

ities in Cuba?" he was asked by a member of the committee.

"I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the Captain-General was."

The most important feature of Consul-General Lee's statement was his declaration that in his opinion the people of Cuba had not yet succeeded in establishing and maintaining such a government as would be entitled to recognition as an independent state. On this point he was thoroughly in accord with the President. While he is not in favor of recognizing the so-called government at this time, he believes that the Cubans are capable of self-government and that if the United States shall intervene and drive out the Spaniards a government can be established and maintained which will be stable and would be entitled to recognition as a member of the family of nations.

Consul-General Lee is to appear tomorrow before the Naval Strategic Board to discuss the defenses of Havana and other Cuban seaports, the location of mines, the best points of attack that should be made and the plan of campaign after the troops have been landed.

There is nothing in the diplomatic situation to afford any cheering hope for peace.

If Spain is making any progress in her negotiations for an armistice with the Cubans the administration authorities have not heard of it, nor are there any new developments, as far as can be ascertained, regarding the secret negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. For the time being Congress alone controls the situation. Anticipating that Congress will act sooner or later, the administration is still going ahead with its preparations for carrying out the forcible intervention programme.

There were significant conferences between the President and General Schofield this morning in regard to plans for calling out the militia, and again this evening between the President and Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt as to the naval part of the demonstration.

THREE TUGS SOLD TO GOVERNMENT

Continued from First Page.

hold. Her engines indicate 1200 horse power and she has a speed of 14 knots under forced draught. Her bunkers carry coal enough to give her a steaming capacity of upward of 5000 miles at a good cruising speed. At present she is on the way back from Unalaska and is expected in port at any hour. She went north towing a vessel to Dutch Harbor, a haul of 2100 miles. The vessel is very stoutly constructed. Ship builders say her hull is stronger than that of the cruiser Charleston. The angle bars are of the same weight as those of the cruiser but they are closer together in her hull. The Fearless could be used to advantage as a ram should the occasion present itself.

She is fitted with powerful wrecking and fire pumps and an electric-light plant. Above her pilot-house she has a powerful search light, and with little change to her fittings will become a great adjunct to the fleet of battle-ships now in Rear-Admiral Miller's command.

The Vigilant was built at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia. She was known on the Delaware as the George W. Pride, and she was at the time of her purchase the largest tug on that river. She was launched in 1890. She is of 155 registered tons. She is 122 feet long, 22 feet beam and 12 feet 7 inches depth of hold. Her engines develop 550 horse power and are capable of driving the tug along at a speed of 13 knots. She, too, is fitted with powerful fire and wrecking pumps. Soon after she was launched she was brought to this coast, and ever since she has been doing duty as a tugboat in this harbor.

The Active, the third of the three steel tugs purchased, was built at the Union Iron Works in 1888. She is 120 feet long, 22 feet 5 inches beam and 12 feet 5 inches depth of hold. She

CONTINENTAL EUROPE VOICES DISPLEASURE

Comments of the Press Generally Antagonistic to McKinley's Message.

LONDON, April 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette regards President McKinley's message as a strong and temperate statement of the case against Spain. He upholds intervention merely in order to end the war, leaving the ultimate destiny of Cuba to be decided according to circumstances.

The St. James Gazette says: "The message has disappointed everybody, and leaves the uncertainty as great as ever." The Graphic thinks the President's message is bound to lead to war. It says: "Spain will, of course, resist intervention and war will result. But the duty of the United States lies not less in the path now marked out for her by the President."

The Westminster Gazette thinks the President's message "has made out an excellent case for intervention by the United States."

The Globe expresses the opinion that "it is a message of abdication," and says: "While the situation in Cuba is eminently unsatisfactory, it is a question whether American interference on the lines suggested is likely to improve matters."

