

The Big Guns Are Booming

Continued from Page 1.

serve during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags and goods, contraband of war, what will be considered a blockade, the right of search and what constitutes contraband of war, ending with saying foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

From the publication of the decree, 30 days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in Spanish harbors to take their departure free of hindrance.

The decree also provides that neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise except contraband of war. Neutral war is not seizure under the enemy's flag. The auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the harbors of the enemy's jurisdiction in accordance with international law. What is included in contraband of war is weapons, ammunition, equipment, engines and all the appliances used in war. Those are regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains, masters, officers and two-thirds of the crew of vessels, which are not American, shall be committed acts of war against Spain even if they are with letters of marque issued by the United States.

It is announced in Madrid that Spain may formally declare war against the United States as a result of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura.

TO INVOKE THE POWERS.

It is announced that at a cabinet council, presided over by the queen regent, and summoned to consider the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by the United States cruiser Nashville, it was decided to claim that the vessel was unlawfully captured, and the minister for foreign affairs will seek the support of the representatives of the foreign powers at Madrid.

A high official asserts that the powers are still conferring, with results which are expected to benefit Spain. The tone of the foreign press is friendly to Spain, and it is said demonstrations in favor of Spain have been made in front of several United States consulates in Mexico.

THE SPANISHES IN CUBA.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 25.—Fugitives from Guantanamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, say that the Spanish troops are concentrating in the principal sea coast cities, and are laying waste by fire interior towns and plantations. It is feared that the devastation will be complete before the Americans can occupy that territory.

DEMONSTRATIVE CITIZENS.

Barcelona, April 25.—The most intense excitement prevails here. Thousands of people are parading the streets, and demonstrating in front of the French and Mexican consulates.

It is declared that the Spanish navy is fully supplied with coal. There was a rumor on the bourse that Austria had offered four warships to Spain, the latter to pay when convenient.

A home correspondent says: "The queen regent has blessed the pope upon Spanish arms. His holiness replied that he sent it from his heart and hoped to see a vindication of Spain's rights, which had been trampled upon."

RUMORS OF A CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN.

A dispatch from the New York World from Madrid says: A ministerial crisis has added a new danger to the situation in Spain. Premier Sagasta tendered the resignation of the whole cabinet. He did this, he explained, in order to make it easier for the queen regent to consult the leading statesmen, senators and admirals, and parties, so as to judge whether her present counselors or new men would be better able to face the gravest crisis of this century.

Captures.

A SUNDAY CAPTURE.

Key West, April 25.—Ensign Christy, with a crew of sixteen from the cruiser Detroit, and four from the flagship, brought into port yesterday afternoon the captured Spanish steamer Catalina, a 3,000-ton vessel, which left Cadiz March 7, and was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona. The Catalina was captured about 4 o'clock Sunday morning twelve miles from Havana. When the first shot was fired her captain made a desperate effort to escape his pursuer, and the chase was prolonged for eight miles. Finally a solid shot brought her to. She was carrying a cargo of 6,000 bundles of staves.

CAPTURED IN QUARANTINE.

Mobile, Alabama, April 25.—A special from Biloxi, Mass., says: The revenue cutter Winona, from Mobile, captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss., at 1 o'clock yesterday, but likely will have to remain in quarantine with the prize until the time of quarantine detention is out. The Saturnina is about 1,876 tons.

OTHER PRIZES.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—The fleet captured another prize Saturday afternoon—the schooner Mathilda of Havana. The schooner was taken by the torpedo boat Porter, after a lively chase, during which a number of solid shots were fired. She was brought into Key West in tow of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless.

Still another prize was brought in here Saturday morning by the United States gunboat Helena, Commander W. T. Striburne. She turned out to be the Spanish steamer La Cumana, from New Orleans for Barcelona, with a cargo amounting to about 2,000 tons of cotton and staves. She has a crew of 55 men, and the prize is estimated worth \$300,000. She belonged to the Pinar del Rio, Barcelona.

The Spanish steamer La Cumana, from South America, arrived at Ship

Iceland, Miss., Friday, for cargo, and Saturday afternoon Collector Burke, of Mobile, dispatched the cutter Winona to the island to capture the vessel.

A THOROUGH BLOCKADE.

