REAT
ADER

J. RATTRAY & Co. MONTREAL.

n Monro and Lieut. Fowler; No. 2, ptain McConnan and Lieut. Naftel; No. Lieut. Hibben and Lieutenants T. E. pley and R. H. Pooley.
No. 3 Company will be inspected to-night 8 o'clock in gun drill; No. 1 Company morrow and No. 2 Company on Wednes- evenings.

ever Fails to Cure
LUNG TROUBLE AND CONSUMPTION IN ANY CLIMATE.

n Eminent Chemist and Scientist Makes a Free Offer to Our Readers.

The distinguished chemist, T. A. Slocum, monstrating his discovery of a reliable re for Consumption (Pulmonary Tubercu- is), bronchial, lung and chest troubles, bborn coughs, general decline and weak- ss, loss of flesh and all conditions of sting away, will send THREE FREE OTTLES (all different) of his New Dis- veries to any afflicted reader of the mes writing for them.
His "New Scientific Treatment" has cured ousands permanently by its timely use, d he considers it a simple professional ty to suffering humanity to donate a trial his infallible cure.
Science daily develops new wonders, and is great chemist, patiently experiment- g for years, has produced results as bene- ial to humanity as can be claimed by any odern genius. His assertion that lung oubles and consumption are curable in y climate is proven by "heartfelt letters gratitude" filed in his Canadian, Ameri- n and European laboratories in thousands om those cured in all parts of the world. The dread consumption, uninterrupted, ans speedy and certain death.
Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemi- l Company, Limited, 180 Adelaide street, Toronto, giving post office and express ddress, and the free medicine (the Slocum re) will be promptly sent.
Sufferers should take instant advantage this generous proposition; and when pting to them, say you saw this free fer in the Times.
Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free fer in American papers, will please send r samples to Toronto.

No. 90.

ertificate of the Registration of an Extra Provincial Company.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

UPPER YUKON COMPANY.

Registered the 21st day of March, 1898.

I hereby certify that I have this day egistered the Upper Yukon Company as extra provincial company under the ompanies Act, 1897, to carry out or effect ll or any of the objects hereinafter set rth to which the legislative authority of he legislature of British Columbia ex- nds.

The head office of the company is situate t the city of Seattle, King County, State f Washington.

The amount of capital of the company is irty-five thousand dollars, divided into irty-five thousand shares of one dollar ach.

The head office of the company in this rovince is situate at Victoria, and W. H. one, stationer, whose address is Victoria, foresaid, is the attorney for the com- any.

The time of the existence of the com- any is fifty years. The objects for which he company has been established are:

To transact a general transportation and rading business in Alaska, British Colum- ia and the Northwest Territory of the Do- inion of Canada, and upon the waters in nd contiguous thereto; to purchase, ac- uire, construct, hold, lease, mortgage, perate and sell steamboats and boats of very description, saw mills, wharves, arehouses and all buildings and works ne- essary or convenient; to purchase, acquire, ell and trade in general merchandise, oods and lands; to borrow and loan money pon every form of security, and to give nd take mortgages, deeds of trust and bligations of every kind and character, and generally to do all acts and possess such owers as are in any manner incident to he business of transportation and trad- ng; to manage, operate, build and make ny and all such improvements as shall end to the increasing of values, adding o facilities, developing and improving of he company's property and in making in- estments of every kind and character, in either real or personal property, whether for the company itself or as agents for other parties.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 21st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

(Seal) E. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tracts of land, situate at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at the N.W. corner on shore line, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres (more or less). FRANK ROUNDY.
18th March, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm, about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd, Donohoe and Stevens; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; thence east forty chains (more or less), to shore line; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the point of commencement. JAMES S. MURRAY.
Victoria, B. C., 24th, Feb., 1898.

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Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 17. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 25 1898. NO. 16.

ULTIMATUM REJECTED

Spain Flings Back in McKinley's Teeth His Invitation to Quit Cuba.

Hands the United States Minister His Passports Before He Presents the Note.

Diplomatic Relations Finally Severed Between the Two Countries and War Imminent.

News of Spain's Decision Causes the Greatest Excitment in Washington.

Madrid, April 21, (11 a.m.)—The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the [illegible] minister to this effect before the time limit to present an note.

News of the rupture was received calmly. no excitement being apparent anywhere.

United States Minister General Stewart T. Woodford leaves Madrid this afternoon.