The Daily News says this morning: "We do not desire to detract from the credit that justly belongs to the Pope, but neither the spiritual nor temporal machinery of Europe would have been put in motion to stop the horrors in Cuba, except for the action of the United States. A Weyler would be invaluable in Armenia. There is nothing selfish in America's resolve that Cuba shall be freed from her butchers and tormentors. If the Pope really desired peace, he should exert the whole of his great influence with Spain, who cannot, in the long run, disobey him, while Spain would not suffer humiliation in submitting to the Pontiff, who has no physical force behind him."

The Times says: "Optimistic critics of President McKinley's message lose sight of the fact that in both Washington and Madrid those whose chief preoccupation, to say the least, is not the maintenance of peace, are playing with fire in a powder magazine. General Fitzhugh Lee's influence will tend to aggravate the bitterness felt for the loss of the Maine—a natural cause of suspicion and anger, but to blow these smoldering fires into flame at the present critical moment is a rash act, not easily to be condoned by the conscience of the civilized community."

PARIS, April 12.—The Petit Parisien, commenting upon President McKinley's message, says that the President's forcible language will cause a lively impression in Madrid and render more difficult the task of the friends of peace.

The Autorite thinks that an armistice in Cuba will be ineffective. The Journal expresses the opinion that Americans are carrying the Monroe doctrine to extremes.

The Matin says the message proves McKinley's sang froid. His sentiments are sincerely pacific and all depends upon the Cuban insurgents' reception of the suggestion of a suspension of hostilities. The Eclair says the message does not involve an immediate declaration of war, neither does it encourage optimistic hopes.

Le Temps says: "President McKinley's message is conciliatory, and seems to avoid a bellicose solution, but it might well spoil everything by handing over the affair to Congress."

VIENNA, April 12.—The Fremdenblatt says that the President desires peace and seeks to secure it by establishing the right of intervention of the United States army in Cuba. This, the paper thinks, makes the situation of the Spanish Government toward public opinion difficult.

The Tagblatt says the message seems to avoid an immediate rupture in order to effect a rupture at a propitious moment.

ROME, April 12.—President McKinley's message is generally considered as favorable to a pacific settlement of the Spanish-American situation, but this morning's newspapers are silent on the subject.

BERLIN, April 12.—The National Zeitung says: "The postponement of the decision in President McKinley's message is, in any case, tranquilizing, inasmuch as he practically washes his hands of responsibility for war or peace, which is transferred to Congress."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The immediate danger of war has been deferred for some days, but there is no question of its complete avoidance."

The Berliner Post remarks: "Peace cannot be regarded as assured until both sides possess necessary circumspection and power to forcibly suppress an ebullition of popular passion, should it occur."

is registered at 173.81 tons gross. Her engines develop 750 horse power and give the tug a speed of 12 1-2 knots.

The transfer of the three tugs from the fleet owned by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. leaves the "black stacks" with only two tugs now in this harbor. They are the Reliance and the Alert. Another one of the fleet, the Relief, is at the Columbia River where she has been for several years towing vessels in

and out over the rough bar that guards the mouth of the river.

J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. will at once replace the tugs that were sold. Just how it will be done has not yet been decided, but in all probability orders will be given to the Union Iron Works to construct three steel tugs to take the places on the bay of those purchased by the United States to be turned into fighting vessels.

OVATION TO GENERAL LEE

Washington Goes Wild Over the Return of the Consul.

Unprecedented Demonstration in the Halls of the Capitol.

A Conference Held in the White House Immediately Upon His Arrival.

Special Dispatch to the Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 12.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here from Havana at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers had gathered at the Pennsylvania station and when the general stepped from the train he was greeted by a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats and altogether the demonstration was a notable one. Washington crowds as a rule are not demonstrative, but this occasion was a conspicuous exception.

Long before the hour set for the arrival of the train the crowd began to gather. It completely filled the station and Sixth street, adjacent on the east, and extended far into Pennsylvania avenue. The general occupied the last car in his train, and when it was known that it had reached the station there was a tremendous rush to get a look at him. By the time he was ready to alight the crowd was so dense about the train that, even with the assistance of a platoon of police, it was with difficulty that he reached the platform.

