were formally at an end was so important that the President bade a hasty good-bye to his wife on the White House porch and repaired immediately to the upstairs part of the house, where he and Judge Day held a conference, the result of which was the dispatch of Secretary Porter to the Capitol to communicate the news to the Senate committee on foreign relations and also to leading members of the House.

The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued to-day: "On yesterday, April 20, 1898, about eleven o'clock a. m., the Department of State served notice of the purpose of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of an instruction to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States on the 19th instant. After the receipt of this notice the Spanish Minister forwarded to the State Department a request for his passports which were furnished to him yesterday afternoon. The United States Minister at Madrid was, at the same time, instructed to make a like communication to the government of Spain. This morning the department received from General Woodford a telegram showing that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with this government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States. The instructions were as follows: 'The President directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolutions with the formal demand of the government of the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step, the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish. If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the twenty-third day of April, instant, there has not been communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.'

Some of the Virginia republicans in and around the House tried to get up the Wise-Young contested election case yesterday but they had no strength. Indeed it is the general impression in the House that except two of the Virginia republican members and some of the rank South-haters, the republican members of that body take little or no interest in the Virginia contested case. It is now said to be pretty certain that Mr. Swanson will retain his seat in the House, that is being contested by Mr. Brown, as three republican members of the elections committee are in his favor—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Cochran and Boutelle. Virginia and North Carolina people interested in the tobacco trade appeared before the House ways and means committee yesterday afternoon. But the tax on tobacco and that on beer and sugar will be the first to be raised, though the democrats will for a time oppose any such rise and also the issue of gold bonds.

In the House Mr. Rixey has introduced the following bills: For the relief of Rachel Dyer, of Fairfax county, for the relief of the heirs of Martin Matthew, of Prince William county, and to refund to Mrs. Marian W. Pollard, of Alexandria, Va., the purchase price for confiscated property recovered by former owner.

There is a good deal of talk at the Capitol about the break in the President's Cabinet, made by the retirement of Mr. Gary of Maryland and the appointment of Mr. Smith, a Philadelphia editor. It was entirely unexpected, and it was only a day or two ago that Mr. Gary had made an arrangement to go on an inspecting tour. It is rumored that the President's "flip" on the war question was the cause of it, as Mr. Gary is a pronounced peace man. The talk referred to was so general that later in the day, to quiet it, the correspondence was made public, in which it is made to appear that the parting was with kisses. The Cabinet meeting this afternoon discussed a number of questions, all of which involve almost immediate hostilities. The question of a formal declaration of war was considered, but it is understood that it is unlikely that any formal declaration will be made at this time. An intimation is given that an important naval movement might soon be expected. In the House to-day when a foolish resolution about protecting American citizens in Matanzas was introduced, a republican member called attention to the fact that due notice had been given Americans to get away from Matanzas, but that they did not and do not think themselves in any danger. The Senate military committee has reduced the term of volunteers from three years to one year. Gen. Groner of Virginia has tendered his services to the government as a brigadier general. The new army bill now before the House military committee provides for increasing the regular army to 34,000 men. It is reported here that the President will issue a proclamation calling for troops this afternoon or to-night. Secretary Alger says the first call for troops will be limited to the National Guard. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, Senator Allison, of Iowa, a leader in that body, and others were brought to the White House this morning where they joined Assistant Secretary Day and the President in a conference. The conference broke up shortly after half past ten o'clock. Chairman Davis was laconic and not explicit, simply remarking "We will take the truck." Representative Seyers, of Texas, leader of the minority of the House committee on appropriations, to-day introduced an appropriation and providing for the collection of a tax on incomes. The Civil Service Commission has issued a call for an examination for superintendent of public documents in the government printing office at \$958 a day. The examination may be taken at any city where there is a competent board of examiners and is open to all reputable citizens.

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THE House voted 117 to 129 not to consider the case. Mr. Kirkpatrick thereupon moved to reconsider the vote and Mr. Richardson moved to lay that motion upon the table. The motion was lost, 124 to 125. The vote was then again taken on the motion to consider the case and it was carried 127 to 123. Six republicans voted with the democrats on this vote and quite a number declined to vote. Butler, Griffin, Hilborn, Jenkins, Joy and Mahany were the six republicans.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 21. SENATE.

Just before the Senate convened to-day a telephone message was received at the Capitol announcing that Mr. Walthall was dying. The news cast a feeling of gloom over the entire Senate. The chaplain said: "In these eventful and solemn days, when we stand on the very edge of battle, as our people believe their cause to be just, righteous and humane, we appeal to Thee, O God, to be our guide, guardian and defense. Support Thy servant, the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, his civil, military and naval advisors, and grant that their deliberations may be wise, skillful and brought to a triumphant close. Unite the heart of the nation and make it as the heart of one man, sustaining the constituted authorities. Give vigor and power to the sailors and soldiers of the nation, and make their achievements equal the glory and triumphs of the past, and even surpass them."

Mr. Morrill secured the passage of a bill to restore to citizenship in the United States Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late President Grant, who forfeited her citizenship by her marriage to a subject of Great Britain. Mr. Elkins secured the passage of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to have a survey and estimate made for the improvement of the West Fork river, West Virginia, by a system of locks and dams.

Mr. Quay introduced a resolution authorizing the President to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States until otherwise ordered by Congress. When the sundry civil bill was laid before the Senate Mr. Money said he had noticed in a morning paper the statement that the State Department had announced there would, during the approaching war, be no privateering by the United States, and that this government would abide by the treaty of Paris made in 1856. "I desire to inquire," said he, "whether any member of the foreign relations committee can inform the Senate if the statement made in the newspapers is true?" "I have heard nothing about the matter," responded Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, "except what I have seen in the newspapers."

Mr. Money, continuing, said he could not believe the President had taken such action. "But," he said, "it is well enough that the powers delegated to the President be clearly defined here and now. The power to issue letters of marque and reprisal belongs exclusively to Congress. Neither the United States nor Spain is signatory to the treaty of Paris; but in everything relating to the rights of neutrals the United States has taken most advanced ground. It was because the United States took more advanced ground than other nations in this regard that the United States did not become a party to the Paris treaty."

Mr. Koor interrupted Mr. Money to note that this was an inopportune time to discuss the question as the Senate had no knowledge that the President had exceeded his constitutional power. "I desired simply to call attention to the fact," continued Mr. Money, "as it was my duty to do, that this proposition cannot be tolerated by Congress and I would suggest to Senators in the confidence of the President that they suggest to him the situation in Congress." Mr. Morgan said that the foreign relations committee and the jurisdiction over this war. "That duty devolved upon the military affairs committee." Mr. Hear announced that hereafter he would insist that such discussions as that precipitated by Mr. Money relating to the war should be held in secret legislative session. Mr. Morgan secured the adoption of an amendment providing for the appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of the channel in Mobile harbor by dredging. The sundry civil bill as amended was then passed. The naval appropriation bill was laid before the Senate. The bill as it passed the House carried \$38,014,058. As it was reported to the Senate it carries \$46,277,568. Pending the consideration of the naval bill Mr. Hawley, chairman of the

military affairs committee, called up the resolution relating to the exportation of coal and other war materials. After so amending the resolution as to enable the President not only to lay but to raise the embargo the resolution passed without division. It was arranged that there should be four hours debate on a side with a provision for a vote at 4:30 p. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE. Two resolutions of inquiry reported by the foreign affairs committee were adopted. One called upon the President, to transmit all correspondence between Consul General Lee and the State Department between May 1, 1896, to the present time. The second requested him to inform the House what steps, if any, had been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas.

In reply to an inquiry in connection with the latter resolution Mr. Adams explained the steps taken by the government to convey Americans from Cuba and the warnings given. But, he said, few Americans took advantage of the offer of the United States. They did not seem to realize their full danger although officially notified. Mr. Adams said American interests were being looked after by British consuls and the incident at Havana a few days ago when an American was arrested and immediately released upon the demand of the British consul showed that the rights of our citizens were carefully guarded. The bill reported to-day by the foreign affairs committee to restore Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to American citizenship was called up. Mr. Pearson explained that there was no precedent for such action but in view of the distinguished services rendered by Mrs. Sartoris' father, General Grant, and the further fact that she had a son who had tendered his services to the country under Fitzhugh Lee, he thought the bill should be passed. The bill was passed. Mr. Kirkpatrick then called up the contested election case of Patterson vs. Carmack from the Tenth Tennessee district. Mr. Richardson raised the question of consideration. The House voted 117 to 129 not to consider the case. Mr. Kirkpatrick thereupon moved to reconsider the vote and Mr. Richardson moved to lay that motion upon the table. The motion was lost, 124 to 125. The vote was then again taken on the motion to consider the case and it was carried 127 to 123.

Six republicans voted with the democrats on this vote and quite a number declined to vote. Butler, Griffin, Hilborn, Jenkins, Joy and Mahany were the six republicans. THE ARMY BILL. The House of Representatives yesterday passed an emergency war measure the bill empowering the President to call out the volunteer forces of the country and providing for their organization. Both the President and Secretary Alger urged the passage of the bill. The bill is permanent in its character. The principal change made by the House of Representatives was to vest the appointment of all regimental officers in the Governors of the several States instead of in the President, as recommended by the War Department. The original bill was amended as follows: Authorizing the President to raise volunteers when Congress shall have authorized him to do so, or when he has been authorized "to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States;" to provide that the Governors of the States, instead of the President, might appoint officers of the regular army in the grades of field officers in the volunteer army, such appointments to depend upon the consent of the President; providing that regimental and all other medical officers should keep daily records of all officers or men sick or wounded.

During the debate General Walker (republican, of Virginia) made the statement that his experience in the Confederate army had taught him that an army that elected its own officers was wholly unfit for service. He declared that all men were not brave. While all men would fight if properly disciplined and led, many could not be counted upon in the hour of danger when inefficiently officered. Under the bill's provisions, in time of war the army is to consist of two branches, the regular and the volunteer army, the latter to be maintained and organized only after Congress authorizes it. All enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for three years, unless sooner terminated. All the regimental and company officers of the volunteer army are to be appointed by the President, upon the recommendations of the Governors of the States in which their respective organizations are raised. Concerning the National Guard, it is provided that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the President, subject to an examination as to fitness and capacity, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it is received in the service as a part of the volunteer army. The troops in time of war, whether belonging in the regular or volunteer army or to the militia, are to be organized into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and when three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the President is to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions. The President is to appoint in the volunteer army not exceeding one major general for each organized army corps and division, and one brigadier general for each brigade, to be selected from the regular or volunteer army or the militia.

Touring the Haytian Coast. PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, April 21.—The Spanish warship which was sighted yesterday off the southwest peninsula of Hayti, about 125 miles west of this place, was hovering about the coast. She is probably the same vessel reported from Fortune Island as being off Cape Maysi, the eastern extremity of Cuba, last week. It is claimed here that she has been making a tour of the Haytian coast looking for merchantmen. Thousands of sufferers from grippa have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It cures colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, influenza, pneumonia, grippe, asthma and sore throat and lung diseases. Charles G. Lennon.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Miss Etta Faulkner, of Caroline county, died suddenly Sunday. Mr. Arthur C. Humphreys, Spanish vice-consul at Norfolk and Newport News, has resigned his position. The Virginia State board of fisheries met in Hampton yesterday and appointed oyster inspectors for the ensuing term. Ex-State Senator Wm. A. Little was taken suddenly ill at his home in Fredericksburg Tuesday night, and his condition shows no improvement. Coley Beauchamp, a prominent young man of Northumberland, died at his home in that county last Wednesday from a cancer on his face. Mr. Jacob H. Franklin, an ex-member of the Lynchburg city council and for many years a member of the school board of that city, died yesterday. The large barn and cornhouse on the Chatham estate in Stafford county, were destroyed by fire, on Tuesday, by four hundred barrels of corn, harness, &c.

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted the application for a writ of certiorari in the case of the city of Richmond against the Bell Telephone Company. As a result of a congregational meeting of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Mount Jackson, Rev. Dr. James Grammer reconsidered his contemplated resignation as rector. At an election held on Tuesday in Greenway district, Clarke county, to determine whether or not liquors should be sold, the wets won by a majority of thirty-six. Joseph Ware, a patient at the Central State Hospital near Petersburg, struck John Tabb, another patient, on the head with a scrubbing brush, last Tuesday, inflicting injuries which caused death.

