

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

PAVING FORT STREET.

Most citizens learned with much pleasure that the effort to stop the paving of Fort street was a failure. It is very desirable that a beginning should at once be made in permanent street making. In matters of this kind it is the first step that costs, after that everything will be easy. Seattle affords an illustration of this. In that city there was a great deal of opposition to permanent pavements. Some property owners said the plank roads were good enough; others said that they could not afford to pay their share of the cost of permanent paving; others expressed doubts as to the quality of any and every method of paving that could be suggested. At length some public-spirited people on Pike street made up their minds to have a vitrified brick pavement, and it was such a great improvement that property owners in that principal business part of the city saw that, if they remained content with the plank streets, business would drift up to Pike street. So the second avenue people took the matter up and were followed promptly by those of First avenue. This was a little over two years ago. Now the Third avenue people are moving. They allege in a petition to the city council that unless they are permitted to improve the grade and lay permanent paving, business will leave that avenue and go to the paved streets. In the residence portion of Victoria our streets are infinitely better than in that residence portion of Seattle, and in that city the work of improvement thus begun will cost an enormous amount of money. In Victoria the absolutely necessary work is not very great; but what is needed is very badly needed.

It is hardly possible to invent any excuse for such a performance as has been seen in now in progress on Government street. It began by carting on material last fall and will continue all summer, except the way of carting it off again, except when the wind gets in its work and distributes it with strict impartiality among dry goods, groceries, ladies' apparel and men's whiskers. The city council ought seriously to consider the advisability of not spending another dollar in repairing the present roadway on Government street. If the street were allowed to get as bad as it possibly can, probably the owners of property along it would be willing to see it decently paved. At least we hope the example of Fort street will be contagious.

SERIOUSNESS IN LEGISLATION.

While it is quite true that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," most people will think that there ought to be a limit to buffoonery in the legislature, and it is impossible to characterize the opposition performance over the Redistribution bill as anything else. That bill is either warranted or it is unwarranted. If the latter, it might well be made the subject of serious protest, if the opposition do not feel equal to the task of definite criticism. Instead of this it is being met with a lot of pranks which do not rise to the dignity of lodge room squabbles over rules of order. Do the gentlemen of the opposition imagine for one moment that they are deceiving the people by their antics? Do they not realize that each day they continue their childish exhibition they are digging their political graves deeper? At the present time the people of British Columbia ask for something else than a display of mountebanks. They are looking for serious legislation. They look to the men who claim to represent them, for some evidence that they appreciate in some degree the great issues of the hour. The province is not interested in what are little better than the antics of a lot of overgrown schoolboys.

The whole session has been marked by a scandalous want of seriousness on the part of the opposition. The first striking exhibition of it was in the attempted blockading of supply because the Redistribution bill had not been brought down. That was a puerile display, and it had not even the doubtful merit of a partial success to warrant it. Now that the bill has been brought down another similar performance has been indulged in. And yet the actors in these puerilities are the gentlemen who think the people of the province are yearning to see them take places on the government benches.

If we examine the personnel of the opposition the grotesqueness and unseemliness of these repeated exhibitions become more apparent. If they were mere political "kids," the opposition might be excused on the ground of youth; but there is nothing childish about such venerable personages as Mr. Sword and Mr. Semlin. To impute youthfulness to the possessors of such polished domes of thought as Mr. Williams and Mr. Cotton would be wrong indeed, although if they would put a little of the polish on the conduct of legislative business, the country would be the gainer. Mr. Foster and Mr. Macpherson are not very old as years go, but in their political ideas they belong to a remote antiquity. They are under the impression that the Crusades have not yet taken place and are hopeful that in about seventeen generations from now King John may be induced to sign Magna Charta. Mr. Kennedy may have been young once. Mr. Kellie's case is exceptional. He evidently has discovered the spring of eternal youthfulness somewhere in Kootenay. For all these gentlemen personally the Colonist has the most kindly feelings. Outside of the house they are genial friends and good citizens. Inside the legislative walls they exhibit characteristics which we have attempted to indicate above. It is not that they are lacking in ability; but as vegetable growth in dark and unpleasant places is never healthy, so political growth in the