Several friends of the general, among them many ladies, pressed forward and finally succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented to him a bouquet of roses tied together by ribbons of the national colors and bearing a tiny Confederate battle flag. Immediately the crowd began to cheer, and round after round of applause greeted him as he walked slowly and uncovered down the long platform of the station. On reaching the B-street entrance General Lee entered a State Department carriage and was rapidly driven up the avenue to the State Department.

The general had not perceptibly changed in appearance since he was last in Washington. His eye was as bright and his step as elastic as ever and nothing in his manner indicated that there had been anything unusual in his experience during the last several months. How long he will remain in Washington is not known, but it is assumed that he will make his wishes conform to those of the President as to the length of his stay.

News that General Lee was on his way to the State Department spread rapidly, and when the carriage drew up at the south front of the building a big crowd was assembled on the portico. A rousing cheer went up as General Lee stepped from the vehicle, and, bowing right and left, hurried into the building. The cheers had apprised the clerks and other employees of the big building of his coming and there was a wild rush for the State Department corridor. Clerks left their desks without leave, officers of the army and navy joined the rush, and for the time being the discipline of the building was relaxed. The crowd lined up in front of the elevator shaft, leaving a lane from the door of the Secretary's office.

As the elevator came to a stop and the Consul-General stepped out a scene occurred unprecedented in the history of the great building. Hat in hand, General Lee passed into the corridor, and some of the army and navy three rousing cheers went echoing down the long halls. Then there was another outburst, and people poured forth from every room. The cheering caused intense excitement, and it was some moments before quiet had been restored. General Lee bowed to the crowd, and, as he reached the door to Secretary Sherman's office, turned and bowed again. Then the door closed on him and the throng dispersed. After a few minutes General Lee

SPANISH CONSUL SECO WITHDRAWS FROM KEY WEST

Papers and Affairs in His Charge Turned Over to England's Representative.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A Key West (Fla.) special to the Herald says: Rafael Seco, the Spanish Consul here, will leave on the Mascotte this evening, having turned over his papers and the affairs of his consulate to British Vice-Consul W. J. H. Taylor. J. M. Fernandez, Spanish Vice-Consul, who has been acting as Italian Consul, has also turned his affairs over to Mr. Taylor, who will now represent Great Britain, Spain and Italy. The action taken by Seco and Fernandez was under instructions from the Spanish Minister in Washington, Senor Bernabe, who this morning sent to Seco a copy of his instructions received from Madrid. The Postoffice Department received orders from Washington this afternoon to return all Havana mail to the dead letter office, there to be held pending the resumption of amicable relations with the authorities in Cuba. The order will affect a large amount of mail arrived to-day on the steamers Mascotte and City of Key West. This action is regarded as denoting complete severance of relations with the Spanish authorities at Havana. The exodus from Key West began to-night. News of the action of the Congressional Committee made war appear so imminent that the wives and families of naval officers and prominent citizens of Key West decided it was best not to delay their departure longer. Nearly all the staterooms of the Mascotte and City of Key West are taken. Many refugees will stop at Jacksonville until the storm breaks and then proceed farther north.

SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLOTILLA TO BE STRENGTHENED.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 12.—The second Spanish torpedo flotilla is expected daily by the officers of the torpedo boats now in port. I am also advised that Portuguese war vessels are expected to arrive here within a very short time.

The Governor of the Cape Verde Islands has arrived here from the capital, Porto Praya. I have it on good authority that he will remain here until he is officially advised that the differences between the United States and Spain have been satisfactorily settled.

The name of the transport with the torpedo boats is the Ciudad de Cadiz.

This splendid indorsement of my course. It is a thing that can hardly come to a man more than once in a lifetime, and it moves me more than I can put into words. "You can act pretty quick," cried a man in the crowd, and then someone yelled, "War! Fight!" and the cheering drowned everything else. General Lee continued:

I have not come to talk war, but if war comes in a few days, or in a few years, the present crisis has proved that it will find us a united people, and the only contest will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest.

