light batteries of artillery and 30 troops of volunteer cavalry to go to Chickamauga, 9 regiments and 5 battalions of infantry, and 4 batteries of artillery to Key West, 4 regiments of infantry and 9 troops of cavalry to New Orleans, 1 regiment of infantry to Mobile, 14 regiments of infantry and 7 battalions of infantry to Washington, and 13 regimets of infantry to Tampa.

The Spanish Crisis.

CABINET RESIGNS.

Madrid, May 16, via Paris.—All the members of the Spanish Cabinet have resigned. Senor Sagasta will communicate the situation to the queen regent, who will entrust him with the task of forming a new ministry.

It is officially denied that the cabinet changes are connected with a peace movement. On the contrary, it is declared that Premier Sagasta's ministry, when the new cabinet forms, will continue to prosecute the war with the full resources of the country. The Spanish Cabinet which has just resigned was composed as follows: President of the council, Senor Sagasta; minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullon; minister of finance, Senor Puigcerver; minister of the interior, Senor Capdepon; minister for war, Gen. Correa; minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo; minister of agriculture and commerce and of public works, Count Xiquena; minister of the colonies, Senor Moret. The Liberal Cabinet, under Senor Sagasta, was formed shortly after the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo, who was assassinated on Aug. 8, 1897, by an Italian anarchist named Golli.

It is officially declared that the new ministry, when formed, will continue to prosecute the war to the utmost.

A dispatch to the Times from Madrid confirms the official denial at the Spanish capital that the cabinet changes are connected with a peace movement.

The Paris Temps publishes the following dispatch from Madrid: "The successes achieved by the Spanish troops against the American landing parties in Cuba and the insignificant result of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico have strengthened the feeling here in favor of prolonging the war in the Antilles and Philippines."

A late dispatch from Madrid says: It is now believed that only Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, and Count Xiquena, minister of public works, will quit the cabinet.

DARING EXPEDITION.

New York, May 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Tampa, Fla., says: Lieut. A. S. Rowan has just completed the report of his daring trip to the camp of Gen. Garcia. Lieut. Rowan ventured a passage by sea of more than 300 miles in an open boat, twice running the gauntlet of the Spanish patrol boats, and going with a single guide across the island, practically in the presence of 40,000 Spanish soldiers. It is said that Lieut. Rowan has brought to the army information that from a military point of view is invaluable.

SPANIARDS ASKED TO LEAVE CURACOA.

New York, May 16.—A dispatch to the World from Willemsted, Curacoa, dated May 15, says: The Spanish cruisers Viscaya and Maria Teresa left this port at 6 o'clock this evening. Their destination is unkown. The four others of the Spanish fleet which were off the harbor disappeared about noon, but this evening one of the torpedo boat destroyers was sighted again. While here the two warships took on a small quantity of coal and provisions.

Their departure was due to our government's requesting them to leave, as provided in the decree of neutrality. There were no colliers with the fleet. Nothing is known about the condition of their boilers. A rumor says that there are some coal ships in this vicinity.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—The twenty Spanish officers and privates, prisoners at Fort McPherson, are kept under close guard. They are confined in the guard house, and the only exercise consists in walking to the mess room for their meals. The officers are served at a separate table, but the privates eat at the table with their guards—the colored members of the Twenty-fifth Regiment.

AT SAN JUAN.

New York, May 16.—A special cable to the World from St. Thomas says: Capt.-Gen. Macias and the government at San Juan are anxiously awaiting the Cape Verde fleet to come to the rescue of the island. While putting on a bold front before the people, the authorities are fearful of another disastrous onslaught by Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron, and are hoping that Admiral Cervera will put in an appearance in the harbor. Inquiries are made here from San Juan as to the probable location of the Spanish warships, and the disquieting news has been sent to Capt.-Gen. Macias that the fleet is far away from the troubled capital. Macias sends word that he was victorious in the engagement with Sampson; that his loss in soldiers was trifling; that a few civilians were killed, and that only two of his guns were dismounted. The American ships, he declares, withdrew under a fire that was maintained until they were out of range. The damage to his new battery was repaired over night, and the brick and mortar of the ancient stone fortifications were merely shaken up. The band played in the Plaza the night after the bombardment, he declares, and the people gradually recovered from their fright and the bad effect of the bombardment. The apparent retreat of the American fleet cheered the volunteers. Before the battle a large portion of the citizen soldiery was disaffected and waited an opportunity to revolt. They now believe the American fleet was defeated.