old shades on the left of the Speaker's chair is colorless and insipid. Flippancy in legislative discussion is a badge of weakness and proof that those who indulge in it have no serious grounds upon which to assail their opponents and no settled lines of policy. Yet one would think that if the followers of Mr. Semlin have any excuse at all for existence as a political combination, they would either accept such a measure as the Redistribution bill, as it is introduced, or else deal with it as betis an important piece of legislation.

A correspondent is puzzled by the following line which appeared in Sunday's Colonist: "Nothing has worked better usmfuwoes"

It may be interesting to more than one reader to explain how such lines occur in newspapers. They are found in all papers using linotypes, but as those in charge of the mechanical departments become familiar with handling linotype matter such lines become rarer. But no linotype paper is wholly exempt from them. A linotype machine is so called because it casts a line of type at a time. The compositor in operating the machine presses keys similar to those of a typewriter, and as each key is pressed a mould of the desired letters drop into a slot. When a complete line of moulds has thus been formed a line is cast in type metal automatically by the machine. When the compositor, who set the line above quoted, got as far as the word "better," he saw he had made a mistake, because the word "more" should have been set instead. To complete the line, he simply drew his fingers down the key board, and the jumble of letters with which the line ends dropped into the slot and the meaningless line was cast. It was the duty of the proof reader to have marked out the line and for the man who corrects the matter to have taken it out. This will explain how these meaningless lines occur.

It would be a mistake to suppose that all the people of the United States are in favor of the war with Spain. A very considerable number of them believe it was a mistake to interfere in the affairs of Cuba. Yet they will give a loyal support to the government in carrying on hostilities, now that they have been begun. Their position is very much like that occupied by the British people. Probably ninety-nine people out of every hundred in the British Empire believe the United States government made a mistake in touching the Cuban business at all; but it did touch it, and having done so there seemed to be no honorable line of retreat left open. The British public were then called upon to sympathize with one side or the other and they very naturally turned to the United States. It would have been impossible for them to have encouraged Spain without doing violence to every tradition which they cherish, for there is nothing in Spanish rule in Cuba which British people can palliate in the slightest degree. The only ground upon which Spain has relied in asking Europe to help her retain the island is that its loss would weaken the present dynasty. Such a ground does not appeal to the British people.

Mr. Williams, M.P.P., flatters himself when he thinks he said anything which any newspaper could care to misrepresent. Moreover if the remarks, which he said the Colonist misquoted, were no more lucid than his explanation on the question of privilege, the reporter was not in the least to blame for not understanding them. And we will add that when Mr. Williams says that the Colonist deliberately misquoted him he states what is deliberately false. Neither he nor any member of the legislature may impugn the honor of the paper which is being told in the plainest possible language that he is a slanderer of a journal that values its honor and reputation for veracity quite as much as any man, no matter what his position in the community may be. The Colonist does not claim to be infallible, but it does claim to be honest. If it misquotes any man it will gladly print a correction, but it will not submit to be slandered by any one. As to the particular matter in regard to which Mr. Williams says he was misreported, the Colonist legislative reporter will receive from him and the paper will print a statement of what he now says he said on Monday night, if he will furnish it.

The suggestion that a plebiscite shall be taken in British Columbia to decide whether the franchise shall be imposed upon women is one of those things that would be better left untried. If women are to be charged with the active responsibilities of citizenship in one particular, there is no reason why they should not be compelled to bear their share of them in every line, and we hardly think the province is ready for that yet. Certain "advanced" thinkers say that the male creature is only an excrescence, so to speak, and that in the fullness of time he will become extinct, the female developing within itself the attributes of both sexes. This is not intended as a joke, but is seriously contended by some people. According to this doctrine, the new prominence of women illustrates the theory of the survival of the fittest. Perhaps it is inevitable that man shall become extinct, like the dodo and the great auk, but in the meantime the desirability of British Columbia's giving the foredoomed creature a push downward on the road to oblivion is open to question, the few amiable ladies who are agitating in the name of their alleged suffering sisters to the contrary notwithstanding.