There is one thing, in conclusion: I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front to-night. It is only another evidence that the past, to stand by Virginia, and if the trial comes I can assure you all that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York.

First Regiment May Go To-Day. It was stated last night on good authority that secret orders had been received by the Presidio authorities to have the First Infantry Regiment in readiness to start East this morning. Accordingly the last finishing touches were given to the preparations already practically completed. It was intimated that a cavalry regiment might be the next called upon.

Queen Grace's Court. SANTA ROSA, April 12.—The Rose Carnival executive committee has appointed the following attendants to Grace Dougherty, the carnival Queen: Lena Overton, Eudora Fisher, Miss Hyde, Genevieve Davis, Hazel Bruner, Miss Cannon, Margaret Geary, Madeline Cowan, Miss Smyth.

Prostrated by the Heat. SALINAS, April 12.—Burgess Wilcoxon, an old resident of Salinas, aged 65, while working as carpenter on a house on All-sal street, Salinas, was prostrated by the heat and had to be conveyed to his home. This was the first case of the kind on record in Salinas Valley.

Fresh Upplings in Korea. YOKOHAMA, April 12.—There have been fresh upplings in the provinces of Korea, and changes have been made in the cabinet.

TWO OF WAR RESOLUTIONS

Senator Lindsay Favors Concerted Action With General Gomez.

Armed Intervention Advocated by Wilson of Washington.

Allen of Nebraska Recognizes a State of War Between Spain and America.

Special Dispatch to the Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 12.

Three Senators—Lindsay of Kentucky, Wilson of Washington and Allen of Nebraska—offered resolutions to-day in behalf of the Cubans. Following is the full text of Senator Lindsay's joint resolution, which he himself asked might be temporarily laid on the table:

1. That the contemplated military operations against the Spanish armies on the island of Cuba should be carried on in concert with the military forces under the command of General Maximo Gomez; such concert to be secured through arrangements between this Government and the Cuban revolutionary authorities recognized by said Gomez; and that any offer looking to such arrangements that may be made by those authorities should be favorably considered, provided it should concede to the commanding officer of the United States the right to control and direct all military operations.

2. That all such military operations should be carried on to the end that the independence of the Cuban people may be secured.

The joint resolution of Mr. Wilson of Washington was as follows:

Whereas, The conditions which for three years past have prevailed and are now prevailing in the island of Cuba have become intolerable to the people of the United States; therefore, be it Resolved, That the President of the United States is empowered and directed to take at once such steps as may be necessary to put an end to hostilities in the island of Cuba and to secure to the inhabitants of that island a stable and independent republican form of government, and the President of the United States is empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the land and naval forces of the United States to make this joint resolution effective.

At Mr. Wilson's request the resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Following this came the resolution of Mr. Allen of Nebraska, which was as follows:

Resolved, That a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and that the political existence and national independence of the republic of Cuba now and for some time maintained by force of arms is hereby recognized; that the President is empowered and directed to take at once such effective steps as may be necessary to secure an early termination of the hostilities in Cuba and an independent and stable government by the people thereof, and to enable him to carry out the purposes of this resolution he is hereby empowered and directed to use the land and naval forces of the United States.

The resolution went over, under the rules.

MRS. TERRY'S ILLNESS CONSIDERED CRITICAL.

