

# The San Juan Islander.

VOL. VIII. NO. 12.

FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## .....A..... TERRIBLE CUT...

On the Best and Largest Stock of  
Dry Goods  
Notions, and  
Gent's Furnishings  
in the Northwest.

## MONTAGUE & M'HEUGH

Are making room for  
the Largest Shipment  
that will cross the  
mountains this spring.

We Are Going to Do Business

and this is the starter.

A few prices for your  
careful consideration:

Yard wide Bleached Muslin, 4 1/2 c a yard, regular 7 1/2 c quality.  
Yard wide Bleached Muslin, 5 1/2 c a yard, regular 7 1/2 c quality.  
Yard wide Bleached Muslin, 6 c a yard, regular 8 1-3 c quality.  
Yard wide Bleached Muslin, 7 1/2 c a yard, regular 9 c quality.  
Yard wide Bleached Muslin, 7 3/4 c a yard, regular 10 c quality.  
2 yards wide Bleached Sheetting, 15 c a yard, regular 22 1/2 c quality.  
2 1/2 yards wide Bleached Sheetting, 18 c a yard, regular 27 1/2 c quality.  
Yard wide Toteeoe Cotton, 2 3/4 c a yard, regular 3 1/2 c quality.  
Yard wide Sea-Foam Cotton, 3 1/2 c a yard, regular 5 c quality.  
Yard wide Unbleached Sheetting, 4 1/2 c a yard, regular 7 c quality.  
Yard wide Unbleached Muslin, 6 c a yard, regular 8 1-3 c quality.  
Yard wide Unbleached Muslin, 7 1/2 c a yard, regular 10 c quality.  
Good Outing Flannel, 4 1/2 c a yard, regular 6 1/2 c quality.  
Heavy Outing Flannel, 7 1/2 c a yard, regular 10 c quality.  
English Flannellette, 8 c a yard, regular 12 1/2 c quality.  
Standard 64x84 Calico, 5 c a yard, regular 7 c quality.  
Standard 64x84 Gingham, 4 1/2 c a yard, regular 6 c quality.  
Russian Floeced Vicugna, 7 1/2 c a yard, regular 10 c quality.  
Table Oil Cloth, 48-inch, 12 1/2 c a yard, regular 15 and 20 c quality.  
Curtain Serim, 36-inch, 3 1/2 c a yard, regular 4 1/2 c quality.  
Fancy Curtain Cloth, 36-inch, 10 c a yard, regular 15 c quality.  
Table Damask, Bleached and Unbleached, Turkey Red and Fancies, all at reduced prices.

## DRESS GOODS.

All-Wool Fancy Dress Goods, 22c a yard; a good value at 30c.  
All-Wool Henrietta, 42-inch, 27c a yard, regular value, 50c.  
All colors English Henrietta, 36-inch, 18c a yard, regular 25-cent quality.  
Figured Mohair, 42-inch, 40c a yard, regular 60c quality.  
Figured Mohair, 44-inch, 48c a yard, regular 60c quality.  
Figured Mohair, 46-inch wide, 80c a yard, regular \$1 quality.  
Black and White novelties, 68c a yard, regular \$1 quality.  
Black, Blue and Brown Serge, 46-inch, 48c a yard, regular 75c quality.  
Black Cheviot, 54-inch wide, 52c a yard, regular \$1 quality.

## ALL-WOOL FLANNELS.

White Angora Flannel, 27-inches, 16c a yard, regular 25c quality.  
White Gilbert Flannel, 27-inches, 20c a yard, regular 30c quality.  
White AA Gilbert Flannel, 27-inches, 24c a yard, regular 35c quality.  
Red Medicated Flannel, 27-inches, 12c a yard, regular 20c quality.  
Five ounce Medicated Flannel, 27-inches, 28c a yard, regular 35c quality.

It is impossible to enumerate the many extra good values we are going to offer. Be "the early bird," that means dollars in your pocket. No samples cut.

This Sale starts at once and will last for a short time only.

Montague & McHugh  
Cor. Holly St. and Railroad Avenue.

NEW WHATCOM WASH.

## DOINGS OF THE WEEK

### What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

#### GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

Secretary Day's nomination was sent to and confirmed by the senate.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the Philippine islands insurgents are massing around Manila, and a massacre of the Spanish is feared.

The cabinet has decided that no Spanish prize ship shall be released previous to the passing upon of their respective cases by the courts.