Newspapers here to-day applaud the "energy of the government and enthusiasm of the people at the advent of war."

El Liberal says: "The government will make no reply whatever to the ultimatum." Continuing, El Liberal points out the advantages which Spain may derive from the use of privateers, in which connection, however, nothing as yet has been officially decided.

The News at Washington.

Washington, April 21.—The state department received a message from Minister Woodford this morning. Judge Day took it to the president at once. It is believed to be his final message from Madrid.

It is expected from now on that events will move with amazing rapidity up to a climax of actual war. Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, early this morning received a cable from Minister Woodford at Madrid, stating that he had received his passport, and that official relations between the United States and Spain had ended. The cablegram said that he had been given his passport before he had an opportunity to present the ultimatum transmitted to him for submission to the Spanish government, the delivery of the ultimatum to Minister Polo having been accepted by Spain as a presentment on our part. Judge Day at once hurried to the White House, where he found President McKinley about to enter a carriage to take Mrs. McKinley to the station, where he intended to see her off on a short trip to New York. News that diplomatic relations had been broken off were so important that the president bade a hasty good-by to his wife, and repaired immediately to the up-stairs part of the house, where he and Judge Day held a conference, the result of which was the dispatch of Secretary Porter to the capitol to communicate with the senate committee on foreign affairs.

To Blockade Havana.

Washington, April 21.—The North Atlantic squadron has sailed from Key West for Havana.

Later.—The squadron will blockade Havana immediately.

Cunard Liners Purchased.

London, April 21.—The Daily Telegraph declares this morning that the United States government has purchased the Umbria and Etruria, of the Cunard line.

The Thunderer's View.

London, April 21.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"At the opening of the cortes the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and the American ultimatum may almost be said to have been answered by appreciation. The queen regent's speech was couched in dignified and even touching language, and breathed an unalterable determination to fight to the death for the honor and dignity of Spain. Though the Spanish people are unanimous for war, and by that fact cannot be induced to listen for a moment to any practicable expedient for avoiding it, there are few signs that they have any adequate comprehension of what they undertake with so light a heart.

"The Spanish preparations, as far as can be judged at this distance, are by no means advanced to a condition which alone can give value to the popular enthusiasm. The Spanish fleet is thousands of miles away from the scene of action, and can arrive in Cuban waters only after the first moves have been made by the United States. Unless Spain keeps command over the sea to such an extent as to be able to land provisions and munitions of war in Havana, the game is lost so far as Cuba is concerned. As for the conduct of the war in general, the exact nature of which the Spaniards may vary to some extent by vigorous initiative, it does not seem that they enter upon it with such financial resources as patriots might desire. It is by hard facts such as these, and not by enthusiasm, however keen, or courage, however high, that they will find the issue determined. It may be sure that the United States will enter into the struggle with that pertinacious energy which is a standing evidence of that community of blood, origin and temper so eloquently referred to yesterday at the Mansion House by the American ambassador. As Americans have been stirred up to interference by feelings which again and again prompted serious action by Britain, and with which the English speaking people, here and in our colonies, sympathize, so will they carry on the contest in an Anglo-Saxon manner. They will probably make some mistakes, as they almost invariably do; but with them, as ourselves, mistakes only serve to increase the dogged tenacity of purpose, which knows how to convert mistakes themselves into stepping stones to success. Whether the struggle will be brief or protracted, there can be as little doubt of the result as to the direction in which lie the sympathy and hopes of the English people."

Spain's Fleet Moving.

New York, April 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Spain's answer to President McKinley's ultimatum may take the form of shot and shell. Her formidable fleet, which she has been mobilizing for some days past, has sailed for an unknown destination. This information was received by attaches of the late legation of Spain, who remained in this city. So important is this information that there is reason to believe the navy department have every bit of machinery in motion possible to start to ascertain the whereabouts of the fleet. It is conceded to be highly probable that the fleet will cross the ocean to Porto Rico and to Cuba, to prevent the ousting from the island of the naval and military forces of Spain's government. On the other hand it is possible that the ships have gone to the Canary Islands, though it is not considered probable. As a result of the information which the Spanish attaches received, the officials are confident that the battleship Pelayo, which the officer says was reported to have sailed from Cadiz on Sunday last, joined the fleet before its departure and sailed with it; that furthermore, arrangements were made for the reinforcement of the squadron by the armored cruiser Carlos V., which left Ferrol, Spain, yesterday.

Scene in the Cortes.