She Is Constantly Attended by Three Nurses and Is at Times Delirious.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Antonio Terry, formerly Sibyl Sanderson, says a Paris dispatch, who is lying critically ill of paralysis, is constantly attended by three nurses. Her physicians take a very grave view of the case. Mrs. Terry is at times delirious.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

America's Greatest Medicine

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine is well known—in fact, its necessity is universally admitted. To argue this point is useless—takes up your time and wastes our space. The real question is, what to take? Of course, you want the best. For your blood you want a medicine which cures blood diseases. For your appetite, stomach-weakness and dyspeptic symptoms you want a medicine containing appetite-giving, stomach-toning, dyspepsia-curing qualities. For that tired feeling, dull headache, miserable, all-run-down condition you want a true tonic—not a stimulant, opiate or nerve compound.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family with good results. We find it does all it is recommended to do. A friend of mine was suffering from a bad skin disease, and being some distance from a physician, I took the liberty of recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it was taken with good results." J. C. BEMIS.

Could Not Do Her Work. CHICAGO PARK, CAL.—"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I could not do my work, but before I had finished taking four bottles I

"In the spring I was obliged to work very hard. In consequence of this I became all run in health and lost my appetite. About all I lived on was iced lemonade. Medicines were prescribed for me and I was told that when I had taken them I could eat anything I wished. I followed the prescriptions given me, but my appetite did not improve. The summer passed and all my strength was gone. I became so weak I could hardly walk across the floor. At last I was completely prostrated, and was under the care of different physicians, but they did not seem

"I suffered from abscesses and had ten of them one after another. I was dropsical and had smothered feelings and often swooned away. I tried many different remedies, but all to no avail, and I became discouraged. I felt that nothing but misery and an early grave awaited me. About this time I met and talked with a nurse of this city who advised me to try a good blood medicine. My husband also thought I better do so and he purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had an attack of erysipelas and was compelled to have a nurse,

"My blood was impure and I was bothered for five years with pimples on my face and body. I had tried many different remedies in the effort to get rid of them, but none of the medicines I took did me any good. I noticed an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to buy a bottle and begin taking this medicine. It did me so much good I kept on until I had taken seven bottles, when the eruptions were all gone and I was permanently cured. I owe my good health to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gladly recommend the medicine to others

Is the Best Spring Medicine

Now we can prove, we have proved, we DO prove every day in the year, that Hood's Sarsaparilla IS the best, that it possesses just these qualities—that it is *unequaled* as a general Spring Medicine. We prove this by thousands of testimonials—not from people anxious to advertise themselves, but from people in the same walk in life as you. And our testimonials tell of *cures*, real, bona fide CURES. Further, our testimonials are from this vicinity. Just read the letters in this advertisement. We rest our case on these cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and upon your own experience with it. We believe when you have given it a fair trial you will agree that Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best Spring Medicine.

felt like a different person and I feel that I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. JOSEPH BURKHARDT.

Well and Strong. JAMUL, CAL.—"I was afflicted with a tired feeling and my blood was in such a condition that every little scratch would develop into a sore. I tried several medicines, but did not feel satisfied with the result until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and strong, and weigh more than I ever did in my life." MRS. E. CHEESMAN.

to understand my case. One physician told me my blood was all gone and he gave me medicine, but it did not help me. One day my sister came to me and told me of the great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, of which she had read, and she advised me to try it. I had about lost faith in medicines, but thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I was much better. I then procured two more and continued the use of the medicine until I was well. I regret that I did not begin the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla sooner. It has done me unspeakable good, and I advise all sufferers to give it a trial." MRS. A. EVERSEN, Wedderburn, Oregon.

but I kept on taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken three bottles I noticed the trouble with my heart was less frequent and less severe and I did not feel so badly. My steady persistence in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla finally mastered all of my complaints, which were mostly due to impure blood. I am now enjoying the best of health, and for all this I give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit. I wish I could reach my suffering sisters everywhere and tell them of this health-giving remedy. I hope my testimonial may be the means of helping some of them." MRS. H. W. CREVELING, 830 North 16th street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

and am thankful for the benefit I have derived from it. My father had a bad carbuncle. He took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was cured and he has had no more trouble of that kind since. I would add that I have used Hood's Pills and like them so well I believe they should be in every family. After being once used I believe they will be preferred." ALBERT E. CHAST, Tustan City, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla