

FOREIGN COMMENT.

ENGLAND FAVORS AMERICA—THE CONTINENT SPAIN.

MAY BE A WAR OF FAMINE.

SPAIN POORLY PREPARED IN THE MATTER OF COAL.

Had Depended Too Much Upon the Intercession of the Pope—Kölnische Zeitung Says Horrors of Cuban Warfare Will Be Eclipsed.

London, April 22.—The Daily Graphic says, editorially, this morning: "The idea of ridding Cuba of Spaniards has been threatened by American statesmen during the last half century, but the merit of acting upon it, with all its tremendous responsibilities and risks—for it is a merit—belongs to President McKinley. The adequacy of his justification cannot be doubted in England, and every voice is raised to wish the United States success."

"The Times says: 'No exception can be taken to the course pursued by the Spanish government in avoiding the formal presentation of a document which Spain's previous decisions irrevocably formed thereupon, had rendered practically superfluous. The two nations are at war. There is no special responsibility attached to firing the first shot, seeing that both are clearly committed to the arbitration of war.'

"The announcement that the United States will adhere to the principles of the treaty of Paris, as an expression of a genuine desire to conform to the more humane views of warfare accepted by the powers. The sympathy for the United States felt by Great Britain cannot but be needed, especially among the commercial community, by the sense of relief thus afforded."

"It is to be hoped that in the interests of both countries and the world at large the better understanding now being arrived at may be permanent. The Spaniards will observe, no doubt, that there is little sympathy, and even little toleration, for them anywhere but in this country, her colonies and dependencies."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Barcelona, via Paris, says: "Great apprehensions are entertained in the highest government circles that the issue of war may be decided, not by valor and enthusiasm and dogged perseverance, qualities of which the Spaniards possess an abundance, but by reserves of wealth and armaments of which they have made but scanty provision in Cuba. It appears that in respect of coal in particular they are worse off than they have hitherto imagined."

"The Spanish government, firmly believing, even to the very last moment, that peace would be preserved through the intercession of the pope and the powers, neglected to lay in sufficient provision of coal, despite the representations made to them by the country's weak points of view. Besides this, it is believed they never once inquired of the British or other neutral governments whether coal would be regarded as a contraband of war. The result is said to be a state of things which may be described as unpleasant surprises and bring hostilities to a premature end."

"There is no secret were anxious to overthrow the cabinet on other grounds before the beginning of war, for patriotic considerations forbade a public discussion of the country's weak points of view. The short time allowed for the deliberations of parliament rendered this intention difficult of execution, and the liberal cabinet which conducted the negotiations, will be allowed to bear the responsibility of the results. A conflict of this alarming story comes from an excellent source, quite above all suspicion, even of hostility to the cabinet."

"If, as I fear, events should demonstrate its truth, the close of the war may also be the end not only of the liberal government, but of much else which is indefinitely more worthy of respect than any political party, and which enjoys the sympathy of all Europe."

"I hear that extreme depression prevails among the few who are initiated into the political secret."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The leading papers publish violent articles against the 'brutal high handedness and commercial greed of the United States in wishing to annex Cuba.' The ministerial cabinet affirms that the powers will find an early opportunity to interfere for the protection of their interests."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "There is not a single French paper nor even, I believe, a single Frenchman who supports the United States. The news from Spain indicates that the national subscription will total 30,000,000 pounds. It is said that all able-bodied men are ready to take up arms. All the Spaniards that I meet are convinced that serious resistance is useless, yet they are all convinced that Spain will not yield, but will fight all the more admirably because fighting for honor."

The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning a letter from Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member of parliament for the Forest of Dean. Sir Charles Dilke says in part: "If a blockade of Cuba is established which proves effective and war is therefore, be binding on neutrals, there is not likely to be a considerable amount of blockade running. The Spaniards are not in possession of a force to make it possible to proclaim an effective blockade of any considerable portion of the United States and it is, therefore, unnecessary to take a blockade very largely into account."

With respect to the searching of neutral vessels after discussing the legal history of the principle, Sir Charles Dilke says: "It is only Spain that acts on the judgments of our prize courts in the great war, as she has the nominal right to do. That we should go to war with her in a few days, on her taking such steps, there is not the least doubt."

Berlin, April 22.—The German press continues to blame America. The Kölnische Zeitung declares that the American plea of humanity is put out of court by the declaration of war. It believes that "a conflict between the United States and Spain will probably involve greater bloodshed than has been caused by the Cuban rebellion." It says: "To expel satan by Beelzebub can hardly be described as a result of genuine philanthropy. But if the other powers witness the struggle with apathy, surely a disinterested power like

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

FOR CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, & HEMORRHOIDS.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.

"Speedy, sure, gentle."—British Medical Journal.

Caution: See that the label bears the signature of the Hon. Andrus Szlachauer.

Germany has no reason to take sides in the conflict.

FLEET READY FOR SEA.

All on Board Thought It Would Be the Last Night in American Waters.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Key West, Fla., April 21.—(10:30 p. m.) The night is being spent quietly on board this vessel. All think it will be the last they will spend in American waters for some time to come.

Captain Chadwick has arranged a special mail to leave for the shore at 11 o'clock and the officers and men are now busy writing farewell letters. Captain Sampson is in his cabin with Captain Chadwick and "Fighting Bob" Evans, who came over from the Iowa about an hour ago. They are consulting with respect to the final plans.

Though the seriousness of the impending war is not belittled, the general feeling is one of intense relief. The long suspense, which has proved so trying, is now practically at an end and the fighting squadron knows what it has to face. It has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches that the rank and file are willing and anxious to fight. This is more than ever the tone exhibited to-night. The Maine has not been forgotten, and it will be with eager hands and hearts that the men of the fighting squadron will make their way toward Cuba.

There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the statements made in these dispatches on Tuesday that the fighting squadron will sail with the sole intention of a blockade. It may be that occasion for action of a more offensive character will arise and that an engagement with the Spanish fleet may occur, but these possibilities are shrouded in the fateful future.

Key West, Fla., April 22.—2:35 a. m.—The warships lying in the inner harbor are apparently drawing nearer the flagship. Two are now moving out. They are thought to be the monitor Albatross and the gunboat Helena. The signalling is continuous, and the searchlights of the Iowa and the New York are industriously sweeping the waters of the outer harbor.

VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL.

Changes Time of Enlistment for Militia to One Year—Provides for Cowboy Regiments.

Washington, April 21.—The senate committee on military affairs to-day immediately began consideration of the volunteer army bill, passed by the house yesterday. An effort will probably be made to take it up and pass it in the senate to-day.

An amendment changing the time for enlistment of the national guard to one year was made at the end of section 4, in the shape of a proviso, as follows: "Provided, further, that the existing organized militia of each state or territory and the District of Columbia, may, at their discretion, be turned into service for a period of one year."

This amendment was made at the suggestion of Senator Sewall, who urged that unless this limitation was fixed it would be impossible to secure for the war the services of business men enlisted in the national guard. Senator Sewall also suggested the necessity of two surgeons for each regiment of the volunteer army, saying that his own experience in the army had convinced him that one surgeon would not be sufficient for a regiment. This suggestion was also adopted.

Another important amendment, which was incorporated in the bill, was the following suggested by Senator Warren, as a proviso to section 3 of the bill: "Provided, further, that the president may authorize the secretary of war to organize companies, troops, battalions or regiments, possessing special qualifications, from the militia at large, under such rules and regulations, including the appointment of the officers thereof, as may be prescribed by the secretary of war."

This amendment will permit the muster-in of cowboy regiments from the West in accordance with Senator Warren's bill for this purpose.

Another amendment reduces the rank of staff officers, the highest rank of those of the staff of the volunteer army, being lieutenant colonel. A proviso at the end of section 10 terminates the appointments and assignments to staff service when the officers so assigned shall be relieved.

NO JOINT REPRESENTATION.

Either France or Austria, but Not Both, May Represent Spain.

Washington, April 21.—The Washington Post in its summary to be published to-morrow will say: "Senator Polo y Bernabe, upon his departure from Washington, left the affairs of Spain in the hands of the French ambassador and the minister from Austria-Hungary, and so informed the state department. This arrangement is not acceptable to the administration."

It will recognize either France or Austria-Hungary as authorized to act for Spain, but will not concede the right of joint representation. The decision of the government in this matter has been communicated to the diplomatic corps. It is probable that France alone will become Spain's representative here.

Fears American Encroachment.

Berlin, April 21.—Professor Brumentritt, a leading Viennese scholar and politician, said to the New York World correspondent: "The sympathies of Europe with Spain do not express admiration of her colonial administration, but are rather the instinctive expression of a presentiment that the victory of America will be the beginning of Americanizing European institutions."

"Pan-Americanism is not a sentiment entertained by scholars and enthusiasts as a pastime, but a carefully calculated affair, resting on self-interest, having for its object business, and business alone. Already the republics of America have fallen under the influence of United States capitalism."

Mines in Portland Harbor.

Portland, Me., April 21.—The lighthouse board has given notice that on and after Tuesday, April 28, and until further orders, all channels leading to Portland harbor from the sea will be closed to navigation by a system of explosive torpedoes and all vessels are forbidden to attempt to pass through any except the channel from the southward between Portland head and Cushing island.

Government Buys Another Steamer.

London, April 21.—The United States government, according to a special dispatch from Liverpool, has bought the Beaver line steamer Ontario.

NOTE TO WOODFORD.

SPAIN SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

ULTIMATUM NOT DELIVERED.

MADRID SAYS IT WAS EQUIVALENT TO DECLARATION OF WAR.

General Woodford Left Madrid With the Cry "Viva Espana" Resounding Throughout the Station—Demonstrations in Spanish Capital.

Madrid, April 21.—A semi-official note issued this afternoon says: "The Spanish government having received the ultimatum of the United States considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain, and that the proper form to be adopted is not make any further reply, but to await the expiration of the time mentioned in the ultimatum before opening hostilities."

"In the meantime the Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defense, and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States."

The queen regent presided this afternoon at the cabinet council. Senor Sagasta, the premier, announced the departure of Senor Polo y Bernabe from Washington, and that the United States minister, General Woodford, had been informed that it would be useless to present any note.

The British ambassador, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, called upon Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and informed him that the affairs of the American legation were in his (the ambassador's) hands. The chambers have elected provisional officers, the Marquis d'Armiño being chosen president of the congress, the lower house of the cortes.

The following is the text of the note received this morning by General Woodford from Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs: "Dear Sir:—In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the president of the republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. The government of her majesty has ordered her minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation."

"By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the two countries and all official communications between their respective representatives cease."

"I am obliged thus to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration."

"P. GULLON."

In the Spanish senate to-day Marshal Martinez DeCampos asked Minister of Foreign Affairs Gullon to make a statement regarding the relations between Spain and the United States, whereupon the minister replied that all relations were broken off. The former captain general of Cuba then made a patriotic speech in which he declared that Cuba will never lose her Spanish sovereignty.

Senor Fernandez Gonzales declared in the name of the Republicans that "party spirit is now done," adding that "there is only one voice throughout Spain, to repel foreign aggression."

There was a slight fall in prices on the Spanish bourse to-day as a result of severance of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, but there was no panic.

Marshal de Campos said he warmly approved the wisdom displayed by the government, which had "accepted voluntarily all propositions compatible with the dignity of Spain." He added that ever since 1830 the United States had "pursued its aim of seizing Cuba."

If America belonged to the Americans, he argued, Spain ought to be considered an American power, for "she had watered the soil of America with her blood."

He recalled the fact that there exist in the American continent 40,000,000 inhabitants of Spanish origin, "all favorable to the mother country."

A resolution eloquently supported by several leading senators, pledging the assistance of the chamber to save the dignity of Spain, was carried with acclamation. Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, thanked the senate, "not in the name of the liberal cabinet, but in the name of the government."

General Woodford arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave. Mr. Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of friends.

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order while amid the crowd moved a large

number of private detectives. A detachment of civic guards accompanied General Woodford to the front car. The retiring minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

When the crowd was thickest about him, General Woodford forced his way through and, approaching Colonel Morel, the chief of police, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States legation and his (General Woodford's) residence for so many months.

When General Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The minister sat dignified. Senor Anguelo, the civil governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowds, in a stentorian voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to by the crowd. "Viva Espana" resounded throughout the station until the train was fairly outwaded. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent-up feelings.

Outside the station Senor Enguelo addressed the crowd, counseling calmness and confidence in the government, which, he said, would safeguard the honor of Spain.

As the train bearing General Woodford moved off, Senor Anguelo, the civil governor, tearfully addressed the crowd as follows: "Senores: The people of Madrid have acted like civilized people. Now that we are alone and can offend nobody, let us cry 'Viva Espana.'"

As he reached the door leading out of the railway station, he said: "Now, senores, nothing more. No disturbances. I hope you will act with the same propriety as always, that the Spanish people may have the utmost confidence in the government. Viva Espana."