The conference report on the army reorganization bill was passed by both houses of congress and signed by the president. No progress was made on other pending war measures.

The house committee on naval affairs has decided to report a disagreement with the senate amendments to the naval bill, and ask for a conference. Bontelle, Hillborn and Cumming will be the house conferees.

Two more Spanish prizes have been captured by the gunboat Newport. The Newport brought in to Key West the Spanish sloop Paquette and the Spanish schooner Pireno, Cuban coasting vessels, captured off Havana.

A rebellion is again imminent in Spain. Towns are in the hands of rioters at frequent intervals daily. The authorities are totally unable to control the mob. All revolutionary parties are active and the stability of the present monarchy is threatened.

The state department sent notice to all foreign nations of congress having declared war, and that war has existed since April 21. Responses have already begun to flow in. A neutrality proclamation was issued by the British government. Among the first to take cognizance of the existence of a state of war were the British colonies. This in a measure supports the contention of this government that war actually existed before the declaration by congress.

London advices from Madrid say the Spanish minister of marine has received a cipher dispatch from Admiral Montojo, commanding the fleet at Manila, Philippine islands, announcing that he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position where he can await the coming American fleet and capture it. This was followed by a later dispatch announcing that the Spanish fleet had actually sailed, and a still later one, from the government at Manila, saying that a naval engagement between the Spanish and American squadrons is hourly expected. The dispatch added that the Spanish fleet had just captured the American bark Saranac, coal laden, off Manila.

United States warships made demonstrations against Cardenas and Mariel on the 26th.

It has been announced by the Richard Silk Company, of Chicago, that if any of their employees desire to go to war, his salary will be continued during his absence, his position will be retained until his return, and if he is killed \$2,500 will be given by the firm to his family.

There was a meeting on Trafalgar Square, London, Sunday afternoon to protest against Spanish barbarities in Cuba and the Philippines. "Tom" Mann, Louise Michael and Lathrop Tattington, an American, who was greeted with cries of "Good old Yankee," made speeches. Resolutions favoring free Cuba were adopted amid cheers.

A New York World dispatch from Madrid says that a revolution is imminent there. The correspondent says no one can tell what will be the result of her rapidly increasing domestic troubles—the cabinet crisis; the dissensions among her statesmen and warriors; the intrigues of the Carlists; the plotting of Weyler and Romero Robledo, and the popular agitation.

A London paper is in receipt of advices from its Paris correspondent to the effect that France is inclined to go to Spain's aid. He says: "The American methods of dealing with Spain have excited unanimous indignation. France will not let Spain go down without a sustaining hand." The same paper professes to have information that Chile is likely to attack San Francisco, working in conjunction with Spain attacking the Eastern coast.

Monte Cristo island, 700 feet square, situated 13 miles above Dawson is the latest Klondike discovery. It was found by two woodchoppers, and is very rich.

A Berlin correspondent says that Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States nor probably will she join in any intervention on Spain's behalf.

The state department has information that the governor of Hong Kong had issued a neutrality proclamation pertaining to the war between the United States and Spain. It is similar to that proclaimed by Japan and Newfoundland.

#### Minor News Items.

A newly discovered spot on the sun visible now, is said to be 30,000 miles in diameter.

The sale of salt is a government monopoly in China, which yields a yearly revenue of \$11,000,000.

Jobs have become so scarce in Maine that members are to be recognized as a factor in trading.

The contributions to the James Russell Lowell memorial fund in Boston now amount to \$29,078.

## LATER NEWS.

The treasury department has ordered the Saturna, a Spanish vessel seized in Biloxi harbor, released.

The committee on military affairs has favorably reported the administration bill suspending important laws governing the quartermaster's department in the army.

The emergency war measure was passed in the house on the 28th by unanimous consent. It repeals the limitations upon the purchase of quartermaster's supplies during the existing war with Spain.

Reports that a Spanish squadron has sailed toward the coast of the United States have nothing to confirm them, and the reports seem to have been sent out from Spain to confuse the United States naval authorities.

The Spanish government officials are bewildered at the attitude of Great Britain. They believe the government and people of Great Britain hold divergent opinions, and that the official acts of Great Britain are due to a secret compact with the United States.

Minister Clayton communicated to the foreign department of the government at Mexico the resolution of the American congress declaring war with Spain. Minister Mariscal, of the foreign department, replied, assuring the American minister on the authority of President Diaz, that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality.

The government of Portugal has prohibited the dispatch of public telegraphic information regarding the movements of Spanish warships in the harbors of that country and its colonies. This action on the part of Portugal has caused a sensation and is interpreted as being proof positive that that government proposes doing all in its power to aid Spain in the present struggle.

Oriental advices received by steamer in Vancouver, B. C., tell of a shocking massacre which occurred near Taipoh, China, at the house of one Yang King-shang. A party of over 20 robbers entered the house and murdered Yang, his wife, his mother and children and servants, 15 persons in all, who resisted them in their attempt to loot the house and attack the daughters. When the robbers had butchered all the inmates they set the house on fire.

The large packing-houses of the Atlantic Powder Company, near Dover, N. J., containing high explosives for the United States government were blown up and two men are known to have been killed. Several are missing and a number were injured. The explosion is believed to have been the work of Spanish spies. Suspicious characters had been seen around the buildings for several days.

The large Spanish steamer Guido, bound from Corunna for Havana with a large cargo of provisions and money for the Spanish troops, was captured by the United States monitor Terror. The capture took place 10 miles off Cardenas, after a desperate chase, during which the monitor Terror and the gunboat Machias fired several shots, almost blowing the Spaniard's pilot house into the water. One man in the pilot house was seriously injured. It is estimated that with her cargo she is worth nearly \$500,000.

Eleven people were killed by an explosion at the Santa Cruz, Cal., powder works.

In a storm off the Atlantic coast an unknown vessel was wrecked. Another vessel was reported signalling for help.

The monitor Terror captured the Spanish coasting steamer Ambrosio Boivier with \$60,000 in silver on board, off the Cuban coast.

Troops are soon to be landed in Cuba. The plan is to establish a base of operations, open communication with Gomez and feed the reconcentrados.

Dispatches from Matanzas say an American torpedo-boat destroyer has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time six shots were fired at her and she retired.

The harbor of San Juan is being placed in a state of defense by the Spaniards. A new battery is set up at the east of San Cristobal castle and submarine explosives have been thickly planted at the harbor entrance.

Secretary Long has announced his intention of purchasing the Holland submarine torpedo-boat, on Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's recommendation. His proposition is to utilize the boat in blowing up Morro castle.

Secretary Long declares Havana will not be bombarded until serious danger from attack by the Spanish fleet is eliminated. He says the United States cannot afford to risk the loss of a warship until the armadas are destroyed or are no longer a menace to be greatly feared.

The three days' debate on the war revenue bill began in the house Wednesday. Dingley opened the debate and was followed by Bailey, who opposed the measure and proposed to substitute for it taxes on incomes and bank deposits and coinage of silver seigniorage.

General Miles and the Cuban representatives held an important conference in Washington, D. C., and went over the plans of operation. It is understood that the insurgents will be fully equipped by the United States, and will move on Havana, co-operating with our fleet.

At Roubaix, one of the socialist strongholds of France, the 11,000 pupils of school children receive free food and clothing at the expense of the town.

The late Mrs. Julia W. James, of Boston, left nearly all her estate, valued at \$542,069, to the Museum of Fine Arts and the Institute of Technology.

Corra's first railway, 26 miles in length, is being constructed by American contractors. It is to extend from Chemulpo, on the Yellow sea, to Seoul, the capital.

## FORT BOMBARDED

### New York, Puritan and Cincinnati Fire on Matanzas.

## SPANISH RETURNED THE FIRE

Great Damage Done to the Fortifications of the Cuban Port—Believed There Was Also Loss of Life—No Damage Done to American Warships.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Matanzas, April 29.—The New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor this afternoon. There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed that the hail of iron which pounded in the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spaniards, though nothing is known definitely.

The engagement commenced at 12:57, and ceased at 1:15. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda.

A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship, and this was also shelled.

About 12 8-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short.

About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York, and the others fell short. The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries, having been accomplished.

In the neighborhood of 800 shots were put on land from the three vessels from a range of from 4,000 to 7,000 yards.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, when asked if he was satisfied with the result, said:

"Yes, I am. I expected to be."

The half-completed Spanish earthworks and battery were apparently blown up by the shells.

All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement, and when they were firing at the shortest range, nearly every shell took effect.

The forts which were bombarded were on a low-lying point, and were considered merely earthworks. They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortest range, portions of the forts could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagship returned to Havana, and the Puritan and Cincinnati were left off the Matanzas station.

## Department Not Informed.

Washington, April 29.—So far as could be learned, the officials of the administration were not notified of the bombardment of Matanzas yesterday afternoon. The navy department keeps all night and a confidential official remains at the department all night to translate the messages as received. There was considerable business done over the wires till the early morning hours, but none of the dispatches were sent either to the White House or to the secretary of the navy.

## BOMBARDMENT OF HAVANA.

Not the Present Purpose of the Government.

Washington, April 29.—The war situation is substantially this: The blockading squadron remains passive before Havana, with no present purpose of bombarding or drawing the fire of the shore batteries. The strategic purpose of an effective blockade of the Cuban coast is being accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the authorities here. There is no indication that a part of the fleet will be withdrawn for the purpose of affording additional protection to North Atlantic ports.

No word had come to the department up to the close of office hours of the arrival of the Montserrat at Cienfuegos. The officials are inclined to believe that if she has gotten into port she did so before the blockade of Cienfuegos had begun.

The very fact that the Madrid officials have rather ostentatiously declared that the Spanish fleet has sailed to bombard the cities on the North Atlantic coast is taken as a certain indication at the navy department of the utter improbability of such a movement. If it were contemplated, the Spanish officials would be the very last to make their purpose public.

The navy department, as yet, has made no arrangements for the care of prisoners taken by our warships, but the legal officers of the department think they should be sent to Boston naval prison.

The state department posted a notice today, stating it had been officially advised of the issuance of neutrality orders by Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Russia and Colombia. It is supposed also that official notice of Great Britain's and France's neutrality will be received by tomorrow. Including France and Great Britain, four of the six great powers of Europe, have declared their neutrality.

—Great Britain, Italy, France and Russia.

## JEWELRY'S FLEET.

Atlantic Squadron Goes to Manila to Secure a Base of Operations.

Washington, April 29.—As to the imminence of a naval battle off the Philippine islands, the naval authorities here seriously doubt whether the Spanish fleet will make a stand against the American ships. Their reason for this belief is that the Spanish fleet is very inferior to the American force under Admiral Dewey. The department, therefore, is satisfied that the Spanish will not do battle on the high seas with Admiral Dewey, but will remain in port to secure the protection of the batteries of Manila, and the department is not expecting an engagement for about two days. Without giving an explanation for setting this time, the department allows it to be surmised that the estimate is based on its knowledge of Admiral Dewey's whereabouts.

There is no certainty that there will be an engagement at all in the immediate future. The main purpose of the American expedition is to seize and hold some suitable Spanish territory in the Philippines as a base of operations. It is thought this can be done without attacking Manila at all, by seizing some convenient point on the islands. The Spanish fleet at the Philippines may resist the United States fleet for a short time, with assistance of the guns from the Spanish forts, but otherwise the American vessels would make very short work of the Spanish squadron.

## SAILED FOR THE WEST.

Spanish Squadron to Bombard Northern Ports of the United States.

Bayonne, France, April 29.—According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated Tuesday, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four iron-clads and three torpedo-boat destroyers sailed for the United States yesterday. It was rumored that the squadron was to steam directly across the Atlantic and bombard northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed is not mentioned. It was said, however, that a second squadron, consisting of four iron-clads and two cruisers, was being formed at Cadiz. Its destination was unknown.

## HIS FIRST INFORMATION.

Surprising Ignorance of a British Skipper Stopped by the Flagship.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 28.—The first news from Havana reached the squadron this evening, when the British steamer Lurline was stopped by the flagship. The Lurline is commanded by Captain Tucker. She hails from London, and was bound from Havana for Bermuda. She has 200 cabin passengers on board, besides a cargo of horses and sugar. She is the first boat known to have left Havana since last Friday, when the blockade was commenced. She was seen coming out from El Morro about 5 P. M., and was about six miles from land before the New York started on her trail. Smoke poured from the flagship's smokestack as she rushed through the water to cut off the stranger, who was going at a good pace.

Lieutenant Marble was sent on board by Captain Chivwick. The Cubans on the deck were not notified of the bombardment of Matanzas yesterday afternoon. The navy department keeps all night and a confidential official remains at the department all night to translate the messages as received. There was considerable business done over the wires till the early morning hours, but none of the dispatches were sent either to the White House or to the secretary of the navy.

It is the opinion of this correspondent that very little reliance can be placed on Captain Tucker's story.

The El Morro batteries were believed to be firing at something about 5 P. M., but it was impossible to ascertain definitely whether this was so or not.