The number of questions asked during a session of the legislature of this province is legion. They are, when taken with their answers, the most funny things in politics. One gentleman, for example, gives the notice and has the ob-

ject of the day and journals lumbered saw a charge for making a new map, he was made; to which the proper minister answers that it was because the old one was worn out. In any other province in the world if a member of the legislature saw a chance for making a new map, he would take it for granted that it was necessary, and if he felt curious about the old one, he would ask privately about it. This is a sample of a great many questions. They are asked and answered and that is the last any one ever hears about them.

The Tacoma News thinks President McKinley made a mistake in receiving the six ambassadors who called to urge a peaceful solution of the difficulty with Spain, and refers to the action of Secretary Seward who declined to receive a similar deputation during the war of secession. The cases are not similar. The war of secession was purely a domestic affair. The war with Spain is international. It is useless for our neighbors to think that they can set themselves up as a power apart from the rest of mankind, even in regard to the affairs of the American continent.

The war revenue measure prepared for the United States congress provides for a number of new and unusual taxes. For example on every telegram, except those for the press, on which the charge is 20 cents 1 cent; on messages costing above 20 cents 3 cents; on passenger tickets to a foreign port from \$1 to \$5, according to price of ticket; on all papers connected with shipping an additional charge is made, also on all mortgages, notes, letters of credit, certificates of deposit, memorandums of sale and so on. In fact if the measure becomes law the people will be taxed at every turn.

The British Empire has more than a million men actually enrolled and under military or naval drill. Thus: Serving with the colors 220,000, army reserve 80,000, navy 100,000, militia volunteers and yeomanry in the United Kingdom 400,000, Canadian militia 40,000, Cape and Natal militia 9,000, Australian militia 16,000, Indian army 145,000; total, 1,010,000 men, and probably there are enough left out of the count to swell the number to 1,100,000. This with a fleet equal to any two in the world makes a pretty brave showing.

The desirability of selecting Canadians for the governor-generalship is again revived. There is really no objection to such an arrangement, yet the candid observer will admit that there are some advantages in having such officials sent from the Mother Country. The addition of an intelligent gentleman of high qualities to our body politic is a good thing.

"A SHORT AND EASY ROUTE"

Mr. Coste, of the public works department, is quoted as saying that he has discovered a short and easy route for a railway from the British Columbia coast to Teslin lake. Particulars are not given, but we have little doubt that such a route exists. In the matter of distance, the starting point on the coast is of course essential. The shortest possible route from Telegraph creek to a British Columbia port would be one from the head of the Portland Canal. In a direct line this is about 140 miles. The statement was made several weeks ago to the Colonist by a gentleman who claimed to have had private sources of information, that the country from the head of Portland Canal to the valley between the Coast Range was by no means difficult. We have not been able to verify this statement, but it is indirectly corroborated by the observation attributed to Mr. Coste.

If this is correct then the total distance from the British Columbia Coast to Teslin lake would not much, if any, exceed 300 miles. Much has been said in the States about the deviation from a direct line which the line would have to follow through the interior, some people going so far as to say that it would increase the distance to at least 700 miles. This is absurdly far from the fact. The percentage allowance for curvature is the per cent. allowance which railway projectors estimate for there is no reason to suppose it will be any greater in the portion of the province now under consideration. While we would like to have more information about the short and easy route which Mr. Coste is alleged to have discovered, and while it is preposterous to say that his brief visit to the North puts him in a position to speak authoritatively from personal observation, we believe there is substantial ground for saying that the distance from the Coast to the lake is not likely to exceed 400 miles and may be considerably less.

FRUITLESS OBSTRUCTION.