The crowd answered with loud vivas and speedily dispersed. Madrid, April 21, 9:30 p. m.—Euthusiastic processions are now moving through the principal streets. The mob gathered in front of the building of the Equitable Life Insurance Company and insisted upon the removal of the American eagle, which was thrown down and smashed to bits. The fragments were then carried into the streets by a cheering, yelling mob to the Military Club, where the members appeared upon the balcony and enthusiastically cheered the demonstrators, shouting "Viva Espana" and "Down with the Yankees."

The police mixed with the crowd and allowed the demonstrations to go on without restraint. The civil governor of Madrid, Senor Aguilera, instead of prohibiting disorder, allowed liberty of action, mingling among the demonstrators. He was loudly cheered, especially when the American escutcheon was thrown from the balcony of the Equitable building and fell at his very feet. Aguilera, as if trampling upon the escutcheon, addressed the people amid enthusiastic applause. He said: "The Spanish lion is roused from his slumber. He will shake his mane and disperse the rest of the brute creation."

The demonstration then continued, a part of the mob posing to demonstrate in front of the American legation, which is now under the British flag. It is hoped, at the time this dispatch is sent, that the crowd will disperse exhausted, having nothing upon which to wreak its vengeance.

London, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday night, says: "It is being said by the Carlisle agents about American interference in Spanish affairs, and not to show any resentment at the scant courtesy of the American executive and congress. A special messenger has arrived from Vienna, where the emperor has offered his diplomatic good offices in favor of Spain, while some of his ministers have been against such action. He was opposed in this matter by Count Goluchowski, the foreign minister."

General Blanco has been instructed to expect the landing of American troops at Matanzas or Santiago de Cuba, which will be a base of operations in connection with the naval station at Key West. He is also instructed to be prepared for a possible attack on Porto Rico by the American flying squadron now at Hampton Roads.

Senor Silvela to-day said that the American ultimatum was the best thing under the circumstances that could happen to Spain. She is strong on the sea and has been three years consuming her strength in land war. Fighting the Cubans is too much like fighting Spaniards to call up the spirit of the country.

To fight Americans is another matter. Spain could strike heavy blows provided she could strike rapidly. It was impossible to say how the crisis would end, but it was better to die honorably on the field of battle than to perish ignobly.

It becomes known that the queen regent gave an audience to the papal nuncio on the day following the voting of the resolutions. She was calm, but melted into tears when he gave her a paternal message from the pope, who congratulated her upon her prudence, courage and wisdom in watching for the guidance of Providence in events as they arose. She told the nuncio she felt that war was a crime except when it was forced upon a nation. In her dealings with the United States she had tried, she said, most earnestly never to be in the wrong. Finally, she thanked God that the war was the doing of the American congress. She and her advisers were free from that score from every reproach of conscience."

Leavenworth Troops Reach Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., April 21.—The Sixth regiment from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., arrived here to-night over the Plant system.

Some soaps do but little harm. Some do much harm. There is one soap that does no harm. It won't shrink wool—won't harm fine laces—won't injure the skin. Make any test you will. There is absolutely no harm in Wool Soap.



Wool Soap. It doesn't.

BLANCO'S MANIFESTO

ISSUES A CALL TO THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

SAYS HE COUNTS ON THEM.

"THERE WILL BE A PLACE FOR ALL IN THE FIGHT."

United States Is Forcing Spain Into a War Just at the Moment When Quietude Began to Settle Over the Country, He Says.

Havana, April 21, 7:30 p. m.—The Official Gazette publishes an extra containing the following manifesto: "The general government of the island of Cuba to the inhabitants of Cuba: "Without any reason or legality, without the least offense on our part, and at a time when they have received from us only proofs of friendship, the United States are forcing us into war just at the moment when quietude began to settle over the country, commerce taking courage and peace approaching, with the co-operation of all classes and all parties under the new institutions granted by the mother country."

"Such a proceeding is without precedent in history, it evidently manifests the bogus politics of the republic, demonstrating the tricky plans and purposes that have always been nourished against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, which the enemy has been conspiring for nearly a century to destroy. Our foes now carry their hypocrisy and falsehood to the extent of demanding immediate peace in a war provoked and sustained by themselves."

