BLOCKADE OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO

That Is the Plan of Campaign Finally Determined Upon.

And if Spain Does Not Finally Back Down the Naval Forces Will Move on Saturday Next.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Non-compliance by Spain with the terms of President McKinley's ultimatum will be followed by the dispatch of the North Atlantic and flying squadrons, at eighteen minutes past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, to Cuba and Porto Rico to oust her from those islands.

This decision was reached at two Cabinet sessions held to-day. Briefly, the plan determined upon is to institute an immediate blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico and to take possession of ports near Havana and San Juan, which will be held by marines and blue jackets until they are relieved by armies transported from the United States.

It will be the duty of these armies to assist the naval squadron in the reduction of Havana and San Juan. With the entrance of armies into Cuba and Porto Rico supplies will be shipped into the islands and will be distributed by commissary officers to such Cubans as may be in need.

Secretary Long has notified Captain Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Commodore W. S. Schley, commander-in-chief of the flying squadron, of the decision which has been reached by the Government, and these officers will have the vessels of their fleets in readiness to move the moment the word is given that Spain has declined to meet the demands of President McKinley. Under the plans determined upon Captain Sampson's vessels will not only blockade Havana, but will blockade every other port in Cuba, both on the northern and the southern coast, and the flying squadron under command of Commodore Schley will take similar action with reference to the ports of Porto Rico.

In order to fully acquaint themselves with the latest plan drawn up by the army and navy experts the President and his Cabinet listened this afternoon to an explanation made by Captain A. S. Barker, naval member, and Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Wagner, army member. These two officers carefully went over the situation with the President and his advisers and the plan which they have drawn up is understood to meet with the approval of the officials. The plan which these officers have specially prepared contemplates united operation of the naval and military forces, and will be executed just as soon as the navy reduces a port and occupies it with marines. Then troops will be transported from the United States to Cuba at the point of investment.

Immediately after the institution of the blockade the President will find it necessary to inform the neutral powers of the action of the naval squadron of this Government. The policy of the United States with respect to blockades was announced by Secretary Seward in 1868, when, in his instructions to the United States Minister to Colombia, he stated that "Only such blockade as shall be duly proclaimed and maintained by an adequate force in conformity with the law of nations will be observed and respected by the United States." This will be the policy of the administration with reference to the blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The neutral nations of the world will be informed.

First—That the blockade will be strictly enforced upon these principles recognized by the law of nations.

Second—That armed vessels of neutral states will have the right to enter and depart fr m the interdicted ports.

Third—That merchant vessels in port at the time when the blockade takes place will be allowed equitable time for their departure.

The right to blockade an enemy's ports with a competent force is a right secured to every belligerent by the law of the nations. But to justify the exercise of this right and to legalize the capture of a neutral vessel for violating it a state of actual war must exist, and notice must be given to neutrals by the United States of its intentions to blockade Cuban and Porto Rican ports. Having knowledge of a blockade the officials declare that international law holds that no neutral can lawfully enter or attempt to enter the blockaded ports; and to do so would be a violation of neutral character which, according to established usages, would subject the property engaged therein to the penalty of confiscation. It is proposed by the administration to make the blockade effective in order that its exercise may not be questioned.

It is for this reason that so many vessels have been added to Captain Sampson's fleet, including yachts and tugs which are desired for duty at the entrances to shallow harbors.

Before the blockade can be inaugurated it will be necessary for the vessels of the two fleets to destroy sixty-four gunboats, torpedo-boats and launches which Spain now has in Cuban and Porto Rican ports.

It is the expectation of the officials that many of these will be stationed in the harbor of Havana, and that the torpedo-boats will do what they can to sink the blockading vessels by dashing out at night. It is proposed that the torpedo-boat flotilla of seven vessels which this Government has attached to Captain Sampson's command will accompany his force to Cuba and will be suitable in fighting the Spanish torpedo-boats.

Captain Sampson's fleet will probably not reach Cuba until early Saturday forenoon. Commodore Schley's force, having a greater distance to steam, will probably not reach its destination until Monday. There is a probability that even before Spain's reply to the ultimatum of this Government is read Commodore Schley may receive orders to go to the vicinity of St. Thomas, to which point instructions will be sent him to blockade, if necessary, the Porto Rican ports.

As soon as it is found convenient for the battle-ships and armored and protected cruisers to leave the duty of continuing the blockade to smaller vessels they will be sent abroad to meet and destroy vessels of the Spanish navy.

SPANISH TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 19.—Troops are arriving in Havana to-night. General Hernandez de Velasco came from Vuelta Abajo. The volunteers throughout the island are ready to go to the places which may be designated in the rural towns as well as in Havana.

The enthusiasm for war is great. The last dispatches from Washington had great effect on the opinion of the Spanish people on this island, who see that the moment is soon to arrive when, by an appeal to arms, an end will be made of the situation of alarm and restlessness.

A committee of the Sociedad Benefica Aragonesas called on General Blanco to-day, offering to turn over to him all their funds and properties, which are not little, if they should be needed in case of war with the United States.

La Union Constitucional publishes to-day an article from Le Journal of Paris, in which it is stated that Spain, believed to be slumbering and powerless, has shown great force and energy, sending to Cuba, without any other forces but her own, 200,000 men. Le Journal declares that Spain should know her best friends are in France.

ASIATIC SQUADRON PAINTS FOR WAR.

HONGKONG, April 19.—The warships of the United States squadron are painting their hulls, upper works and smokestacks a dark gray, landing their spare gear and otherwise preparing for active service. The revenue cutter Hugh McCullough, now belonging to the auxiliary fleet, has arrived here from the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pears'

Pears' soap is health to the skin.

If you wash with proper soap, your skin will be open and clear, unless your health is bad.

BERNABE IS READY TO GO

Virtually, the Spanish Legation at Washington Is Already Closed.

There Will Be No Attempt of the Powers to Interfere.

It Is Conceded on All Hands Now That War Cannot Be Averted.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo de Bernabe, has made his final preparations for departure and is calmly awaiting notification that the President has affixed his signature to the Cuban resolutions, at which time the Minister will take his leave. He had expected this would come to-day and every arrangement had been made with that in view. Now that the signing is deferred until to-morrow, it is probable that the Minister and his staff will depart before another twenty-four hours pass by. Before leaving he will transfer the legation archives and effects to the French embassy.

Whether the State Department will send Senor Polo his passports or he will ask for them is felt to be an immaterial detail. He intends to go without reference to these formalities, and there is every reason to believe that the State Department will afford him the protection of passports and any other attentions usual in the enforced departure of a Minister on the breaking out of a war. The entire staff of the legation will accompany the Minister. Their exact movements after leaving Washington are not known, except that they will return to Spain at the earliest possible moment. It would not be surprising if the Minister and his staff went by way of Canada, instead of New York, taking one of the Atlantic liners from Halifax.

The Spanish legation has been the center of great activity throughout the day. The Minister was up practically all of last night, retiring shortly after daylight this morning, after having informed his Government of the final passage of the Cuban resolution. He was again at his desk by 9 a. m., communicating with his Government and awaiting the next and final move in making the resolutions effective. Although of sturdy physique, the Minister showed signs of the great strain and the responsibility put upon him during the last few days. He saw a number of friends, mainly of the diplomatic corps, and to them expressed the view that all hope of a peaceful settlement appeared to be at an end, and that Spain now left with the United States the responsibility for war. Being convinced that all hope of peace was over, the Minister's personal desires were that the remaining formalities might be dispatched as speedily as possible. He was rather surprised late in the day when told that the President's signing of the resolutions would be deferred until to-morrow.

Early this morning the large metal sign bearing the words "Office of the Spanish Legation" was wrenched from its place on the gate and carried off by vandals. The Minister made no complaint to the State Department or to the police, as he has sought to minimize the petty depredations against the legation, although this was the most flagrant one committed.

The various foreign embassies and legations were intensely active to-day in the expectation that hostilities were near at hand. The several foreign offices were fully advised of the passage of the resolutions and were kept posted as to the prospects of the President's signature.

Some of the Embassadors and Ministers called at the State Department to learn whether the President would sign the resolutions. They were informed by Judge Day that the President intended to sign them. This, in turn, was communicated to the foreign offices and was regarded as placing the matter beyond any question of doubt. The representatives of the powers of Europe held no meeting during the day, nor is any meeting at present in prospect. Those who have been most hopeful of the bringing about of European coalition now concede that such a move is impossible. There seems to be a general purpose among foreign Governments to observe a strict neutrality. Already, it is said, Great Britain has taken steps, not only to maintain a passive neutrality, but to enforce it with arms if necessary. Two regiments of British soldiers are now in the British West Indies, and these are about to be augmented by another regiment en route from Halifax. They are concentrated in the belief that the West Indies will be a center of conflict and that the stress of war may lead one or the other belligerents to occupy neutral British territory.

