

RUSHING WORK ON WARSHIPS AT THE NAVY YARD

While Men Are Kept at the Repairs Day and Night the Recruiting Office Also Busy.

VALLEJO, March 25.—"We are working night and all day Sunday," is the way Admiral Kirkland describes the situation at Mare Island just now, but even that does not tell all. There are 1500 men in the shops, along the wharves, or at work on the ships, and every one of them is working overtime. They are in three shifts and are on the run from early morning until far into the night. The Charleston is in the dry dock; she has been there since Sunday last, and another few days will see her out in the stream and almost ready to go into commission. The Philadelphia is alongside the wharf and is swarming with workmen, and just beyond her lies the Yorktown, where more men are busy as bees. The Monterey is also alongside, but she is up only to fill her magazines. That done, she will go down to the city and the Monadnock will come to the yard for the same purpose.

SPANIARDS ARE SUPPLEMENTING FORTIFICATIONS

San Juan, the Main Port of the Island of Puerto Rico, Being Strengthened.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Word reached the Navy Department officials to-day that the Spanish authorities have taken steps to supplement the existing fortifications at San Juan de Puerto Rico, the main port of the island of Puerto Rico. The news is regarded as significant. Puerto Rico is the only other possession which belongs to the Spanish Government in this hemisphere besides Cuba. The officials of the department, while acknowledging that information of the foregoing character has reached them, are very chary about imparting any of the details to the press. The city of Puerto Rico is fortified after the old style prevalent in early days. The defenses consist of a wall which completely encloses the several forts at strategic points, while the only points of egress and ingress are through massive gates. These fortifications are being strengthened and the armament has been increased by two large guns of formidable pattern and caliber. San Juan has 23,414 inhabitants.

MAJOR POPE REACHES BOSTON

He Will Take Command To-Day of the Marines at Charleston Yard.

It Is the Same Place at Which He Saw His First Service.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—Major Percy A. Pope, U. S. M. C., the recently appointed commandant of the marine forces and the Naval Prison at the Charleston navy-yard, arrived in Boston this afternoon about 3 o'clock. He went at once to the yard from the Albany station and was entertained at the home of Commodore Howison, commandant of the navy-yard, where Mrs. Pope had preceded him. Major Pope was not officially received by the Marine Corps. The ceremony of his taking charge of the marines, the pining and the recruiting station will take place to-morrow morning. The entire command will be drawn up in full dress uniform and Captain Kelton, who has been in charge, will turn over the command to Major Pope. The latter really succeeds Major Robert E. Mead, who was placed in command at the Portsmouth navy-yard. Major Pope is not a stranger to the Charleston yard. He was brought up in Charleston and it was here that he saw his first service as an officer of the Marine Corps. Nearly five years ago he was detached and placed in command of the forces at Mare Island, California, where he has been ever since. The major was seen last evening by a Call man at the home of Commodore Howison. He said that he would assume command to-morrow. He left Mare Island about a week ago. "The war scare," he said, "has hardly reached the Pacific Coast yet. Things were very quiet at the Mare Island yards when I left there. Some three ships were being repaired, but that was all. Being so removed from the center of the trouble, there has been little of the war talk heard." In answer to the reporter's query Major Pope said that from what he had heard on his way through the country he thought the situation was serious, but he hoped that the Government would be able to avert a conflict.

SPANIARDS ARE SUPPLEMENTING FORTIFICATIONS

San Juan, the Main Port of the Island of Puerto Rico, Being Strengthened.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Word reached the Navy Department officials to-day that the Spanish authorities have taken steps to supplement the existing fortifications at San Juan de Puerto Rico, the main port of the island of Puerto Rico. The news is regarded as significant. Puerto Rico is the only other possession which belongs to the Spanish Government in this hemisphere besides Cuba. The officials of the department, while acknowledging that information of the foregoing character has reached them, are very chary about imparting any of the details to the press. The city of Puerto Rico is fortified after the old style prevalent in early days. The defenses consist of a wall which completely encloses the several forts at strategic points, while the only points of egress and ingress are through massive gates. These fortifications are being strengthened and the armament has been increased by two large guns of formidable pattern and caliber. San Juan has 23,414 inhabitants.