When the Dauntless left, the main fleet, under Rear Admiral Sampson, at 2:15 o'clock on Friday afternoon, what seemed a thorough blockade of Havana. The fleet extended along the shore for 20 miles, in the following order, running from east to west: Mayflower, Iowa, Newport, Detroit, Marblehead, Indiana, New York and Wilmington. The flagship, Morro Castle, and the city of Havana are in good view from the flagship with the glasses, but the coast is covered with a haze. Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday the Amphitrite, Puritan, Cincinnati, Castine or MacPuritan, and three torpedo boats, after much interchange of signals, parted company with the flagship, sailing in a northerly direction, presumably to blockade Matanzas, Cardenas and Sagua la Grande.

European Sentiment.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY—CONTINENTAL CONDEMNATION.

London, April 25.—It is announced that the Prince of Wales held a council of state at Marlborough House, on behalf of the Queen, for the purpose of approving the draft of the neutrality proclamation. It is supposed that the proclamation will be strictly in the line of precedents, calling attention to the British foreign enlistment act, etc., and warning British subjects against belligerent acts, or aiding the belligerents in any way. The foreign office will send to the treasury, the home, colonial, war and India offices the usual notice prohibiting Spanish and American ships from being used for warlike purposes. The question will be met by a provision that belligerents will not be supplied with coal by the British ports, and no vessel will be supplied to the same special permission. Armed ships will be prohibited from carrying prizes into British ports, including those of the colonies.

There was a mass meeting on the Trafalgar Square Sunday afternoon to protest against the Spanish barbarities in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. About five hundred Socialists and labor men were present. Frank Mann, Louise Michael and Lathrop T. Tithington, American, who were greeted with cries of "Good old Yankees," made speeches. Resolutions favoring free Cuba were adopted amid cheers.

Another cable says: With an important exception there is general continental condemnation for the United States. This exception is made in Russia. The St. Petersburg Viedomosti, the United States' attitude, towards the ship which has subsisted for many years between the two states, excludes on the part of Russia at the present juncture. The continental newspapers publish the news of the Spanish capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, and London Sunday papers contain many indications of unfriendliness.

A FRENCH PROTEST.

A dispatch from Paris to the Sun. Special reads: "The American methods of dealing with Spain have excited unanimous indignation. France will not let Spain go down without a helping hand. The considerations are her part are many, from the point of view of self-preservation. The Monroe doctrine must be maintained. The hundreds of millions of French capital invested in Spain must be protected, against the Anglo-Saxons. The army would be glad of a diversion. Finally, French prestige would be fully restored by the step, which would meet with the approval of Russia, Austria, Italy, and even Germany." The same paper professes to have in its possession a document which shows that Chile is likely to attack Spain, working in conjunction with a Spanish fleet in the eastern coast.

THE FLYER.

New York, April 25.—Washington reports are to the effect that the navy department has decided to send the flying squadron after the Paris-Tokyo and torpedo boat Somers. Philadelphia, April 25.—Clement A. Griswold, one of the managers of the American flag, laughed at the idea of the capture of the Paris.

There is not a vessel in the Spanish navy which can steam within two knots of the Paris' speed," he said. If the Paris is clear a vessel can be sighted twenty miles away. If there is any doubt of the vessel's nationality the Paris will try to make it out. Of course, a careful lookout will be kept for Spanish vessels, but we don't expect any will be sighted which will give her any trouble."

Washington, April 25.—The navy department is fully aware of the whereabouts of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, but for prudential reasons the officials positively decline to say where the vessels are.

A WAR SUNDAY AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 25.—A resolution formally declaring war against Spain will be introduced in the congress of the United States today. The decision to do so has been reached after the arguments pro and con were discussed on Sunday afternoon at the White House at a conference, in which President McKinley, Attorney-General Clegg, Assistant Secretary Day and Senators Davis and Hale participated. It was made that congress would be asked today to declare what it is held sacredly exists. This was the most important Washington development of the first war Sunday.

FOR THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

Washington, April 25.—Assistant Secretary McKeljohn has submitted to the newspaper correspondents who are anxious to accompany the army. It is proposed to issue certificates of identification to those who desire to go to Cuba.

The certificates will serve as an introduction to the commanding officers.

and it will rest with the latter to what extent courtesies and privileges may be extended. There are numerous applications from correspondents for authority to travel with the army. Some of these applications come from English newspapers.

NEW YORK'S DANGER.

New York, April 25.—Should one of the Spanish warships sail up the coast to glide out from the coast to annoy and harass her, or swift yachts to bring warning of this coast to the city. The defense of this coast will fall entirely upon any of our warships or may be at anchor at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Lieut.-Commander Fields, who is in charge of these conditions of coast defense extending from New York, L. I., to the city, said that while he had been ordered by the department to take charge of this coast, he had yet to find Michigan's NAVAL RESERVES.

Detroit, April 25.—A time Tuesday afternoon or evening the Michigan battalion of naval reserves will leave this city en route to Norfolk, Va., there to board the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

SECRETARY ALGER MAY RESIGN.

Chicago, April 25.—A Washington dispatch received here says Secretary Alger is about to resign on account of ill-health, and McKeljohn is to succeed him.

SPANISH FLEET AT CAPE VERDE.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 25.—There is no truth in the report that the machinery of the Spanish fleet is disabled and that the fleet is unable to leave the harbor. Equally false is the report that there was a mutiny on board which caused the vessels to seek refuge in the harbor. The Spanish fleet is in the harbor, and not only among the officers of the fleet, but the men as well.

SPANISH TORPEDOES.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 25.—The 20-knot Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz passed the point at 4:45 a.m. today (Monday), going seaward, after three weeks in the Queenstown dock.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAIMED.

St. John, Nfld., April 25.—Gov. Murray, acting under instructions from the British Government, has issued a neutrality proclamation, warning British subjects against violation of the neutrality laws, as a state of war exists between Spain and the United States. The governor has also ordered that the St. John's dry dock be reserved for the use of British warships in the event of a Spanish raid.

TO SWEEP THE ATLANTIC COAST.

New York, April 25.—A London special to the New York Journal reports that the Spanish naval plan is to sweep the Atlantic coast at Halifax, then endeavor to prevent the invasion of Cuba, but proceed to levy contributions from American ports, thereby drawing United States ships from Cuban waters, then by evasion return and retake Cuba.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

London, April 25.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from Singapore saying: "I am informed on high authority in the Philippine Islands, through a confidential channel, that an 'allied' expeditionary force of public safety, pending the creation of a new administration, is being sent to Manila." The expeditionary force will begin the blockade of the Philippine Islands on Monday. Five warships, accompanied by two other squadrons, here under sealed orders, will be sent to Manila, and will follow the fleet.

Rumors are being circulated that the Philippine filibusters are co-operating with the American squadron.

ON THE RACKED EDGE.

New York, April 25.—A Havana special received by World dispatch bureau from Cuban coast says: No bomb attack, though Blanco and staff expect it today and night, and of defense forces are being pressed into service. Rumors are being spread of tremendous power will be mounted next week near Morro Castle.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

Baltimore, April 25.—Henry White, secretary of the American embassy in England, was in the city today in reply to a question as to the meaning of the visit of the British fleet to the United States. "I am not charged with negotiations of any sort or kind respecting a treaty of alliance or otherwise with Great Britain, nor would I care to try to promote closer relations between the two countries. A thorough understanding can only be reached by the way of a convention on the part of each country that it has the sympathy and confidence of the other. I do not see that a treaty would particularly strengthen that feeling, as expressions of good will and esteem."

Circumstances have recently enabled Great Britain to act in such a manner as to cause many people in the United States, and particularly, as I have to know, certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives hitherto considered unfriendly to England, to believe, and in my opinion, people, but of their government and affairs can doubt the good will and confidence of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, acting in concert, would be simply irresistible."

PESSIMISTIC SPANIARDS.

London, April 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: In well-informed parliamentary circles a pessimistic view is taken as to the upshot of the war. When the politicians who are patriotically supporting the government accuse the Liberal war and of having made no preparation to carry it out. Those who have studied the question affirm that the war will be of very short duration, and that when it is terminated those who are responsible for it will be called to account. It is rumored that Senor Lopez Dominguez, but even if this new ministry should be formed it would not have been enthusiastic demonstration in the city and provinces, the crowds of Gen. Bourdon de Castellvi, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for taking part in the rioting on the night of the 12th inst. That England intends to limit the conflict to the Gulf of Mexico, and that an understanding had been reached, causing a great sensation.

UP GO TAXES.

Washington, April 25.—A \$500,000,000

loan is provided for in the new war tariff bill in the form of 5 per cent 10-year bonds; \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, to bear 3 per cent interest, are also provided for.

The war revenue measure it is estimated, will produce about \$100,000,000. The tax on beer, ale and fomented liquors is increased from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, but no rotate for beer or destroyed stamps is allowed. The tax on tobacco snuff is increased to 12 cents a pound, upon cigars to \$4 per 1,000; weighing more than three pounds less than three pounds more than three pounds per 1,000, and \$2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds more than three pounds per 1,000, and \$2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds more than three pounds per 1,000.

Monday's Developments.

BLAZING AWAY.

On board the United States flagship New York, off Havana, April 24.—Noon.—Morro batteries opened fire on the United States fleet this morning, but without effect.

Off Havana, April 24.—Noon.—During the early morning several Spanish batteries again opened fire on the fleet, but without the slightest effect. There have been no casualties among our forces up to the hour of writing, and not a single shot has been fired against the fleet.

About 9 o'clock this morning, the New York proceeded several miles closer in shore. Not a breath of wind stirred the sea, and the heat was terrible. Chaplain Foye held religious services and rendered sacred music, among other sacred airs, "O God, Save the King."

Morro Castle and the city of Havana can be plainly seen through glasses.

NO RAW RECRUITS FOR CUBA.

Washington, April 25.—Secretary Sherman said today that for the present the insurgent army would do the greater part of the fighting in Cuba. He added that there was no intention of taking the militiamen and the recruits into Cuba until thoroughly trained in the hardships of military life, and that probably the regulars would also be held in this country until later in the season. The secretary expressed the opinion that Admiral Sampson's fleet would be the first opportunity to form a junction with Gomez's army.

FIGHTING CALIFORNIANS.

San Francisco, April 25.—Already 50,000 citizens of California have enlisted to Adjutant-General Barrett their desire to be allowed to fight in defense of the nation.

OLD GLORY TRAMPLED ON.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 25.—When the steamer Ely left Guantanamo on Friday last with United States Consul Triay, a Spanish squadron, including many soldiers, filled the public squares and adjacent streets, yelling, "Death to the flag of the United States! Death to the flag of the United States! Death to the flag of the United States!" Some of the soldiers were armed with bayonets, and Americans were compelled to take part in the insult. The Spanish flag was trampled on under threat of death if they refused to do so.

AGITATION IN PORTO RICO.

St. Thomas, West Indies, April 25.—According to the latest advices from Porto Rico, the agitation there is increasing, and food prices are rising fast. The authorities have taken steps to prevent the departure of refugees. At Sagua de Grande, 70 miles southwest of San Juan, there is talk of revolution. Refugees from Porto Rico who reached here by the schooner this evening report that martial law has been proclaimed, and Americans there are in danger, as they are without protection.

SPANISH REBEL ORDERED OUT OF QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.

Queenstown, April 25.—The British admiral in command of this station has ordered the Spanish torpedo boat Audaz to leave this port before 9 a.m. today. There is little doubt that the Audaz will go to Ferrol, or Cadiz, as a consequence of her war equipment. The Audaz is still looking for a place to place on board of her before she is ready for active service.

THE BLOCKADE NOTICE.

London, April 25.—The British foreign office today was officially notified of the proclamation of the president of the United States in regard to neutral vessels and neutral goods, and the blockade of the island of Cuba by the United States fleet.

With reference to Spain's declaration on the subject of privateering, issued from Madrid yesterday, the British foreign office officials point out that the resolution announced by the United States on the subject were taken in conformity with any policy which the United States might adopt. Therefore, it is not expected that Spain's intentions will

be affected by the decision promulgated by the United States.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: Emperor Nicholas has granted an audience to the Spanish ambassador on Saturday last, and discussed with him the Cuban question at great length. A conference of the ambassadors of the powers on the subject of Cuba has been held at the foreign office. Some well-informed persons believe that Russia will support Spain.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE SPANISH WARSHIPS.

A special from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, says: "The Spanish squadron concentrated here remain. Neither of the expected battleships has arrived, and the fleet still consists of four armed cruisers, six torpedo boats and two transports. The rumor that the Spanish fleet will sail is still current, but it is not confirmed."

SPANAIN'S PLAN TO RAISE MONEY.