During the course of the debate on the Redistribution bill in the early hours of yesterday Mr. Kellie, when told that he was talking against time, said that there was nothing else to talk about. Later in the morning Mr. Vedder, also of the opposition, said what was before the house was simply a question of physical endurance, and he added that the government would find the opposition able to hold out the longest. These two observations very correctly describe the tactics by which the opposition was able to keep the house in session from 2 a.m. on Tuesday until 5 p.m. on Wednesday. There was nothing in the bill to discuss, so all the opposition members could do was to talk against time and they trusted to be able to tire out the government and thus achieve not the defeat of the measure, but an adjournment of the debate over until another day. They knew before the discussion, if it may be dignified with that name, had proceeded an hour that the bill would ultimately be carried, but they were willing to

waste hours in pointless chatter for no other purpose than to give annoyance to the ministry and its supporters. During the whole twenty-four hours that the committee sat there was not advanced by the opposition a single proposition which had not been met and answered on the motion for the second reading. The bill could readily have been disposed of in three or four hours at the outside, so far as any arguments advanced by Mr. Semlin and his followers were concerned.

To characterize the conduct of the opposition too strongly is quite impossible. It was disgraceful to those who planned it and to those who carried it out, and both those who were responsible for its initiation and those who aided and abetted it are discredited in public opinion as well by the plan itself as by its ridiculous fiasco. What opinion can the people form of men who will deliberately waste hours in chatter, as idle as the rattling of a weather vane and of infinitely less value? What earthly purpose did these obstructionists suppose they were serving by their conduct? Success sometimes justifies otherwise indefensible tactics or at least in some degree palliates them. Failure makes even a well meant scheme look ridiculous and when it follows upon conduct, which is in itself reprehensible, stamps those whose efforts its crowns, with ignominy and disgrace. When we say that the opposition by their recent course have given the strongest possible evidence of their unfitness for responsibility, we state what every disinterested person will freely concede to be correct.

A certain responsibility attaches to the opposition, and the manner in which it is discharged shows whether the leaders of the party are men who deserve public confidence. When important bills are introduced, it is the duty of the opposition to criticize them as well as they are able, and when criticism fails, if they still desire to oppose the measure, to take some parliamentary way of placing their protest before the country. Some of the finest exhibitions of statesmanship have been given in the Imperial and Colonial parliaments by the opposition under such circumstances. The Redistribution bill is a measure of importance. If the opposition were possessed of anything like an ordinary conception of public affairs, if it were able to rise above the lowest grade of factious obstruction, if it had even a shred of a policy to furnish an excuse for its existence as a political organization, one would have supposed a twenty-four-hour so-called debate on such a bill would have elicited some slight evidence of it. But nothing of the kind was forthcoming. It may be doubted if in any legislative body in the world, or in any parish council even, a feeble exhibition was ever made than that of the opposition during those long and weary hours. Those who listened wondered at nothing so much as at the absolute lack of ideas, the inability of the speakers to grasp what ought to be the salient points in a discussion on such a measure, the poverty of intellect which failed to arouse at any stage even a ripple of interest. Mr. Kidd and Mr. Vedder gave the explanation. There was nothing to talk against except time; the whole effort was a trial of physical endurance. We protest that the voters of British Columbia expect something else of their representatives than mere time-killing and look for more from them than a display of their ability to keep awake.

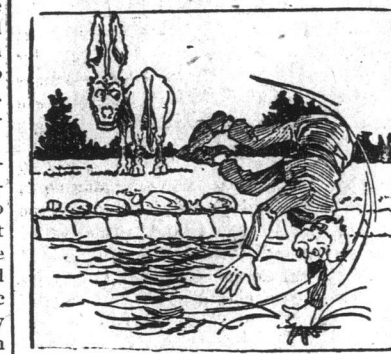
MODERN HEROISM.

There is nothing finer in the development of our modern civilization than hospital work and the profession of self-giving. For many years the self-sacrificing lives of the Roman Catholic sisters have been the admiration of Christians, and the labors performed and the risks run by the trained professional nurses, who have come to play so large a part in the life of to-day, are quite as heroic even though done for wages. We think none the less of the deeds of our soldiers and sailors, because they receive pay for their services. Men and women must live, and heroism may be and in thousands of cases is exhibited by those who are careful to stipulate that their pay is to be and prompt in collecting it when the labor has been performed. The four ladies, who are going North to do nursing in the Yukon valley, will be paid for their work, but the spirit which they exhibit in going is altogether admirable and deserving of recognition.

The work of church sisters comes from a sense of religious duty. It is now, always has been and doubtless always will be, one of the most potent agencies in the world for the alleviation of pain and suffering. All honor to those engaged in it. There can be nothing more noble than their consecration to duty. But we will not be misunderstood when we say that the mission of the professional paid nurse is in its own peculiar way equally worthy of praise, and perhaps even more in keeping with the utilitarian spirit of the age. The trained nurse follows her calling as a means of earning a livelihood. She may have a strong natural liking for it, or fondness may come with practice, as we know it does in other departments of industry. But be the case as it may, the trained nurse is not a devotee but a wage earner. She is one who, seeing the public have need of such services as she can render, qualifies herself for the task and engages in it, knowing that its fulfillment is attended with risk and self-sacrifice. We applaud the man who takes "the Queen's shilling," when the enemy is at the gate, and so we may rightly applaud the women, who face the perils, anxieties and hardships of the nursing profession. It is to the honor of this generation that it has produced the trained nurse in the present day.

The patriotic Col. Donville, M.P., seems to have been violating the act to secure the independence of parliament. A little thing like that will not trouble the Colonist to any noteworthy extent.

WAR! WAR!!



War on Prices War on Credit A Cash Ultimatum

Our Battleships are fully equipped and manned with invincible crews. Our Cruisers of greatest speed run down all old liners and bring victory to our nations. Sugar is up a notch and we look for further advance on account of increase in duties. Flour advanced and likely to go higher. 3-lb. tin of Peaches, 20c. 5-lb. tin of Apples, 25c. 1-lb. tin Sliced Peaches, 15c. 1-lb. tin Sliced Apples, 15c. Our Bread 20 cents is Ironclad and challenges competition.

....DIXIE H. ROSS

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. Enderby and Vernon. Brande HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND SPECIAL R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

Referring especially to the mission of the four representatives of the Victorian Order to the Yukon, we think we are justified in saying that it is heroic. These ladies have consented to be banished from their homes for three years, to undertake arduous work under peculiarly arduous circumstances. They will receive for their services for that period \$1,200, which is paltry compensation for what they will have to undergo. They set out for the North as a sort of forlorn hope and will carry with them the hearty sympathy of the whole community.

Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, we believe the mission is a wise one. Statements have been made to the effect that it is unsafe to send women to the Yukon as nurses. On this point we venture a prophecy, namely that so far as their treatment at the hands of the miners is concerned, these ladies will be as safe in any part of the Yukon as in the most respectable family circle in Canada. Rough men have gone North, but beneath the roughest exterior there is concealed almost always a chivalrously tender heart, that exhibits itself in emergencies, and life on the Yukon is one long emergency. There is, however, some personal risk and a certainty of toil, anxiety, discomfort and possibly privation attending the mission upon which these ladies are about to engage. But the work is necessary. The presence of women beside the sick bed or the couch of the dying is one of the greatest agencies of civilization. The Golden North needs the influence of women, and Canada is to be congratulated that volunteers have come forward for the pioneer work.

A sort of fatality appears to attend the Colonist's endeavor to correctly report Mr. Williams. We hope we have done it correctly this time.

The intention of Dr. Nordenskjold to search for Andree in Alaska, bears out the views expressed in the Colonist as to the probable course taken by the aeronaut against his will. When Jack Carr told his story the Colonist said that it was quite probable that something of the kind might prove true and gave its reasons for so thinking. Most newspapers get erroneous notions of direction in Polar regions because they forget that at the Pole itself there is only one direction, namely South. All questions of direction in circum-Polar localities must be qualified by this fact.

The report that Hon. Joseph Martin is to be made Chief Justice obtains some credence. Mr. Martin is rather a recent comer to this province to receive such an appointment, but he is at least came here and was admitted to the bar. May we ask why it is necessary to pass by older residents of the province in seeking for a judge? Will some one in the confidence of the cabinet please answer?

Charles Hanson, of Tacoma, who died recently, left by will \$18,000 to an unnamed person, who is to be identified by his producing a paper which will show that he is the person for whom the legacy is intended. We fancy that this is almost unprecedented. The will gives no clue as to how the person shall be identified except as just stated.

Those who have compared the fleets on the Asiatic station say the Spanish fleet is stronger than that of the United States there. The latter, however, includes the Olympian, which is a cruiser only about three years old and a very fine ship.

The casualties in the war so far consist in the disabling of a United States torpedo boat, while a youth was monkeying with it. The Spaniards show better judgment. They keep their war vessels safe at anchor in a neutral port.

There was a great row in congress the other day because one member said the armor on the war vessels was no good. Only too much reason exists for believing he was not very far wrong.

It is said that New York's commercial losses attributable to the war already reach \$100,000,000.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier, Cure Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowers.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Wibbles—See here, Wobbles, what are you doing on the street with a linen duster for a fan this time of year? Wobbles—I am going to order some coal, and I don't want a dealer to slap up prices on me.—New York Weekly. Fowler—What kind of wheels does a dog have in his head? Grover—Don't know. Fowler—Why, wooden wheels, of course. Grover—How do you know that? Fowler—By the bark that comes out of his mouth.—Boston Transcript. "Dear me," Adeline said to her girl with penicill brown eyes and ink on her fingers; "I wish I had entered a convent sooner." "What is the matter, dear?" "Things are in such an unsettled state that all reasonable people should give up their country in my graduation essay."—Washington Star. "You've been fool all your life!" exclaimed the excited husband. "You seem to be a little better than I was three times before we were married," said the wife, quietly.—Yonkers Statesman. Wickwire—Say, I have been carrying those I. O. U.'s of yours until they are almost worn out. Midge—Don't they make a miserable quality of paper nowadays!—Cincinnati Enquirer. An autograph manuscript of a boating song, "On a Good Boat," and a drawing of "Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy," was sold in London the other day for \$205.

WHAT DR. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

Buffalo, N.Y., Genls.—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowers.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Flour Quotations Advance in Consequence of a Drought in California.

A shortage in the wheat crop of California this year occasioned by the drought there experienced has had an important bearing on local markets. Prices of flour have in consequence increased from 25 to 50 cents on the barrel. Potatoes are a drug in the market, for farmers see no wisdom in holding out for high prices any longer and are now flooding the market, selling in most cases at a sacrifice. Hay, however, is remaining firm, although the advent of grass will in all probability reduce quotations before long.

The current retail prices are as follows:

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour-Ogilvie's, Snowflake, Premium, Three Star, Superfine, Hungaria (Hungary), XXX, Strong Bakers, Graham, Wheat, Buckwheat, Straw, Onions, Barley, Middlings, Bran, Ground feed, Corn, Corn, whole, Corn, cracked, Cornmeal, Rolled oats, Potatoes, Cabbages, Lettuce, Asparagus, Cucumbers, Rhubarb, Hay, Cheese, Eggs, Butter, Creamery (Esters), Dairy (Esters), B.C. Creamery, Canadian, Bacon, American, Rolled per lb., Canadian, Shoulders, hams, Sides, Meats-Beef, Veal, Mutton, Mutton, carcass, Pork, fresh, Mutton, carcass, Geese, Apples, Lemons, Bananas, Raspberries, Cranberries, Oranges, Fish, Salmon, Haddock, Sole, Rock Cod, Smelt, Flounders, Lim Cod, Haddock, Sole.