"Prudence and moderation have been of no avail to Spain, though she has carried her concessions to the extreme limit of toleration in order to avoid a rupture. "She still deplores this state of affairs, but she accepts it with all the energy inspired by a glorious national history and the pride of her people, a pride which will never yield to the strangers haughty nor consent to see Spain's right and reason trampled upon by a nation of nobodies."

"If the United States want the island of Cuba, let them come and take it. Perhaps the hour is not far distant in which these Carthaginians of America will find their Zama in this island of Cuba, which Spain discovered, peopled and civilized, and which will never be any thing else but Spanish."

"It is our turn to have the honor of defending her, and we will know how to do it with decision and an effort many a time put forth. I count upon you for this with an absolute certainty. I believe there is no sacrifice you are not prepared to make in defense of the national territory, whose integrity is sacred to all Spaniards, of whatever origin. I am sure that every one in whose veins runs Spanish blood will respond readily to the call which, in these solemn moments, I address to all, and that all will group themselves around me to contribute as much as they can to repel a foreign invasion, without allowing dangers, sufferings or privations to weaken the heart of courage."

"To arms, then, fellow countrymen, to arms! There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and contribute with the same firmness and enthusiasm to fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who always exalted high their country's fame and honor. To arms! Cry a thousand times 'Viva Espana,' 'Viva El Rey Alfonso XIII,' 'Viva La Regente,' 'Viva Cuba Always Spanish.' Your governor general, RAMON BLANCO."

Havana, April 21, 1898. A circular issued to-night says: "The moment has arrived to show the world that the country's love is not dead. The hour has come. If we have remained silent hitherto it has been out of prudence in the face of the unreasonable and perfidy of a people unworthy to appear in concert of civilized nations, unworthy for its foulness, which is and will be the object of contempt in all future history."

"We are no longer willing to tolerate this insolence lest our prudence and forbearance be misconstrued as cowardice. The queen regent has just issued a most brave challenge to the traitorous American republic. Let us, too, shout with enthusiasm 'Viva Espana' and 'Halt to the Foreigner.' Let us, too, march before the Spanish palace (Blanco's residence) resolved to be destroyed before falling into the foreigners' power."

The Commercial to-day prints a patriotic article, during which it says: "The hour has come at last to unveil the situation. Every Spaniard is in his place, awaiting orders. The newspapers should remember Spain's history, trusting to it for victory over American injustice. The public spirit here is quiet, though the opposite is published there (in the United States), where the bitter sentiments are increased and have made us hate the Yankees and anxious to fight them."

The local newspapers ridicule the idea of a blockade of Cuba, asking: "Where is the patriotism, which does not exist, of the Americans, who have offered \$500 bounty for sailors?"

La Lucha this afternoon publishes a sarcastic article with reference to the United States' ultimatum to Spain, in the course of which it says: "McKinley's unforeseen order putting us out was so sudden that we had no time to take even the furniture out of our house and we have decided to reveal ourselves against his command and to reject him for lack of competence. We will repel by force, if force is used in putting us out of our own house, and, too, we com-

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. E. WOOLSEKER, Mills, Neb., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. I had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I have had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

"I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. GEO. LEACH, 1609 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes:

"Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer from womb trouble. Menses would appear two and three times in a month, causing me to be so weak I could not stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked so badly my friends hardly knew me."

"I took doctor's medicine but did not derive much benefit from it. My druggist gave me one of your little books, and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough."

mand all tenants in the same case as ours to use all means of defense and not to obey such an order, it being unprecedented and all means to oppose it being good and justified."

Secretary Ayuntamiento recently proposed that the mayor be authorized to withdraw the contributions of certain employees who had subscribed to the fund for the Spanish navy on account of the existing distressful situation with their understanding that the funds be returned when the salaries of these employees should have been paid. The mayor, the Marquis De Estaban, acceded to the proposition, but the employees, a majority of whom are Cubans, refused to accept the money, not thinking it patriotic in the circumstances to take away from the fund necessary for Spain to defend Cuba. At yesterday's session of the municipal council the mayor signified his intention of resigning. The aldermen, astounded, said that such an action was not opportune, neither was it patriotic in the circumstances, whereupon the mayor receded from his decision."

At the same session of the council it was decided that services should be held in the Cathedral to-day and to-morrow, and that prayers should be offered for the victory of the Spanish arms and for the return of peace.