If that occurs a British force will see that the territory is vacated and that British soil is not used as a base of operations for hostilities for either party to the conflict. So far as is known, the French Government will observe the same neutrality. Its West Indian possessions are considerable and it has several ships in those waters. Germany and the other powers are expected to take the same attitude.

In connection with the cable report that the Dreibund has sought to effect a plebiscite in Cuba, it was stated at one of the embassies that this branch of the negotiations occurred last week and embraced some circumstances not made known in the cable dispatches. About the middle of last week one of the embassies here was informed from its Foreign Office that its embassador at Madrid advised them that Minister Woodford had suggested in a tentative way a plebiscite as a possible solution to the Cuban problem. This embassador also advised his Foreign Office that the suggestion did not meet with favor and had not been followed up. Since then there has been no talk of a plebiscite, so far as is known here.

ONE INSURGENT IS FOR PEACE

The Rebel Governor of Matanzas Orders Hostilities Suspended.

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HAVANA, April 19.—I received information to-day from Matanzas that the insurgent government of that province, at the head of which is Pedro Betancourt, chief of all the insurgents there, has issued a circular suspending hostilities throughout the territory under his command.

A popular demonstration took place last night. All classes took part in it and order reigned. A printed leaf was circulated calling upon the Spanish people to shut the doors of their establishments and to show their patriotism by taking part in the demonstration. A procession started from the Spanish Casino and went through several streets to General Molinas' house. Its only purpose was to make a downright protest against the action of the United States Congress.

The American steamer Saratoga arrived this morning with only one passenger. The City of Washington sailed this afternoon.

The insurgents to-day attacked the laborers on the Santa Rita sugar plantation in Madruga. They took the clothing and made prisoners of two of the workmen, whom they afterward set free. The captives had been wounded.

Another band of insurgents shot some men in the town of Las Villas and took away sweet potatoes and other articles of food from the Cultivation Zone. They also took tw teams of oxen, stripped two workmen of their clothing and made one prisoner.

The garrisons in the Spanish fortifications fired at the rebels. The insurgents also attacked Sierra, being driven away by the garrison. Several hundred Cubans are encamped at Acea.

The Topeka Sails.

FALMOUTH, England, April 19.—The Tokepa sailed to-night after shipping fresh supplies of provisions and coal. This is the new American cruiser, formerly the Diogenes.

LEO'S LAST HOPE.

PARIS, April 19.—The Figaro's Rome correspondent says: "The Vatican was approached by a representative of a European power in regard to a proposition which mig' yet avert a conflict between Spain and the United States. Spain is to offer Cuba to the Pope, just as Austria ceded Venice to Napoleon III, and the Pope would be able to declare the independence of Cuba.

"Thus the amour propre of the Spaniards wou be safeguarded and a disastrous war, which might compromise Spain's possession of her other colonies, would be avoided.

"The Pope gave a favorable reception to the proposition, but declared he could no take the initiative. However the idea has been submitted and the Pope has not rejected it."

WALKER MAY ASSIST LONG

Rear Admiral Likely to Become Roosevelt's Successor.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy Still Insists Upon Resigning.

Believes His Duty to the Department Ends When Preparations Are Complete.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Rear Admiral John G. Walker, retired, may be the successor of Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Notwithstanding the pressure exerted upon Mr. Roosevelt by the President and his friends I understand he has not wavered in his determination to resign his office upon the outbreak of war and seek active service in the army. Knowing that it is Mr. Roosevelt's purpose to tender his resignation there has been some talk in official circles as to the man to be selected as his successor.

As far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned he feels the work of a civilian in the office he holds ends with the completion of preparations and the duty of the incumbent will then be more in the nature of an advisory character, which can best be performed by naval officers. While it is true that Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard is on duty as naval adviser to the Secretary there is much for the Assistant Secretary to do and it is believed that a naval officer should be the one to do it. It is also pointed out to-day that it would be most injurious to the naval service to appoint as successor to Mr. Roosevelt an inexperienced civilian and that, furthermore, President Lincoln, during the rebellion, appreciated the necessity of having a naval man as Assistant Secretary, as was shown by his action in appointing Gustavus A. Fox, formerly of the navy, to this office.

ANNOYED BY SILLY RUMORS

Administration Has No Intention of Seizing Hawaii.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House,
Washington, April 19.

The Call correspondent to-day received from a Cabinet officer an acknowledgment that the administration had no intention and never had entertained a thought of raising the American flag over the Hawaiian Islands in case of war with Spain.