Advertisement for 'The Affair at Matanzas' by Blanco Scott. Includes text: 'Her Interests in Must Not Suffer States of', 'Probability The Fleets May Tr Off Manila', 'Blanco Scott's at Matanzas - A No Place See', 'Washington, April 2', 'of alarming rumors', 'from the blowing up', 'the detection and pu', 'tor, but fortunately', 'out upon inquiry to', 'tion.. The events of', 'few in number. The', 'of most interest was a', 'Cape Verde of the Sp', 'of which at St. Vincen', 'Portugal for Spain a', 'to wink at a violation', 'laws in favor of Spain', 'ternoon a cablegram', 'partment from Cape', 'signature, announced', 'ships and three torped', 'and north and some of', 'Cuba and the north', 'shortly, having been a', 'cause there was no ag', 'the official did not kn', 'ance to attach to this', 'are not times to accep', 'be information without', 'Captain Sampson sent', 'five to the firing at the', 'but it is disappointing', 'tell that few words con', 'patch went to confirm', 'that the affair was not', 'naval reconnaissance.', 'No news came from', 'Dewey's squadron, now', 'the Philippines to do', 'Spanish fleet. One offic', 'the Admiral's report of', 'defeating the Spanish f', 'officials who control the', 'ing the island with the', 'the war, and some of', 'or distort the facts into', 'tory. Presuming that', 'bound directly for Man', 'the Spanish grounds, an', 'shows he will arrive at', 'Saturday morning, the', 'about three hours' aw', 'The president continues', 'the war department for', 'planning already success', 'lization of the troops, a', 'against its will and jud', 'partment is making some', 'this matter.', 'General Lee and Colon', 'a good part of the day', 'with officials, giving colo', 'that they are among the', 'appointment as major-g', 'The announcement that', 'Texas, and with suppl', 'concentration is desig', 'led to the surmise that', 'port instead of Matanzas', 'selected for the purpose', 'attack of the United St', 'garding the cable respe', 'interference to prevent the', 'forces from the blockade', 'it may be stated that', 'pected. During the civil', 'a great many attempts', 'in the European war', 'of which came to naught', 'attitude assumed by th', 'the. In the present case', 'of the Cuban blockade', 'liberal towards the Spa', 'than ever imposed before', 'the war, and some of', 'mercantile interests in coun', 'exemption from search', 'steamers, it is pointed', 'President, in his proceed', 'the existence of war, ex', 'that the voyages of ar', 'are not to be interfered', 'the clear grounds of', 'violation of law in respec', 'or blockade.', 'Madrid, April 28.—(9', 'increased, but has been', 'rumor that he German', 'issued a note declaring', 'oppose the handling of', 'Quincy, but was not per', 'ment of the German in', 'towns of the islands. G', 'son to declare neutrality', 'color to this rumor.', 'THE AFFAIR AT', 'Madrid, April 28.—(3', 'ister of war, General', 'chamber of deputies to', 'inquiries for particulars', 'nonbarment of the fort', 'said the government had', 'lish "all news received', 'General Correa told the', 'the United States fired', 'Genl. limit, the only vic', 'a remark which aroused', 'the Spaniards. The Ge', 'formed the house that', 'Spanish batteries, and a', 'insurgents were acting', 'with the United States', 'advanced in the directio', 'while the bombardment', 'but "they were complet', 'conclusion General Cor', 'it is a glorious day for', 'army.', 'In a later despatch reg', 'bardment of the forts at', 'Genl. Blanco said: "I', 'during the bombardment', 'with a column of troops', 'south of Matanzas, captu', 'southern killing twenty', 'two chiefs. A quantity', 'stores and the insurgen', 'captured. Five mounted', 'chiefs surrendered.', 'Madrid, April 29.—Ne', 'their efforts to belie', 'States. The imperial a', 'world now. Know that', 'Spain by war that', 'able to fulfil. Americ'