The Spanish steamer Maria Herrera abandoned her scheduled trip to Porto Rico, for which port she was to start yesterday, and will sail for Mexico with the prominent reformist, Senor Blanco Herrera. At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Spanish bank it was agreed to declare compulsory the acceptance of paper money at its value on the day of presentation, and to receive it at the previous day's value.

It is currently reported here that the insurgents have declined 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 Mentoro has called a meeting of merchants and bankers to discuss the situation. They have already agreed to help the government. The volunteers were drilling as usual on the Prado last night and the Albuja theater 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 theater called on the orchestra to play the "Cadiz March," which they accompanied by singing a stirring chorus. In the palace the people began early this evening to decorate the public buildings and many private residences, balconies and windows, with the national colors. A general illumination of the city followed, as on the occasion of a great national festivity. The people rushed into the stores to get ribbons of the Spanish national colors and about 8:30 the demonstrators reached the square opposite the palace, a committee entering and tendering to the governor general the name of all, their estates, property and lives in aid of the government and pledging their readiness to fight the invaders.

Governor General Blanco thanked them in the name of the king, the queen regent and the imperial and colonial governments, assuring them that he would do everything in his power to prevent the invaders setting foot in Cuba.

In response to a request by the deputations that he would address the people, General Blanco went out on the balcony of the palace, where he could look down upon the square, crowded with thousands, cheering and making an imposing demonstration. After silence was secured, General Blanco thanked the people, assuring them that he would lead them to victory. "Otherwise I shall not live," he said. "Do you swear to follow me to the fight?"

The crowd answered, "Yes, we do." "Do you swear to give the last drop of blood in your veins before letting a foreigner stamp his foot on the land we discovered and place his yoke upon the people we civilized?"

The crowd shouted back, "Yes, we do." General Blanco said: "The enemy's fleet is almost at Moro castle, almost at the doors of Havana. They have money, but we have blood to shed and we are ready to shed it. We will throw them into the sea."

The crowds interrupted him with shouts of applause and he finished his speech by shouting, "Viva Espana, viva El Rey, long live the army, navy and the volunteers."

Company Organized at Ottawa. Ottawa, Kas., April 21.—(Special.) Two or three hundred men met at the old skating rink to-night for the purpose of organizing a company of soldiers in case they are needed. Nearly fifty men signified their willingness to go, by signing an enlistment form, another stamp his foot on the land we discovered and place his yoke upon the people we civilized?"

Company Organized at Ottawa. Ottawa, Kas., April 21.—(Special.) Two or three hundred men met at the old skating rink to-night for the purpose of organizing a company of soldiers in case they are needed. Nearly fifty men signified their willingness to go, by signing an enlistment form, another stamp his foot on the land we discovered and place his yoke upon the people we civilized?"

CHANGE IN CABINET.

POSTMASTER GENERAL TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH NAMED AND CONFIRMED YESTERDAY.

Mr. Gary's Health Was Such as to Make It Desirable for Him to Retire From the Arduous Duties of the Office.

Washington, April 21.—The nomination of Charles Emory Smith to be postmaster general was confirmed by the senate in executive session to-day without objection. It has been known only to Mr. Gary's intimates that the state of his health was such as to make it desirable for him to retire from the arduous duties of postmaster general. But it was not known to the public that Mr. Gary contemplated offering his resignation and there had been no speculation about his successor. Mr. Smith has been in Washington a considerable part of the time since the diplomatic relations with Spain became strained, and it was known that he was here at the postmaster's request. But Mr. Smith himself did not know until Monday, the day after Mr. Gary presented his resignation to the president, that he was under consideration for a cabinet office. The portfolio was offered to Mr. Smith, but as he did not desire to sever his relations with the Philadelphia Press as its editor, he did not see his way clear to accept the honor. Mr. Calvin Wells, of Pittsburg, the president of the Press company, was summoned to Washington, and the president secured his consent to the nomination. The president said he was looking for much for a man to direct the postoffice department as for a man to sit at the council table. Mr. Wells, after full consideration of the matter, consented to advise Mr. Smith to accept the high honor that had been tendered to him by the president.

When Mr. Smith had informed the president of his willingness to accept the nomination sent for Senator Quay, and informed him that the nomination would be made, and a few hours later it was sent to the senate.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Wells took dinner to-night with the president at the White House, and to-morrow Mr. Smith will be sworn in as postmaster general.

Charles Emory Smith was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1842, and removed with his parents to Albany, N