"Why should we do such a thing?" asked he. "The islands might be of some strategic value, perhaps, as a coaling station, but we are not highway robbers.

"The absurdity of the story telegraphed from Washington some time ago to the effect that the islands would be seized is at once apparent to any intelligent person who read the President's message, and if you will carefully read the resolutions adopted by Congress yesterday and which will receive the President's approval, you will observe that an amendment was added to the original resolution reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, commonly known as the Davis resolutions, wherein any intention of exercising sovereignty over Cuba is expressly disclaimed. You ask 'What has this to do with Hawaii?' and I answer the United States of America is anxious to appear well in the eyes of the civilized world. We want to dispel any notion that may be abroad that a selfish and ulterior purpose is the reason for our intervention in Cuban affairs. We are anxious to show the world and the great European powers in particular that the acquisition of additional territory is not our object.

"How foolish it would be then for us to seize the Hawaiian Islands. This would put us in the attitude of a highway robber and create the impression abroad that in our quest for additional territory, however remote from our shores, we were willing to despoil the Hawaiian republic and were anxious to pick a quarrel with Spain in order that the annexation of Cuba might result.

"Please state to The Call readers and make it as emphatic as you like that the administration has tried and will continue to try and merit the friendship and sympathy of the nations of the world, and this can be done only by convincing them that our quarrel with Spain is a just one and is not based on our desire for the acquisition of new territory. Why, even a fool could see that our arbitrary seizure of the Hawaiian Islands would bring down upon our heads the odium and wrath of all the nations.

"The story that Hawaii would be seized originated in a fool's brain."

SPANISH SYMPATHIZERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Uruguayan Officers About to Enter the Army and Navy of the Dons.

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BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, April 19.—The Herald correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that a son of the famous dictator, Santos, who is a Uruguayan naval officer, is now serving on board the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. Other Uruguayan officers are about to enter the service of Spain in her army and navy. The police are now guarding the United States consulate in Asuncion, Paraguay. The Herald correspondent sends word that the Spaniards have made noisy demonstrations against the United States. They have been prohibited from burning effigies of President McKinley and other American statesmen.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

TROOPS AWAY TO THE FRONT

Everywhere the People Turn Out to Bid Them Godspeed.

Gathering the Army That Is to Drive Spain From Cuba.

The Regulars Will Be Mobilized at Various Points Along the Gulf Coast.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The first section of the train for the troops composing the Fourth Regiment of Infantry left Fort Sheridan this afternoon. The train did not come into the depot at Chicago, but was transferred to the Panhandle tracks at Leavitt street, in the outskirts, and continued on the long journey to Tampa. The second section, with the baggage and officers' horses, will leave to-night.

Battery A, Second Artillery, and the company of cavalry will leave to-morrow for the Chickamauga camping ground.

Major-General Brooke, who will command the forces at Chickamauga, left to-night, accompanied by his staff.

A larger number of men will be left at Fort Sheridan than at any other post in the Department of the Lakes, as the department prison is located there and at present an unusual number of time prisoners are in confinement.

General Wade and his staff, formerly in command of the Department of the Dakotas, arrived in Chicago to-day from St. Paul on his way to Tampa, where he will take command of the light artillery and cavalry.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., April 19.—The troops at Fort Leavenworth made their start this afternoon. They comprised the Twentieth Infantry, which will go to Mobile, and four troops of the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, bound for Tampa, Fla. The troops go to St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific, then south over the Illinois Central.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The six troops of the Third Cavalry and the six troops of the Eleventh Infantry left Jefferson barracks to-night for Chickamagua Park and Mobile, respectively. Fifty-four thousand rounds of ammunition were taken.

DETROIT, April 19.—The departure of the first battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry from Fort Wayne for Mobile this evening was marked by a serious accident. During the firing of a salute for the departing troops by those left in charge of the fort Private George Engman had his right arm nearly blown off by the premature explosion of a cannon, and Sergeant John W. Anniss, who was in charge of the firing party, had his right hand severely injured. Engman's arm was amputated.

Governor Pingree and a throng of people witnessed the start and great enthusiasm was manifested.