MAJOR POPE REACHES BOSTON

He Will Take Command To-Day of the Marines at Charleston Yard.

It Is the Same Place at Which He Saw His First Service.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—Major Percy A. Pope, U. S. M. C., the recently appointed commandant of the marine forces and the Naval Prison at the Charleston navy-yard, arrived in Boston this afternoon about 3 o'clock. He went at once to the yard from the Albany station and was entertained at the home of Commodore Howison, commandant of the navy-yard, where Mrs. Pope had preceded him. Major Pope was not officially received by the Marine Corps. The ceremony of his taking charge of the marines, the pining and the recruiting station will take place to-morrow morning. The entire command will be drawn up in full dress uniform and Captain Kelton, who has been in charge, will turn over the command to Major Pope. The latter really succeeds Major Robert E. Mead, who was placed in command at the Portsmouth navy-yard. Major Pope is not a stranger to the Charleston yard. He was brought up in Charleston and it was here that he saw his first service as an officer of the Marine Corps. Nearly five years ago he was detached and placed in command of the forces at Mare Island, California, where he has been ever since. The major was seen last evening by a Call man at the home of Commodore Howison. He said that he would assume command to-morrow. He left Mare Island about a week ago. "The war scare," he said, "has hardly reached the Pacific Coast yet. Things were very quiet at the Mare Island yards when I left there. Some three ships were being repaired, but that was all. Being so removed from the center of the trouble, there has been little of the war talk heard." In answer to the reporter's query Major Pope said that from what he had heard on his way through the country he thought the situation was serious, but he hoped that the Government would be able to avert a conflict.

KLOPSCH AND THE RED CROSS

Lively Quarrel Impending Among Distributors of Relief.

Dissensions in the Ranks of Those Sent to Aid the Reconcetrados.

HAVANA, March 25.—News reached here this morning that a lively quarrel is impending between the Red Cross and those in charge of the work of relieving the reconcetrados. Consul-General Lee this morning cabled to Secretary Gage that the work is now being properly handled and great good is being accomplished. He deprecated any attack upon Mr. Klopsch by friends of Miss Clara Barton. Mr. Klopsch has received a cable from a personal friend that Mr. Stephen Barton, a fellow member of the committee appointed by President McKinley, is about to resent his interference in Red Cross work. Answering this dispatch, Mr. Klopsch cabled to Mr. Sanderson, editor of the Christian Herald: "Red tape and red paint will not feed the hungry. The work necessary is to move supplies, and no obstacles should be placed in our way. Mr. Barton should not talk until he has heard both sides. I hope Mr. Schieren will take no stand until he sees me. I leave for New York next Wednesday, but will return to Havana at once and charter a 750-ton steamer to handle supplies." Miss Clara Barton, it is expected, will reach Washington to-morrow and it is said that she will at once use her influence against Mr. Klopsch, whom she regards in no friendly light, believing that he has interfered with her.

SPANIARDS ARE SUPPLEMENTING FORTIFICATIONS

San Juan, the Main Port of the Island of Puerto Rico, Being Strengthened.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Word reached the Navy Department officials to-day that the Spanish authorities have taken steps to supplement the existing fortifications at San Juan de Puerto Rico, the main port of the island of Puerto Rico. The news is regarded as significant. Puerto Rico is the only other possession which belongs to the Spanish Government in this hemisphere besides Cuba. The officials of the department, while acknowledging that information of the foregoing character has reached them, are very chary about imparting any of the details to the press. The city of Puerto Rico is fortified after the old style prevalent in early days. The defenses consist of a wall which completely encloses the several forts at strategic points, while the only points of egress and ingress are through massive gates. These fortifications are being strengthened and the armament has been increased by two large guns of formidable pattern and caliber. San Juan has 23,414 inhabitants.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT BOUGHT

The German Government Consents to Help Uncle Sam.