London, April 21.—A Madrid despatch to the Times, describing yesterday's scenes in the cortes, says:

The queen's voice, which was low, at first showed traces of strong emotion. As she proceeded it grew louder and firmer. The passage which created the deepest impression was the one in which her majesty identified herself with the nation and referred to her son, saying:

That stirring call to hereditary national loyalty took the audience by storm. On all sides rose shouts of "Long live the king!" "Long live the queen!" "Long live Spain!" "Long live Spanish Cuba!"

The little king looked proudly at his mother and smiled, and the look was returned with affectionate tenderness. The queen had difficulty in restraining her emotion, for in uttering the next two words her voice trembled. She soon recovered her composure and proceeded with that calm, self-possession which she always displays in moments of difficulty and danger.

"Contraband of War."

New York, April 21.—A special to the World from London says:

Now that war is regarded as a matter of days, a keen interest has developed in commercial and political circles respecting rights to search neutral vessels for contraband of war by the United States and Spain as non-signatories of the declaration of Paris.

Lord Charles Beresford was the first to call attention to the subject in parliament. He furnished the World with the following further statement of the views he intends to press upon the government immediately:

"Our government should endeavor to find out definitely, before hostilities commence, whether the United States or Spain, or both, intend to exercise their undoubted legal right to seize and capture the goods of their opponents when carried under a neutral flag, also whether they contemplate employing privateers.

"Our relations with both are friendly. Even if they decline to make such declarations as those I suggest, they should be asked what they regard as contraband of war.

"My advice is that we should not invite a row before taking all possible precautions to avoid one. I cannot overrate the gravity of this matter. It might in the end be a most serious business for us to settle, perhaps ultimately by a declaration of war.

"This must be understood: If a merchant ship offers any resistance to being searched she would be put down as the adherent of the other nation. Then she would be liable to be take into the nearest prise court and both ship and cargo might be sold there.

"I hope a realization of the possibilities which may happen so shortly will cause us to renounce the declaration of Paris. Wrapped in so much mystery, I consider it will inevitably be violated in the course of warlike operations.

"I have always held we should abrogate it honorably in time of peace, rather than have to do so dishonorably in time of war."

SPANISH "PROTECTION."

Subjects Will be Carried to Havana and Placed in the Army.

New York, April 20.—Spaniards in humble circumstances, residents of this city, were amazed last night when they learned that the Spanish government only meant to give them free passage as far as Havana. On Monday Consul-General Baldasano published a notice stating that he, acting for his government, was prepared to make arrangements for the transfer from this country to Spanish dominions. They were told that the steamer Panama would carry them.

While Havana is one of the ports of call of the Panama, they believed that they would be transferred at some other port of call to one of the regular liners of the same steamship company, which would carry them to Spain direct.

But it seems that the Spanish government contemplated no such action and last night the situation was that while the wealthy Spaniard might go wherever his money would carry him, those sailing free would be landed at Havana.

The indignation at such a course was widespread in the local Spanish colony. It was pointed out that the impecunious Spaniard, to leave the city where his right to life and police protection is guaranteed and be landed in a town which will be starved or shelled, or both, in a few days, would be to place his life in jeopardy.

The mutterings against such an arrangement were both loud and deep and it is not improbable at all that the Panama will carry less than one-half of the Spanish refugees which it was expected would be on board her. Arrangements have been made for 100 free passages and no more will be accepted.

Every male Spaniard landing in Havana is being recruited for duty. The refugees would be seized and compelled to do military duty, so that the "protection" which the Spanish government is offering to those who are unable to protect themselves by sailing under a neutral flag is in reality a delivery of them into the ranks of the army in Cuba.

HOPE OF PEACE ABANDONED.

The Length of the War Is Already An Interesting Question.

Washington, April 20.—Secretary of State John Sherman says:

"I have hoped up to the present time that Spain would at last see the hopelessness of a conflict with the United States, and withdraw her forces from Cuba without this country being compelled to fire a shot. I am now convinced, however, that for dynastic reasons she will accept the gage of battle and that in a very few days at the most we shall move our forces toward Cuba.

"As to how long the war will last is an interesting question. Should there be no foreign complications the war ought not to last but a few weeks. On the other hand, should some accident happen to our battleships in the first engagement, or to our transports, the affair may last longer than sanguine people expect."

On the subject of a popular loan Secretary Sherman said:

"Those who have kept pace with my public acts for the last 40 years or more will understand that I have, from time to time, as the exigencies of the case arose, favored a popular loan at a low rate of interest, the loan being offered in such small denominations as to attract the attention of people who are in the habit of saving their money. Up to date such loans have not met in this country the favor of the masses they deserve. This was due, perhaps, largely to the machinery in vogue at the time, which did not permit of easy access on the part of the people to the depositories of the bonds. A system that would give the people the opportunity they desire to purchase the bonds would be the right thing. I have no doubt that Secretary Gage has already considered such a measure and in due time will make such recommendations to congress as will fill the necessities of the case."

EVERY PREPARATION MADE.

The Fleet Will Sail to Cuba as Soon as the Time Limit Expires.

Washington, April 20.—Fully appreciating that Spain will spare the decree of this country if she does not immediately retaliate by declaring war on the United States, the president has all arrangements made to begin active naval and military operations the moment the time limit expires.

Non-compliance by Spain with the terms of President McKinley's ultimatum will be followed by the despatch of the North Atlantic and the flying squadrons to Cuba and Porto Rico to oust her from those islands.

Under the plan determined upon Captain Sampson's vessels will not only blockade Havana, but will blockade every other port in Cuba, both on the northern and on the southern coasts, and the flying squadron under the command of Commodore Schley will take similar action with reference to the ports of Porto Rico.

Spain may evacuate Cuba, but with the bulk of her fleet still in home waters, she would be able to keep up her traditional practice of privateering and thus continue to harass the United States and prolong the war for many months. The United States may hope for a short war, but the extensive preparations show that it is the purpose to be prepared for a long one.

BRITAIN AGAINST WAR.

But All Her Sympathies Are With the United States.

New York, April 20.—The impending war is the sole topic of conversation here, says a London correspondent. To whatever complex motive it may be due, the undeniable fact is that English feeling has been to the end, dead against war. John Burns last night said emphatically:

"I am firmly convinced that even at this eleventh hour war could be averted if Great Britain used her influence with the continental powers to bring pressure which might be made irresistible on Spain to grant concessions which would satisfy America.

"My sympathies are with the United States, but I am totally opposed to war, though I can understand and appreciate the feeling for it by the American people."

This was the burden of the comments generally made, though the other members of parliament are averse to further interference at either Madrid or Washington.

Honest Help Free!

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous, or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, Rev. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, Ontario.

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE

A Collision Imminent Between the Naval Forces of Spain and the United States.

Washington Authorities Shortly to Announce the Blockade of Havana Harbour.

The U. S. Cruiser Nashville Captures a Spanish Ship Loaded With Lumber.

Flying Squadron Ready To Move Towards Cuba at a Moment's Notice.

Royal Decree Calls Out Thirty Thousand of the Spanish Reserves of 1897.

Washington, April 22.—The state department is preparing a proclamation announcing the blockade of Havana harbor.

A note to the powers is in preparation regarding the attitude of the United States on privateering and the commercial phases of the war.

Secretary Long had laid down a hard and fast rule forbidding information concerning fleet movements.

Key West, April 22.—The United States cruiser Nashville captured the Spanish ship Buena Vuera, 1,000 tons, with a cargo of lumber. She was on her way from the coast of Texas. The cruiser fired a six pounder. The Spaniard surrendered.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 22.—The flying squadron here is ready to move at a minute's notice when orders come. All the ships are target practising.

Madrid, April 22.—(9 a.m.)—A royal decree has been gazetted calling out 30,000 men of the reserves of 1897.

Key West Fleet Sails.

Key West, April 22.—The North Atlantic squadron, with the exception of the monitors Terror and Puritan and smaller cruisers, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock this morning, headed for Florida straits. They skies were growing gray with the coming of dawn when the formidable family of destroyers quietly and ostentatiously steamed away, presumably to the shores of Cuba.

Besides the two monitors, the ships left behind the gunboat Helena, cruiser Marblehead, gunboat Dolphin, and the torpedo boats, Cushing, Dupont and Porter. Throughout the long night the unusual activity on the vessels of the fleet told the weary watchers ashore that the long awaited advance on Havana was near at hand, yet there was nothing official on which to found the belief. Washington advices yesterday afternoon indicated the probability of a movement during the night or to-day, but naval menashore disclaimed any knowledge of the orders. Early in the evening came the first realization of the fact that the tedious period of inaction was nearing a close, when the signals were hoisted, recalling all the men to the ships without delay.

Just at 5:45 this morning the New York, without any unnecessary display, moved slowly toward the outer waters of the gulf. A red light flashed the signal to the eager eyes on the following fleet, and told them to get in motion at last. The exact order of the ships could not be ascertained from shore.

"An Admiral's Prophecy."

New York, April 22.—A special to the World from London says:

Admiral Sir George Elliott, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, one of the most distinguished of living admirals, has given the World correspondent the following signed statement of his anticipation of the probable naval strategy of Spain:

"I think the naval strategy of Spain will allow the United States fleet to attack the forts of Havana, if they are so unwise; also to land troops at the south side of the island, trusting to yellow fever to fight them.

"Spain will then defend her fortified places; but as Havana is, I understand, short in provisions, a blockade would soon distress the garrison.

"Thereupon, the Spanish fleet would come to relieve the blockade, and there the sea fight would be.

"That is my prophecy."

Mules Contraband of War.

New Orleans, April 22.—The collector at this port, Theodore Wilkins, has issued orders declaring mules contraband of war, and no further shipments of live stock are to be made from this port in Spanish vessels. The Catalina, which had already taken on board a large portion of her live freight, rushing the loading with the utmost rapidity, was ordered to desist, and 600 mules were returned to the railroad car shed.

Woodford's Narrow Escape.

Hendaye (Spanish frontier), April 22.—The United States minister to Spain, Gen. Woodford, reached the frontier at 8 a.m. after exciting experiences. The Spanish police attempted to capture a member of the legation, and at Valladolid the train was attacked. The attempted capture was frustrated by Gen. Woodford.

Privateering Not Permitted.

New York, April 22.—A special to the World from Madrid says:

The British charge d'affaires, acting in the absence of the ambassador, called on Foreign Minister Gullon and notified him that Great Britain considers coal contraband of war, and will not allow either Spain of the United States to get coal at any British port.

He demanded to know Spain's intentions in regard to the right to search neutral ships, expressing the hope that Spain would not permit privateering. A council of ministers was held to deliberate these matters. Spain decided to comply with the requirements of international law.

Spain Short of Coal.

London, April 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Telgraph from Barcelona, via Paris, says:

Grave apprehensions are entertained in the highest government circles that the isues of the war may be decided, not by valor, enthusiasm, or dogged perseverance—qualities the Spaniards possess in abundance—but by the reserves of coal and victuals, of which they have made but scanty provision in Cuba. The Spanish government, firmly believing up to the very last moment that peace would be preserved through the intercession of the pope and powers, neglected to lay in a sufficient supply of coal.

It is believed they never once inquired of the British, or other neutral governments, whether coal would be regarded as a contraband of war. The result is said to be a state of things fraught with unpleasant surprises to bring hostilities to a premature end.

A Violent Article.

Paris, April 22.—La Libre Parole today publishes a violent article attacking Great Britain's attitude towards Spain, characterizing Great Britain as a "hypocritical accomplice of the United States." It says:

"Their alliance is ignominious, but perhaps it is just as well that they should work together. There will be a day when they will be called to account by international justice, and on that day the British leech will be forced to disgorge. Europe will no longer tolerate the disgrace of law being laid down by such assassins and malefactors."

Washington, April 21.—The following statement and text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued to-day.

On yesterday, April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock, the department of state served a notice of the purposes of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of the instructions to Minister Woodford and also a copy of resolutions passed by the congress of the United States on the 18th inst.

After receipt of this notice the Spanish minister forwarded to the state department a request for his passports, which were furnished him yesterday afternoon.

A copy of the instructions to Woodford is herewith appended:

"The United States minister at Madrid was, at the same time, instructed to make like communication to the government of Spain.

"This morning the department received from Woodward a telegram, a copy of which is herewith attached, stating that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with this government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States.

The Ultimatum.

"April, 20, 1898—Woodford, Minister United States, Madrid: You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the congress of the United States on the 19th inst., and approved to-day in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act the president directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain the same, with a formal demand upon the governent of Spain to at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23rd day of April instant, there be not communicated to this government by the government of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the president will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoyed and conferred upon him by said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect."

Woodford's Reply.

"Madrid, April 21—Received 9:02 a.m. —Sherman, Washington: Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your telegram, and before I had communicated the same to the Spanish goverment, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs notified me that diplomatic relations were broken off between the two countries and all official communication between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. I will turn the legation over to the British embassy, and leave for Paris this afternoon. I have notified the consuls.