COLUMBUS, April 19.—The Seventeenth Regiment, United States Army, composed of 528 officers and enlisted men, left Columbus for Tampa, Fla., at 5:26 p. m. The citizens of Columbus insisted on giving the regulars a "send-off," and Colonel Poland, by request, marched the troops from the post to the Union depot over the principal streets. No military organization ever received a greater ovation. The streets for a distance of two miles were so packed with people that there were so scarcely room for the regime..t to march. The crowd was estimated at 75,000.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and American and Cuban flags were displayed on every hand. The escort of the regiment consisted of the Columbus battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, members of the City Council and city officials and about 800 veterans of the late war. Colonel Poland was moved to tears by the magnificent demonstration. As the regiment passed the capitol a salute was fired by Battery H, First Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard. One of the regulars was taken with an epileptic fit while on the march, and was carried to the train on a litter.

SHERMAN, Idaho, April 19.—The Sixteenth Infantry has been packing three days and are waiting for orders to move South, but for some unknown reason the order has not come. Two companies of the regiment which have been stationed at Fort Spokane are visiting in Spokane City to-day and have gone into camp there waiting for the regiment to move down to that place.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 19.—A telegram from Spokane states that two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, under command of Major McLaughlin, arrived in that city from Fort Spokane this morning, and will await the arrival of the five companies from Fort Sherman, which are expected there in the morning, when the regiment will depart for New Orleans, leaving over the O. R. & N. Railway. Colonel Theaker will die in command. The troops arriving to-day were accorded a rousing reception at the depot. Spokane's patriotism was demonstrated by the stars and stripes being thrown to the breeze from nearly every business house in the city. Several companies of volunteers are in process of organization there, whose services have already been tendered to the Government.

SANTA ROSA PATRIOTS EAGER TO ENLIST.

More Than Enough Recruits to Bring Company E Up to the Limit.

SANTA ROSA, April 19.—Sergeant Neal Brown, recruiting officer of Company E, the local military company, reports this evening that over one hundred men enlisted in his company since Monday morning when the lists opened. From this list forty men will be selected to bring the company up to the full number allowed. It is possible an additional company will be formed from the extra men, as many more have signified a desire to enlist. If necessary another company can be recruited here without difficulty. The members of Company E are all preparing to be in readiness when the summons comes to march, which is expected at any time.

MEN OF PORTERVILLE WOULD A-WARRING GO.

PORTERVILLE, April 19.—Patriotism is rampant in all the walks of society here at present. Captain Theodore R. Shaw, who has seen much service on the battlefield and who has for several years past been one of the leading attorneys of this place, has made application to Governor Budd for authority to organize and drill a company of volunteers. Recruits are plenty and willing, as was evidenced by a list for volunteers that was opened here this evening when twenty-five signed the roll of honor in a little over an hour.

REED AND HOBART SIGN RESOLUTIONS

Congress Has Done Its Part in Securing the Freedom of Cuba.

It Remains Now for the President to Send His Ultimatum to Spain and Finish the Job With Arms.

Call Office, Riggs House,
Washington, April 19.

Comparatively little business was transacted by the Senate to-day, all of the Senators being fatigued on account of their long vigil last night over the Cuban resolutions. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed and the wide latitude of debate permitted under the rules of the Senate afforded opportunity for some explanations to be made concerning the action of the Senate on the Cuban question.

Mr. Cockrell of Missouri and Mr. Bacon of Georgia explained their action in voting against the conference report in the early hours of the Senate and the colloquies that ensued between them and some of the Republican Senators were spicy and interesting. A running fire of debate was precipitated, which was participated in by Mr. Mantle of Montana, Mr. Cannon of Utah, Mr. Hale of Maine, Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin and others, the discussion lasting about three hours.

At the opening of the session the exciting and momentous scenes of the past week had given way to a dull and somber routine. Attendance on the floor and in the galleries was small. At 12:27 p. m. a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the signature of the Speaker to the Cuban resolutions. Eight minutes afterward the Vice-President announced his signature to the Cuban resolutions.

In accordance with his announcement made yesterday that he proposed to insist upon the independence of the Cuban republic, Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

That the republic of Cuba, the capitol of which is located at Cubitas, is hereby recognized by the United States of America as the lawful Government of the Island of Cuba, and that the United States hereby pledges to said republic its friendly offices in the adjournment of its financial affairs with the kingdom of Spain or the holders of Spanish bonds or indebtedness issued against or made chargeable to Cuba; that, so far as the influence of the United States may properly be exercised, it will insist that said republic shall not be charged with the bonded or other indebtedness of Spain, contracted during or prior to hostilities with the respective Governments of Spain and Cuba.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada said the resolution reminded him of the very ancient and very sapient scheme of locking the door after the horse is stolen.