The decision of the Secretary of War to take the soldiers for the invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico from the South Atlantic States points also to the appointment of General Lee as commander of the forces in the field. The papers and petitions for the removal of the Custom House from Tappanock to Reedville, in Northumberland county, have been prepared and will be forwarded, in a few days. The indications are that Northumberland will win. Mr. L. A. Marsteller, a well-known citizen of Culpeper, residing near Remington, that county, died Saturday of droupy. He was in the seventy-fifth year of his age and leaves a widow and several children. During the war he served in the Eighth Virginia Regiment.

The board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute yesterday confirmed the decision of the court of inquiry in the case of Cadet Hawes. As the result of the escape that led up to the inquiry three cadets, two from Petersburg and one from Richmond, were allowed to resign. There is some talk of Governor Tyler and his staff going to the front in case of war. Governor Tyler says he cannot tell now what will be done. Some of his staff are anxious to turn out. A room in the State library has been turned over to the military officers for conference purpose.

The Virginia Coal and Iron Company, which does a large coal and coke business in Wise county, operating five hundred coke ovens, has shut down, owing to it, is said, general business disturbances. Two hundred men are idle as a result. A similar number of men are idle at Saltville, owing to suspension in one department of the Matheson Alkali Works.

Mr. John L. Williams, president of the Fair Grounds Company, Richmond, has written the Governor offering the use of the grounds of that company for the mobilization of troops. The grounds were used during the early part of the civil war as a camp of instruction for Confederate troops. Later it were a conscript camp, and thousands of old soldiers have gathered upon these grounds.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Great war enthusiasm is reported in all the towns and cities of Spain. A hope prevails that the Cuban insurgents will join the Spaniards against the United States. Marshal Lopez Dominguez, in an interview, is quoted as expressing confidence that the Cubans will take this course. The Rome correspondent of the London Times says: The Vatican has not yet lost hope. There is a continual exchange of views between the papal secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, and the representatives of the powers. The Pope, it is stated, is making determined efforts to induce Spain to submit the question of Cuban independence to his arbitration. Archbishop Ireland, however, wires that there is little hope. The formidable fleet, which has been mobilizing at the Cape Verde Islands for some days, sailed yesterday from those islands for an unknown destination. The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says: Henry White, secretary of the American embassy in London, is here on an important mission in connection with the relations of this government to that of Great Britain, and, it is believed, with the particular relations growing out of the present situation between this country and Spain. There is good reason to believe that he is here with perhaps a proposition—a "sounding"—is the exact diplomatic word—for this government from Great Britain as to a new treaty, so wide in its scope as to include not only arbitration, but alliance under certain circumstances; certainly with nothing less than positive assurance of the friendship of the British government in the present crisis, and its willingness to go to any extent to prove this good feeling. Mr. Satolli said in Rome yesterday: "Three years ago, in America, I foresaw and foretold this war as inevitable, because I recognized in America an instinctive yearning for a new departure in public life, and an irresistible desire to assert national principles which could only culminate in war. The result is obvious, and, possibly, in a couple of weeks, Spain will be settled; but then the United States will find the hand of all Europe against them, their line of conduct being provocative and unjustifiable. The Pope will not interfere again. Arbitration is out of the question, and intervention, necessarily, fruitless."

A dispatch from Paris says the South American people sympathize with Spain; feel affection for her as the mother country, and suspect the motives of the United States. A dispatch from Rome says the powers, including Great Britain, have agreed to exclude war from European waters, and have decided upon measures to protect international commerce.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Don Carlos has left Italy at the request of the Italian government. Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, yesterday vetoed a bill reducing the hours of drug clerks. A corporation to be known as the Continental Tobacco Company, with a capital of \$50,000,000, has been formed in St. Louis to absorb all manufactures of plug tobacco. Friends of Archbishop Corrigan have raised \$150,000 to be presented to him on the occasion of his jubilee to pay the debt on St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, Yonkers. A decree was published at Vienna yesterday forbidding importation of American fresh fruit, plants, fresh fruit refuse, fruit wrappers, and fruit packings, &c., in cases where the examination at the port of entry results in the discovery of traces of the San Jose louse. At a banquet to the Duke of Cambridge, given in London, yesterday, Ambassador Hay expressed the hope that the flags of Great Britain and America may ever be united. He also said that the English and Americans have a joint mission of freedom and progress.