This Will Be a Most Valuable Acquisition to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Navy Department was informed by cablegram from Lieutenant Colwell, naval attaché to the United States embassy at London, that agents of this Government had purchased a "Schischad" torpedo-boat that had been constructed for the German Government. The new acquisition is of the general type of German torpedo-boats, and is regarded as a valuable addition to our navy. One feature regarding her that affords special gratification to the officials of the Navy Department is that she is now ready for sea. It is expected that in a few days she will leave for the United States. She will be able to make the journey across the Atlantic without difficulty, as she is a good sea-going vessel, and her coal capacity is ample for the trip to this country. She is a two-and-a-half-knot vessel, and about 150 feet long. While of the same general type as the Rodgers and Foote of the United States navy, she is a trifle larger. At the Navy Department the precise dimensions of the new boat could not be given. The price paid for her by the navy officials declined at this time to state, but it was said to be very reasonable. Work on the vessel has just been completed. She never has been in service. She is supposed to carry three torpedo tubes and two small-caliber rapid-fire guns. Nine to twelve men will be needed to man her.

GIVEN ORDERS TO JOIN THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Significant Instructions to the Commanders of the Iowa and New York.

HOLDS SPAIN RESPONSIBLE

There Can Be No Doubt as to the Meaning of the Report.

President and Cabinet Convinced That an Outside Explosion Sunk the Maine.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: The report is considered by the President and Secretary Long as definitely determining that the explosion came from outside the vessel, and that it was this outside explosion which resulted in the destruction of the ship and the death of so many as 266 of her officers and crew, is indicated by the fact that they have notified Professor Monroe of Columbia University, one of the highest authorities in the country on explosives, that his services in connection with the report would not be required. Professor Monroe, who was formerly attached to the torpedo station at Newport, had placed his services at the disposal of Secretary Long in case he would be required to clear up any doubtful points in the report of the Court of Inquiry. The report has been found so conclusive that no expert analysis of it and of the testimony by Professor Monroe was required to enable the President and Secretary Long to decide that the findings of the court are conclusive as to the points covered. While the report does not fix the responsibility of the explosion and does not in any way connect any individual or the Spanish Government with it directly, the testimony as to the destruction of the ship coming from an outside source is so strong that it will lead to inferences that may be fraught with tremendous consequences. Already these inferences are being drawn, based on the immense amount of some powerful high explosive which must have been employed, and on the well-known fact that the importation of explosives into Havana at all times is carefully regulated and that no one inside the city or harbor except the agents of the Spanish Government and the Maine herself could legally have been in possession of such an amount of explosives as must have been used to destroy the ship. Officials of the administration are very guarded in all their references to the report, and if they are drawing such conclusions as are freely voiced by members of the Senate and House, who would rather go to war to avenge American sailors than feed the starving Cubans, they are very careful not to give expressions to them. The President, Secretary Long and others of the Cabinet are counseling conservatism and patience until Monday, when the report and testimony on which it is based will be made public by being transmitted to both houses of Congress.

SPANISH WILL GET NO HELP FROM EUROPE

the French Ambassador and in touch with affairs of France, told me to-day that, while France was unquestionably interested in the Cuban question, both on account of the large loans her citizens had made to Spain and the fact that she had common ties with Spain by reason of race affiliation and territorial situations, she would not give active support to the Madrid Government in the event of war and would not offer her good offices for the settlement of the trouble unless she had prior assurances that the tender would be acceptable to the Sagasta Ministry and the McKinley administration.

"France is very friendly to the United States as well as to Spain," he continued, "and her interests would be largely affected in case of war. Take, for instance, the Paris exposition, which is to be held in 1900. If Spain and the American republic engage in hostilities neither will be able to participate in the exposition, and their absence from that fair would leave vacant space which will have to be filled and which will not only necessitate the expenditure of more money, but will injure the success of the exposition and the trade which France hoped would result therefrom. "There has been some talk in diplomatic circles that the nations of Europe might act in concert to put an end to the trouble between the United States and Spain. I do not believe that this Government need have any fear on that score. Great Britain would never consent to such a step because she would appreciate that such action would lose for her forever the chance of entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with her American offspring. Germany would be willing to humiliate the United States if it were possible to do so and Austria would join with Germany. Russia, I believe, notwithstanding the persuasion of France, would be disinclined to take any step in the strictly private affairs of the United States and Spain."