Mr. Allen declared that he was quite satisfied that under the present arrangement the island of Cuba would pass into the hands of "financial cormorants and financial buzzards," unless the United States should at once take measures to protect the island and its people.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, and at 5:05 adjourned.

Call Office, Riggs House,
Washington, April 19.

The House presented a most desolate appearance when it convened at noon after the weary all-night session.

While the journal was being read Mr. Hager (R.) of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, brought in the Cuban resolutions which had been enrolled under his personal direction. The Speaker immediately signed them, and as soon as the reading of the journal was completed at 12:16 p. m. he announced his signature.

There was no demonstration. The enrolling clerk at his side seized the resolutions and hurried with them across to the Senate chamber. Mr. Grosvenor then, as a question of personal privilege, had read at the clerk's desk an editorial in a New York paper commenting on his statement in the House on April 7, that this war would be fought under the banner of the Republican administration of this Government or it would not be fought at all. Mr. Grosvenor explained the circumstances under which the statement was made. He had been delighted with the record the Democratic party had made and in the statement he only meant that as the present administration had three years to run the war which was on us must be fought during its life or not at all. He had meant no reflection and had appealed to both sides of the House to stand by the executive who had been assaulted.

"In this connection," concluded Mr. Grosvenor, "I desire to say I believe this war will be energetically waged, both in a military sense and in the manner necessary to carry it on, and I believe the response to the call to arms will be unanimous. There will be no political divisions. The army will come from Democrats and Populists as well as Republicans, and especially do I believe the response to the call will come from every Southerner and the whole Union will share the triumphant echo of loyalty." (Great applause).

Mr. Dingley said in view of the fact that the House had been sitting all night and that the members were weary he would move to adjourn. Accordingly at 12:32 p. m. the House adjourned.

CUBANS WILL AID AMERICA

Island Army at the Disposal of the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The following statement on the Congressional Cuban resolutions was given out to-day at the office of the Cuban Junta:

"The resolutions, as they stand, are tantamount to the recognition of the Cuban republic. The declaration is that the people of Cuba are free and independent, while the Cuban people acknowledge allegiance only to the republic of Cuba, which they have established and maintained by the force of arms. The only object of the insurrection was the independence of the Cubans. This is provided for by the resolutions. The Cubans asked that before intervention there be recognition of independence. This was also provided for by the resolutions. Their desire to run their own Government free from coercion is provided for by the fourth paragraph of the resolution.

"Under these circumstances the demand made by the United States, that Spain at once evacuate the island, and the threat that, in the event of her refusal, the land and naval forces of the United States will be used to compel evacuation, certainly merits the deepest gratitude on the part of the Cubans. Should force be necessary on the part of the United States there will be the most complete co-operation by the Cuban Government and its army. Coast pilots and practiced pilots will be placed immediately at the service of the United States, and in every way will the Cubans aid in expelling the common enemy. To the patriotism of the American people and the American press the Cubans owe a debt of gratitude, and for the confidence which the American people have in them they hope to prove their worthiness.

"The steadfastness with which they have purused their ideal for independence and the organization which they have shown in their fight against Spain, are sufficient proof that they will be able to maintain their independence, and that peace will be their only object for the future."

Naval Reserve Recruits.

SANTA CRUZ, April 19.—The ranks of the naval reserves are rapidly filling to the maximum limit. Fifteen recruits have been sworn in and applications are on file. Twenty-five Watsonville young men are desirous of joining.

BIG

And small men alike are faced at times with troubles. The hope that there is left sometimes seems small. But be sure that there is HOPE. You may think not! But you are not a good judge. Do you want some proof of this fact? The act of showing you how wrong you are is only done in your own interest. You are weak. You are nervous. You are afraid of your own shadow. Will you be strong? Will you be full of vim and fire? Will you be fit to meet any man on earth in the street and look him plainly in the eye? You CAN if you will. You must make one effort, though. Is it too much trouble for you to ask what "HUDYAN" has done for a few thousand people? Is it asking you too much to put out your hand to save your own life? There are times when the case is hopeless. But there never is a time that a case is hopeless until it has been treated with "HUDYAN." This is plain truth. It is plain talk. It is meant only for good, sensible, plain

MEN

The Hudson Medical Institute is at the junction of Market, Stockton and Ellis streets. Medical advice is free. Testimony as to the immense amount of good that "HUDYAN" has done is to be had for the asking. And any other reasonable service is to be had. If you have a suspicion that there is blood taint in your system it won't cost you anything to write for "30-day blood cure" circulars. The cure is sure. The cure is prompt.

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