The general hospital of the United States army, a department of the military service of immense size and importance, is to be established in Atlanta. Fort McPherson will be the location of the hospital corps and in a short time it is expected that there will be a full corps of surgeons sent there to make up the hospital brigade. Plans now being formulated in Congress involve the placing of about 200,000 soldiers, in round numbers, at the disposal of the government. This calculation is based on the following figures, covered in plans already in effect or in contemplation—viz., standing army, 27,000; by call for volunteers, 60,000; by calling out State militia, 75,000 or 100,000; by army re-organization bill, 50,000.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Allison presented an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating and making immediately available \$473,151 with which to pay Great Britain the award for Bering sea claims made by the joint convention of February 29, 1896. He had been urged to place the amendment on this bill by the Foreign relations committee instead of waiting for the general deficiency bill. The amendment was agreed to. The Pennsylvania State democratic committee, at Harrisburg, yesterday, adopted resolutions reaffirming the principles of the Chicago and Reading platforms; congratulating Bryan for his "masterly leadership" in support of the principles of a "glorious cause;" ratifying the action of the Reading convention in electing Col. James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, on the national democratic committee, in place of William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, and urging the national committee to recognize Col. Guffey at once.

VETERANS NOT IN DEMAND.

A dispatch from Washington says: It is well appreciated here that General Rosser, the ex-Confederate, evinced a great deal of horse sense in what he said about the superannuated veterans of the civil war overwhelming the government with their tenders of service. It has really been almost embarrassing, and the War Department was compelled several weeks since to adopt a regular formula for reply to all such offers. With the probable exception of Fitzhugh Lee, it is considered as most unlikely that any occasion can arise when the government would find it expedient to call into active operations any volunteers of this character. There are still on the active list of the army and navy men who participated in the conflict of 1861-65, a sufficient number, it is believed, to furnish all the experience of that character which will be needed. Of the hundreds of ex-officers on both sides in the civil war, who are willing to serve the country, not one has indicated any sincere disposition to go in a subordinate capacity. Gen. Lew Wallace says he will go either as a major-general or private, but not between either, so it is easy enough to see he is only "talking through his hat."

It is the general impression that Fitzhugh Lee will be invested with a command of importance and responsibility, although it is a positive fact that as yet there is not the slightest official authority for any such assumption. ROYAL ARCANUM.—The Grand Council Royal Arcanum of Virginia in Richmond, yesterday elected the following officers: W. J. Williams, of Portsmouth, past grand regent; S. L. Bloomberg, Richmond, grand regent; Chas. H. Lumsden, Lynchburg, grand vice regent; James B. Blanks, Petersburg, grand secretary; A. B. Botts, Fredericksburg, grand treasurer; Rev. F. T. McFadden, Manchester, grand chaplain; Charles S. Berry, Staunton, grand orator; A. T. Lincoln, Marion, grand warder; Robert W. Arnold, Alexandria, grand guide; W. H. Harkness, Fredericksburg, grand sentry; J. H. Ingram, Manchester, H. Hodges, Norfolk, and F. N. Billealy, Portsmouth, grand trustees; James B. Blanks, Petersburg, and S. A. Dobie, Norfolk, grand representatives. The officers were installed by J. Day Otis, past grand regent of New Jersey. A handsome bouquet of flowers was presented to Grand Regent Sol L. Bloomberg, of Richmond, by admiring friends.

The representatives of the several councils made their reports, which were heartily applauded. A beautiful past grand regent's jewel was presented to Past Grand Regent J. S. Beck, of Lynchburg, No. 405. The presentation speech was made by General Secretary Blanks and was eloquent and ornate. The recipient responded in an appropriate and feeling manner. BEWARE OF POINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physic to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness. Charles G. Lennon.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

War Bulletin. ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 21.—The Spanish fleet is still here, awaiting orders, with banked fires. Three additional ironclads are expected forthwith. NEW YORK, April 21.—The Spanish consul general in this city was closed and its affairs formally turned over to the French consul general to-day. Superintendent Carter, of the U. S. naval homing pigeon service, is organizing a company of homing pigeon fanciers, and will give their services together with their pigeons to transmit dispatches from ships of war. The first battalion of marines for invasion, concentrated at Brooklyn navy yard, has been increased from 427 to 750 men. LIVERPOOL, April 21.—There is no truth in the reports that the Cunard line steamers Umbria and Eruria have been sold to the United States. There have been no negotiations on the subject.