"(Signed) WOODFORD."

Havana Eager for a Fight.

Havana, April 21.—La Luchia published extras containing the latest news from Spain and the United States. They wer eagerly snapped up. There is real enthusiasm, not to say excitement, and a natural desire to know the attitude of the Madrid government, and which contestant will be the aggressor. The military and naval forces there are anxious to get to fighting. But all over the city business is becoming more and more dull and values are going down.

On Friday there will be a special mass at the cathedral and prayers for the victory of Spain over her enemies and the achievement of peace.

The newspapers ridicule the American notion that Spain could be induced to abandon the island within forty-eight hours. They say the Americans only know of the Spaniards "through the sensational correspondents."

El Diario de Ejercito, the military journal, ridicules the possibility of "a crippled fleet blockading Havana, as if, forsooth, there were no batteries."

France Hows to Spain.

Paris, April 21.—The Republique Francais says:

"Since Europe is powerless to re-establish peace, to protect the weak against the strong and to obtain respect for established rules of international law, let it at least bow down before the last knights we are to see, perhaps in this world, where money is henceforth to reign."

The Temps says:

"With the best will in the world it is not clear how Spain could preserve an atom of respect were she to consent to the imperious summons of a foreign government to evacuate Cuba. Whatever may be our verdict as to the incapacity of Spain to govern Cuba, we must admit that since the armistice the United States has done its best to force Spain to fight."

t Saturday Noon the Limit.

Washington, April 21.—The state department has made public the text of the ultimatum. It gives Spain till Saturday noon to answer and evacuate Cuba.

Ovation to the Soldiers.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—When the train bearing the United States troops en route to Chickamauga arrived at the depot here they were greeted by fully 5,000 men, women and children, who exhausted themselves cheering the soldier boys. All along the line similar ovations were tendered them and in several places bands were at the depot to receive them.

Three New Naval Purchases.

Washington, April 21.—The navy department has purchased Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair and also the yacht Penelope, of Boston, and the tug Philadelphia.

Zola Says Cuba Is Lost.

Paris, April 21.—Emile Zola said to the New York World correspondent concerning the trouble between the United Sates and Spain:

"My sympathies are with America and Cuba, but I would be sorry to see the two great nations involved in a bloody war for so small a cause.

"I expect Spain to give way at the last moment.

"Spain has evidently not the art of governing colonial possessions. She must yield Cuba sooner or later."

Volunteer Bill Passes Senate.

Washington, April 21.—Hale allowed the naval bill to be temporarily laid aside to consider the volunteer bill.

Later—The volunteer bill for 80,000 troops has passed the senate.

Coal Bill Passes House.

Washington, April 21.—The senate joint resolution authorizing the president to prohibit the export of coal until otherwise ordered passed the house at 3:30.

No Answer From Spain.

London, April 21.—The statement in parliament that the United States will adhere to the treaty of Paris regarding neutral vessels was cheered. No answer has been received from Spain.

Authority to Raise Troops.

Chicago, April 21.—John A. Logan, jr., has received from the war department authority to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry services.

Marine Battalion Increased.

New York, April 21.—The first battalion of marines for invasion concentrated at the Brooklyn navy yard has been increased from 425 to 750.

The Paris Sails.

Southampton, April 21.—The American liner Paris, chartered by the United States government, sails for New York to-morrow.

Tax on Incomes Proposed.

Washington, April 21.—Sayers introduced a bill in the house imposing and providing for the collection of a tax on incomes.

House Considers a Contest.

Washington, April 21.—The house spent the afternoon considering the Patterson Carmack contest from Memphis district.

Marine Insurance Advanced.

Liverpol, April 21.—Marine insurance concerns advanced rates on war risks today five shillings on British vessels and £2 on Spanish and American vessels.

For Defence of Boston Harbor.

Boston, April 21.—Orders were issued to-day by the commander of the naval brigade to man the monitor Lehigh and bring her from Philadelphia for the defence of Boston harbor.

A Woodford Demonstration.

Madrid, April 21.—There was a great demonstration at the station here when Woodford left the city this afternoon for Paris.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

An Up-to-Date Catarrh Cure.

Woodville, Ont., Feb. 23rd, 1897.

It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent effects of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. It has completely cured me of Catarrh in the head. I praise it as an up-to-date cure.

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