APPROVES THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

Senator White Says the Policy of the Administration Has Been a Wise One.

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—United States Senator Stephen M. White, en route from Los Angeles to Washington, was in the city several hours this evening. He was met at the depot by Ad- vutant-General A. W. Barrett, and was informally received at the Golden Eagle Hotel by Peter J. Shields, Colonel R. L. Peeler, Judge A. C. Hinkson, Thomas Fox and other prominent Democrats. Senator White was not committed in speaking of the Cuban situation, and said he advocated waiting for a report of the examining board before giving an opinion on the blowing up of the Maine. He thought the course adopted by President McKinley had been a wise one.

SCHLEY GETS INSTRUCTIONS

Commodore Advised as to Plans Arranged in Case of War.

Flying Squadron to Be Kept Separate From the Fleet at Key West.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Commodore Schley was in conference to-day with officials of the Navy Department, receiving instructions which will guide him should war occur between the United States and Spain. For the present Commodore Schley's squadron will be kept separate and distinct from the fleet at Key West, but in the event that hostilities should occur there would undoubtedly be joint operations conducted until such time as the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters shall have been destroyed or demoralized when the flying squadron would turn its attention to the Spanish coast. As the plan of operations was outlined to me to-day, I understand that it is proposed to blockade Havana and Matanzas first, and, having closed these ports as a supply basis for Spanish vessels, to separate Commodore Schley's command and to dispatch it to Porto Rico and across the ocean with a view to preventing Spain from sending re-enforcements to Cuba. The possibility that war may occur before the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla reaches Porto Rico has induced naval authorities to give serious consideration to a plan of sending the flying squadron at once to a point directly in the path of the flotilla, and in case of war to dispose of these little hornets as quickly as possible.

EVIDENTLY EXPECTING ARBITRATION

El Comercio Praises Blanco for Refusing the Use of Dynamite on the Maine.

HAVANA, March 25.—Officers of the volunteers have submitted to General Arolas plans for academies of military instructions, as directed, and at the same time the plans to increase the number of men in each battalion and for general reorganization. General Arolas has promised his support and Captain-General Blanco will recommend them to the Madrid Government. El Comercio says under the title, "We are in Time." "It is most important to take due precautions so that if trouble from abroad should be inevitable we should not be found unprepared to meet it. Loyal Spaniards should sustain the dignified attitude of Captain-General Blanco in refusing Captain Sigbee's presumptuous request to permit the use of dynamite in blowing up the wreck of the Maine. Within that wreck lies proof that the disaster was due to internal causes. Since a difference appears in the conclusions reached by the Spanish and American Courts of Inquiry the wreck must remain intact to afford evidence for a possible court of arbitration." El Comercio also points out the danger to neighboring wharves and buildings which the use of dynamite might involve, since it is not unlikely that explosive material still remains in the wreck. The paper adds: "Spain has endured as much as possible for the sake of peace; she has tolerated the insidious alarms of Monroeism and has conceded much in the interest of amity. If, after her many sacrifices, Spain is still provoked to action she will accept the challenge with dignity and without fear."

WAR PAINT IS NOW ORDERED

Hulls of Men-of-War Will All Be Painted Black.