LONDON, April 21.—The statement that the United States treasury will issue the war loan through the post-offices is exercising a good effect on the stock market. PARIS, April 21.—A national subscription has been opened here in behalf of the Spanish government, and is meeting with prompt and effective support. The sum of \$50,000 has already been received in subscriptions at the Spanish embassy. The Rhode Island general assembly to-day unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating \$150,000 for militia equipment. John A. Logan, jr., has received authority from the War Department at Chicago to recruit a regiment of 15,000 men and equip them for light cavalry service. Algeron Sartoris, grandson of General Marcus A. Wright, arrived in Richmond, Va., to-day and called on General Lee and Governor Tyler. Mr. Sartoris, it is stated in the newspapers, is to be on General Lee's staff.

PARIS, April 21.—The Temps this afternoon is much exercised over the Anglo-American relations, and asks if Great Britain is going to separate herself from the rest of Europe to contract an alliance with the United States? LONDON, April 21.—Mail advices from the Grand Canary Island, dated April 12, say it was rumored there that the States and Strip had been torn down from the American consulate by the rabble and trampled upon. The States and Strip had been ordered to have been prepared calling on the Pennsylvania National Guard to mobilize at Mount Gretna, Pa., near Lebanon. Boston, April 21.—Governor Wolcott has issued orders to raise the Massachusetts militia to a war footing at once.

From Havana. HAVANA, April 21.—The government has accepted the proposal of an American concern to arrange for a supply of water from Paita and Colima. The contract will be signed immediately. The Diario De La Marina this morning says: "There is no fear of scarcity of provisions in case of war, owing to measures adopted by the government and to the patriotic attitude of the Spaniards of Mexico." The Union Constitutional refers to the stand taken by Spain, saying: "She does not need sixty hours, not even one hour, to restore the Americans' insulting challenge. The disappointment of the seventy millions of people will be great when they come out of the light with the people over whose possessions the sun has never set."

The directors of the Spanish Bank have agreed to declare compulsory the acceptance of paper money at its value on the day of presentation. The movements of troops continue and there are daily conferences of the generals and the Spanish admiral at the palace. It is understood that the insurgents have refused to confer with the delegation of the colonial government which was sent to treat with them for peace on the basis of a broader form of autonomy. It is added that the insurgents will only accept Spanish generals as mediators. Secretary Montor has called a meeting of the merchants and bankers to discuss the financial situation. They have already agreed to help the government. The volunteers were the leading issue on the Prado last night and the Albuja Theatre was crowded when the news that the United States had sent an ultimatum to Spain was made public. The announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by the public, and the audience in the theatre called for the orchestra to play the "Mars" which they accompanied by singing a stirring chorus.

From Madrid. MADRID, April 21.—The newspapers here to-day applaud "the energy of the government and the enthusiasm of the public at the advent of war." The Liberal says the government will make no reply whatever to the ultimatum. Regarding the use of privateers, nothing has yet been officially decided. United States Minister Woodford, leaves Madrid this afternoon. The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the United States Minister to this effect before he was able to present any note. It is not expected that there will be any formal declaration of war, as Spain's action to-day is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may begin immediately. The news of the rupture was received calmly. There is no excitement apparent anywhere. MADRID, April 21.—A semi-official note issued this afternoon says: "The Spanish government, having received the ultimatum of the President, has made United States, considers that the best course is to make no reply whatever to the proper form to be taken. Hagersdon to make any further, and a letter to the effect that the explanation which the opening hostilities, the ultimately opposed the Spanish authorities, if it came to their possessions in a fit still hope we meet that of the United States."

The Italian cruiser Amerigo practically bound for Philadelphia, passed arms would ward Capes at 10.06 a. m. to-day from the west. BUCKLIN'S ARNICA BALM. THE BEST BALM in the Spanish League. Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sprained, Itch, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chaps, Chilblains, Corns and all... ions, and positively cures old fashioned ily required. It is guarantied as a perfect satisfaction or money back. Price 25 cents per box. For Charles Ernest L. Allen