The news from Matanzas, Cardenas and Mariel is meager, but it indicates that the blockade has been firmly established at those ports.

## The Oregon Nearing Montevideo.

Chicago, April 29.—A special to the News from Washington says: The navy department has received word that the battle-ship Oregon was spoken a few hundred miles below Montevideo. The vessel was blowing along under forced draught, and making good speed. She will stop at Montevideo for coal, and will proceed to Key West with all possible haste. The officers are not concerned for her safety.

## Famine in Havana.

The City's Supply of Beef Has Given Out—All Prices Have Advanced.

New York, April 28.—A correspondent of the World sends the following Cuban advices via Key West: Havana is completely out of beef, although large shipments are expected from Mexico.

All necessities of life have gone up to prices never heard of, and if something is not done at once, many will perish of hunger.

Families of masses have stored large supplies of stores in their houses. All Cuban families leaving are urged to stay, the offer being that they will be respected and protected.

Blanco has issued orders to arm all men, and the order is being obeyed, and even boys of 14 years are being taken in.

Large numbers of Cubans have joined the insurgents around Havana.

Waterville, Wash., April 28.—"Uncle Jimmy" Walters, 87 years ago, was killed by a bull two days ago, but the fact was not known until today. It was discovered that the bull had broken through a fence and overtaken Mr. Walters and crushed him to death, breaking several ribs on each side of his backbone.

Washington, April 29.—In the war department there is a growing belief that the campaign proper in Cuba will not be in full swing before next fall, when the rainy season has ended.

## A LINER CAPTURED

### The Little Tender Mangrove Takes the Big Panama.

## LOADED WITH PROVISIONS

Captain Everett's Threat to Sink the Spaniard Brought It to a Stop—The Panama Carried Two 12-Pounders, But Did Not Use Them.

Key West, April 28.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove puffed proudly into Key West harbor this morning with the richest prize of the war thus far. The captive was the Panama, Captain Quevedo, a big trans-Atlantic liner, and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana. She had 29 passengers, including three women, one Frenchman and one Mexican, and a crew of 72. As the Panama carried two 12-pounders, she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove, and as the latter came into the harbor with her prize, there was not a craft that did not salute her.

The Mangrove, under Lieutenant-Commander William H. Everett, was cruising along the Cuban coast, navigated by Ensign Palmer, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, about 20 miles north of Havana. At 9:45 she sighted the Panama. When the latter came within range, a shot from one of the Mangrove's 3-pounders was sent across her bows, but the Spaniard ignored the challenge and went on. Another shot followed without result, but the Mangrove was drawing nearer the stranger, who calmly proceeded on her course, apparently without any intention of running away.

When the third shot was fired, the Mangrove was within 100 yards of the Panama, and Lieutenant-Commander Everett shouted to the deck officer that if she did not surrender he would sink her. The Mangrove's officers admit that they expected the enemy's 12-pounders to open on them in response to the threat, but the Spaniard promptly came to.

Ensign Dayton, the senior officer of the Mangrove, boarded the prize. The battleship Indiana had seen the capture, and meanwhile drew up to the Mangrove, giving her a lusty cheer. Lieutenant-Commander Everett reported to Captain Taylor, of the battleship, and the latter put a prize crew aboard the captive. They then proceeded to the flagship, where a formal report was made, and Rear-Admiral Sampson ordered Lieutenant-Commander Everett to convey the prize to Key West.

The Panama is of about 2,800 tons, and her passengers were mainly Spanish refugees fleeing from New York and other points to Havana. The Panama carried a valuable cargo of general merchandise, including a large quantity of corn. Much of it was meant to provision the Spaniards in Cuba, and the cargo, with the ship itself, undoubtedly makes the richest prize thus far taken.

The gunboat Newport brought in the Spanish sloop Paquette and the Spanish schooner Pireno, Cuban coasting vessels, captured off Havana this morning.

These captures, following upon the Mangrove's clever achievement, have roused the people here to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

The entire fleet have been on the lookout for the Panama for several days, as she was due at Havana yesterday or today.

If the pace set by the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in the taking of prizes be long maintained, Spain's merchant marine is destined to need reconstructing from the ground up before the war closes. During the five days since hostilities opened, 11 prizes have been brought in, and there is a prospect that several other Spanish vessels now in Gulf waters will also be captured.