Madrid, April 25.—Senor Puigcerver, the minister of finance will probably read a budget to the cortes on Tuesday. Its chief features will be an increase of funds for war expenses. Two new sources of income will be loans guaranteed by the tax on navigation and the Almaden quicksilver mines. New taxes will be imposed on gas, petroleum and electric lighting. Two years' taxes will be levied, payable quarterly in advance and reimbursed within a decade by the Bank of Spain. The government will be given to increase its note issue from 1,500,000,000 pesetas to 2,000,000,000 pesetas, in which case the metallic reserves must be increased.

HAVANA TERROR-STRIKEN.

Havana, Cuba, April 25.—Special.—The United States fleet will begin the bombardment of Havana today.

Rear Admiral Sampson has sent notice of his intention to Mr. Gollan, British ambassador here, who, acting as an intermediary between the government, is in charge of the Spanish consulate here. Mr. Gollan has told the admiral that the Spanish fleet is about to begin its bombardment of the city. He is not known whether his ships will continue to themselves to the batteries and, after silencing them, take Havana with his sailors and marines. He is not known whether he will try to compel the city to surrender by shelling the city itself.

BARRIERS BRUSHED AWAY.

New York, April 25.—At a banquet held at Mr. Chaney's Depew said: One happy effect of the present crisis has been the removal of prejudice and the promotion of a better understanding between the United States and England. The friendship of the English people for us during the Spanish controversy has done more to arouse like sentiments in this side of the ocean than anything in the history of the two countries. America and Great Britain are nearer today to that alliance which has been the idea of many statesmen and the dream of all men of letters of both countries than at any time in a hundred years.

100 FAST BOATS LOOKING FOR THE ENEMY.

New York, April 25.—Navy department officials last night ordered at least 100 vessels of the coast patrol at Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore to go out on scout duty, as it is feared the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde Islands may yet try to reach some unprotected part of the North Atlantic coast. Patrol boats will stand by the coast, and when the enemy's warships are sighted send home word to the news. New York and Boston are considered places most likely to receive hostile attentions from Spaniards. Many fast yachts recently acquired by the navy are in a very important portion of the scouting expedition.

100,000 TROOPS FOR TAMPA.

New York, April 25.—It is rumored at camps that all regiments now at New Orleans and Chickasaw will be removed to Tampa and the numbers augmented by volunteer troops until the 100,000 mark is reached.

IRISH SYMPATHY FOR AMERICA.

London, April 25.—Thomas P. O'Connor, home ruler member of parliament for the Scotland division of Liverpool, in an article in the Sun, warmly supporting America in the course adopted by that country in its difficulties with Spain, says:

"No step that could be taken by men of official position and without large fortunes has been omitted by the Irish nationalists to turn the sympathy of the foreign press in favor of America. A couple of Irish nationalists have



Clothes-pins

make some of the holes—but most of them come from rubbing. And no matter how careful you are, the constant wear of the washboard weakens the fabric, thins it out, makes it easy to tear and pull to pieces. You can't help having this wearing process, even with the most conscientious washing.

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Model 1898, highest grade - - - \$45.00

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DUE AND CONTINUOUS ELIMINATION

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APENTA is the Best Eliminant.

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PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

There are many who are grossed in their struggle for wealth, that they overlook the necessary care they should give to their health. They are to-day on the edge of the precipice of illness. Even yet proper treatment will save them from disease and death.

A run down constitution is always open to receive disease. The greatest preventive and cure for disease is known as

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It purifies the blood and builds up the system so that it can withstand disease.

In this connection the *Canada Lancet* says:

"This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it, and most favorably is commended upon. There is no doubt but that it will be a great preventive and cure of disease."

This standard English Preparation is for sale by all druggists.

Price 5/6 or 6/6 a bottle. 1/6 each 25 cts.

Send for free sample.

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Write and tell us your symptoms, and we will prepare special medicines for your case, and send them to you for trial. We will also send our scientific appliance, which is a wonderful aid to our medicines in developing and enlarging all weak and shrunken organs. These you may try ten days free of cost. At the end of that time you may keep and pay for them or send them back to us. That is our straightforward offer to all honest men.

We can afford to make it because our fifteen years' experience has been

that 99 men in 100 are so well pleased that they will pay us after trying our treatment. Not a dollar is to be paid unless you keep the remedies. In writing, ask for "Complete Manual," our famous free book, sent sealed in plain envelope. It tells how we cure men suffering from sexual weakness, loss of vitality, involuntary losses, and the terrible results of abuses and indiscretions.

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Made throughout of best materials, they give good wear, and while not expensive at first, compare still better with other makes, when their lasting qualities are considered.

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