This Is Regarded by Naval Officers as Being Peculiarly Significant.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Instead of glistening white, which has made the American modern navy so distinctive and attractive, the hulls of men-of-war of the service will hereafter be black. The issuance of apparently insignificant orders to this effect after consideration by the Cabinet of the report of the Court of Inquiry on the battle-ship Maine, was thought the most important by naval officers, and indicates to their mind that the administration, appreciating the present strain on the relations between this Government and Spain, has decided to adopt a war color for American vessels. Instructions were that ships should be painted black at once. They were sent by telegraph to Captain Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station; to Commodore Dewey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station; to vessels attached to the Pacific station and to other ships on detached service. Torpedo boats are the only class of vessels exempt from the order issued by the Secretary. The boats are painted sea green, which makes them almost invisible at night, lying low in the water. It is almost impossible to see them on a dark night, and naval officers ascribe much of the invisibility to the color of the paint. Just as the department desires torpedo boats to be as invisible as possible, so it is anxious that the larger men-of-war be inconspicuous. It is appreciated by the authorities that if they were allowed to wear white during war an enemy would be more apt to discover their whereabouts than if they were painted a gloomy color. It was with a view, therefore, of deceiving the Spanish fleet as to their whereabouts that the instructions were issued directing that hereafter black be used as the color of the paint for hulls of ships in commission.

MANY SEAMEN ARE WANTED IN A HURRY

While Machinists, Firemen and Sailors Are Recruited, Survey Crews Are Transferred.

Men are wanted for the navy, and Uncle Sam is evidently in a hurry. The three coast survey steamers are to go out of commission and their officers will hold themselves in readiness to hurry East, while the men will be transferred to the United States receiving ship Independence. The recruiting office at 10 California street was put in operation early yesterday morning, and Lieutenant George M. Stoney swore in five men before the day was out. The schoolship Pensacola has been tied up to a mooring buoy at the navy-yard and the petty officers and men have been transferred to the Independence. The officers of the coast survey steamers who will go East are: Lieutenant-Commander J. Forse, Lieutenants (junior grade) G. W. Brown, G. R. Slocum, R. E. Coontz of the Steamer Patterson; Lieutenant-Commander H. P. Osborn, Lieutenant (junior grade) A. M. Beedli; Ensigns C. M. Stone, P. Symonten of the steamer McArthur; Lieutenant J. M. Helm, Lieutenant (junior grade) W. A. McCutty and Ensign M. L. Miller of the steamer Gedney. All the sailors on the three survey steamers were enlisted for three years for "special service," and now they will have a chance to do it aboard a man-of-war. The men wanted at the Naval Rendezvous are machinists, oilers, coal-passers, firemen and seamen. Landsmen are not wanted just now, as Uncle Sam desires men who know their business, and not amateurs. The first vessel to be manned will be the Charleston and the men from the Patterson, Gedney, McArthur and Pensacola will go on her. The next warship to go out will be the gunboat Yorktown, and as soon as she is manned and ready for battle the cruiser Philadelphia will be ready to go into commission. If the number of men offered for enlistment is anything like what is expected there will be men to spare and these will be drafted East to fill vacancies on ships of the navy already in commission. Candidates for enlistment in the engineers' department will be examined daily at 19 California street by an engineer from the coast defense steamer Monadnock now in port. Among the officers and men who have been retired and who are now anxious to be restored to the active list are Lieutenant J. Burnett, Gunner J. B. Tresselt and Sailmaker William Redstone. Tresselt was a gunner on the Trenton and was injured on that vessel in the Samoan hurricane.

EVIDENTLY EXPECTING ARBITRATION

El Comercio Praises Blanco for Refusing the Use of Dynamite on the Maine.

HAVANA, March 25.—Officers of the volunteers have submitted to General Arolas plans for academies of military instructions, as directed, and at the same time the plans to increase the number of men in each battalion and for general reorganization. General Arolas has promised his support and Captain-General Blanco will recommend them to the Madrid Government. El Comercio says under the title, "We are in Time." "It is most important to take due precautions so that if trouble from abroad should be inevitable we should not be found unprepared to meet it. Loyal Spaniards should sustain the dignified attitude of Captain-General Blanco in refusing Captain Sigbee's presumptuous request to permit the use of dynamite in blowing up the wreck of the Maine. Within that wreck lies proof that the disaster was due to internal causes. Since a difference appears in the conclusions reached by the Spanish and American Courts of Inquiry the wreck must remain intact to afford evidence for a possible court of arbitration." El Comercio also points out the danger to neighboring wharves and buildings which the use of dynamite might involve, since it is not unlikely that explosive material still remains in the wreck. The paper adds: "Spain has endured as much as possible for the sake of peace; she has tolerated the insidious alarms of Monroeism and has conceded much in the interest of amity. If, after her many sacrifices, Spain is still provoked to action she will accept the challenge with dignity and without fear."