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Washington's Quota.—Olympia, Wash., April 28.—The organization of the first regiment of Washington volunteers awaits instructions from Washington, which are expected shortly. It is already assured that the National Guard will furnish enough volunteers to fill the state's quota. Governor Rogers has sent for Lieutenant John H. Wajlay, United States army, at present military instructor at the state university, to assist in the organization of the regiment.

Spain to the Powers.—Madrid, April 28.—The Spanish government has sent a circular to the powers regretting the hard necessity of being compelled to appeal to force in order to repel the scandalous aggression of the United States, etc. Continuing, the note says:

"Spain has on her side the right of correct procedure and prudence, while the United States has only diabolical and the impulse of unbridled ambitions."

A Spanish Spy.—New York, April 28.—It is reported that a man in army uniform was arrested at Fort Hancock and imprisoned at Governor's Island today as a spy.

Fatal Tornado.—Atlanta, Tex., April 28.—There was a destructive tornado four miles southwest of this place today. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were killed outright. A man named McDuffie died from his injuries, and several people were seriously injured.

## ONE MONTH'S NOTICE.

Rights of Spanish Vessels in or Bound to Our Ports.

Washington, April 28.—The president issued a proclamation during the day, laying down rules as to the seizure of prizes and granting Spanish vessels one month's notice to clear from our ports. The result, it is believed, will release some of the ships already captured, though it will be for the prize court to determine in each case whether the conditions under which the ships captured are subject to release.

An opinion prevails that the Buena Ventura, the first prize, will be declared no prize. The case of the Panama, whose seizure was reported today, is more complicated, owing to the fact that, while otherwise exempt, the ship is reported to have contained supplies for the Spanish army in Cuba, which are contraband.

However, it may be said that, while the settlement of these questions will be left to the courts, the administration believes the greatest liberality must be shown in the application of the laws, where a vessel is not contraband or attempting to run the blockade. That is shown in the liberal terms of the proclamation itself, by which the prize courts must be guided.

It is noted also that the administration has not been deterred by criticism in congress from again formally announcing to the nations of the world its intention to refrain from privateering and to abide by the declaration of Paris.

So far as is known, all the United States consuls have made their way safely out of Spain. Consul Fay, of Denia, reported from Lisbon; Consul Bowen, at Barcelona, from Paris, and Consul Carroll, at Cadiz, and Consul Bartleman, at Malaga, from Gibraltar. The department has assured itself that the others are safe.

Secretary Sherman retired finally today from the position of secretary of state, and his successor was confirmed, in the person of Judge Day. John Bassett Moore undoubtedly will be confirmed tomorrow in Judge Day's place. The latter is expected to return to Washington in about two days.

The army reorganization bill became a law during the day, and was department officials have begun to devise the best means of carrying out the purposes of the act, which will result in an increase of the regular army to more than 60,000 men.

## THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Plans for Its Organization Perfected—Oregon and Washington Ready.

Washington, April 28.—In the war department, preparations went on today with energy for the organization of the volunteer army. All the officers were detailed, who are to be sent to the various states and territories to muster the Guardsmen into the service of the United States. The plans for the reorganization of the army are also perfected.

To provide officers for the regular army and volunteers, Secretary Alger ordered the assignment for duty of all the cadets at the West Point academy, who should have in the ordinary course of events graduated in June.

The response of the governors of the states and territories to the telegram of the secretary of war notifying them of the quota of men they will be expected to furnish under the president's proclamation and asking them when the troops will be ready for muster into the United States service has been prompt and gratifying. The greater portion of the executives have replied, and their answers generally have been very satisfactory, indicating the time within which the state troops will be ready to muster into the service of the government.

## Oregon National Guard.

Portland, Or., April 28.—Orders were issued yesterday from the office of Colonel B. B. Tuttle, adjutant-general of the Oregon National Guard, to mobilize in Portland all of the Guard except companies A, of Wasco, and K, of Bandon, and troop B, cavalry, of Gresham. The first regiment is to report within 48 hours, while the Second regiment, Third battalion and separate companies are to report within 24 hours after receiving the orders, which were all mailed yesterday afternoon.

## Washington's Quota.

Olympia, Wash., April 28.—The organization of the first regiment of Washington volunteers awaits instructions from Washington, which are expected shortly. It is already assured that the National Guard will furnish enough volunteers to fill the state's quota. Governor Rogers has sent for Lieutenant John H. Wajlay, United States army, at present military instructor at the state