WAR PAINT IS NOW ORDERED

Hulls of Men-of-War Will All Be Painted Black.

This Is Regarded by Naval Officers as Being Peculiarly Significant.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Instead of glistening white, which has made the American modern navy so distinctive and attractive, the hulls of men-of-war of the service will hereafter be black. The issuance of apparently insignificant orders to this effect after consideration by the Cabinet of the report of the Court of Inquiry on the battle-ship Maine, was thought the most important by naval officers, and indicates to their mind that the administration, appreciating the present strain on the relations between this Government and Spain, has decided to adopt a war color for American vessels. Instructions were that ships should be painted black at once. They were sent by telegraph to Captain Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station; to Commodore Dewey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station; to vessels attached to the Pacific station and to other ships on detached service. Torpedo boats are the only class of vessels exempt from the order issued by the Secretary. The boats are painted sea green, which makes them almost invisible at night, lying low in the water. It is almost impossible to see them on a dark night, and naval officers ascribe much of the invisibility to the color of the paint. Just as the department desires torpedo boats to be as invisible as possible, so it is anxious that the larger men-of-war be inconspicuous. It is appreciated by the authorities that if they were allowed to wear white during war an enemy would be more apt to discover their whereabouts than if they were painted a gloomy color. It was with a view, therefore, of deceiving the Spanish fleet as to their whereabouts that the instructions were issued directing that hereafter black be used as the color of the paint for hulls of ships in commission.

officially denied that Havana harbor was mined. He replied: "If Havana harbor were mine, I certainly should have mined it. The water there is especially suited for such a method of defense. Spain's denial had nothing to do with the Court of Inquiry. I should not believe a statement that Havana harbor was not mined. The court had not yet been dissolved. It is barely possible that more work may be required of it, but this is not probable. The Court of Inquiry is composed of splendid men. I am greatly satisfied with their work. I hardly suppose that much excitement will be caused by the announcement of the verdict, as I am under the impression that 99 per cent of our own people were already convinced that the Maine was blown up externally; and I scarcely think their ideas would be changed even if the court had reported otherwise." When the possibility of arbitration and the ensuing entanglement were suggested to him, Rear-Admiral Seward said: "The Maine case is nothing in comparison with the Alabama claims. Then we were opposed to a powerful commercial rival; but now we are dealing with Spain."

Death of an Octogenarian. SANTA ROSA, March 25.—Seth Larkin, years, was found dead at his home this morning. Death was due to natural causes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



I Was Nervous, Tired, In fact felt miserable all the time, and work seemed a burden. I had no appetite or strength, and did not sleep well. The result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla have been very satisfactory, and Hood's Pills, taken occasionally, have also been of great help. My system has been built up, my nerves are stronger, and I have a good appetite and sleep well. In the morning I now feel rested and refreshed, and can work all day. I earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all nervous and exhausted people. It has benefited me more than any other medicine I ever took. MRS. JENNIE IRISH, Stow, Me. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

LADIES' TIGHTS

Along with the most extensive variety of underwear to be found anywhere in the world you will find in our stock Ladies' Black WOOL TIGHTS \$1.25 And \$1.50 per pair. Vests to match \$1.25 each. You pay \$2.50 for such goods everywhere else in town. A word on this subject is enough. Our doors are open every working day. You can inspect goods or buy goods as you like. Always glad to see you at

SMITH'S CASH STORE

25-27 Market St., S. F. DRUNKENNESS! Painless treatment. Sixth year, 1000 cured; lowest prices; write to-day for full particulars. Board free. No publicity. Cures guaranteed. Gold Cure, Sacramento, Cal. 26 Page St., S. F.