The French corvette De Genoilly, which lay in San Juan harbor and suffered from shells thrown by the American ships, has sailed for Martinique. Her officers take the dangers to which she was exposed humorously, and there will certainly be no international episode growing out of the matter. "Had we not been in range of the fire," said the De Genoilly's captain, "we would not have been hit."

NEWS SHUT OFF.

Liverpool, May 16.—The telegraph ce of the Island of Grand Canary, the center of the Canary Islands, ief city of which is Las Palmas, has been seized by the Spanish authorities. All telegrams, except the barest commercial messages, have been stopped.

HAVANA CLERGYMEN HAVE A SHOT AT THE INVADERS.

Havana, May 16.—In all the churches yesterday, the American practice of bombarding defenseless, without previous notification, was severely censured. Those who administered the rebuke said that towns ought not to be bombarded solely to destroy property, or to kill people, or for mere pleasure, and pointed out that in the interests of humanity international law had provided that towns must not be bombarded until the forces of the attacking party were ready, and in condition to assault and take the towns. In political circles, it is said, that the Americans, while pretending that they do not wish the reconcentrados to die of starvation, are nevertheless ready to kill over a million people by their blockade. Governor-General Blanco is holding a series of conferences with leading politicians to settle definitely the constitution of Cuba, and the personnel of the cabinet.

The Solace.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMBULANCE SHIP.

Key West, Fla., May 16.—It looks like stern business when the hospital corps is sent to the front. The first of those who will attend the wounded on board ship reached Key West on Wednesday last on the United States ambulance ship Solace. The Solace has a mission to fulfill before caring for the wounded, and that is to cross the Florida Straits and visit each of the warships of the blockading fleet. Among the sick of the blockaders the delicacies provided by the colonial dames will be distributed, or else they will be stored on the various ships for future use.

The ambulance ship has been bountifully supplied by the women of America with the good things that are generally lacking at sea and in the field. Perhaps no ship of war will be the scene of so much concern as the Solace, her white sides and her red cross flag will mark her to friend and foe. She is staunch and fast, and 200 or more wounded sailors can be accommodated. While the battle rages the Solace will occupy a position similar to that of the hospital tents ashore, but after the battle her boats will be sent to the ships and the wounded will be removed. Then, so soon as possible, she will carry her patients to the hospitals at some points of safety.

The Solace is divided into wards, with bunks, narrow, but separated from the others by passage ways. There are 92 bunks. The operating room is finely equipped with surgical instruments, and there is a tilted bath room with an appliance for heating or cooling the water, a complete paraphernalia for treating wounds, and a convalescing room, to be the basking place of those who are not so seriously wounded as the inmates of the other wards. Besides a staff of doctors, there are eight nurses from the Bellevue school, on board the hospital ship, and three apothecaries have been provided.

CERVERA IS THEIR HOPE.

Madrid, May 16—10 a.m.—Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, this morning confirmed the statement that any changes made in the composition of the cabinet would be wholly in the direction of a more active war policy. He said: "Recent events have greatly increased the war spirit of the nation, and the greatest reliance is placed upon Cervera's squadron and upon the skill of the Spanish admiral. The latter is not hampered by instructions, and the details of his plans are not even known to the ministers."

SPANISH TACTICS.

Captain-General Blanco, in a dispatch from Havana, officially reiterates the Spanish version of the so-called fight between the Spanissh gunboats Conde De Vanedato and Neuve Espana and vessels of the American blockading fleet. He claims the two gunboats engaged five American ships and forced the latter to retire, adding: "I obtained the results desired, namely, to attract as many of the enemy's ships as possible. Yesterday morning there were only three there, and now there are eleven."

IN LIMBO STILL.

Key West, May 16.—The United States Government tug Uncas has returned here from off Havana without the two American correspondents, said to be Charles Thrall and Hayden Jones, captured by the Spaniards and imprisoned in Fort Cabanes, whose release the commander of the Uncas attempted to consummate on the basis of exchanging them for Spanish prisoners held in the United States.

Easily Pleased.

SPANIARDS REJOICE OVER THE MANILLA NEWS.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 16.—Advices which have just been received from Cienfuegos, Cuba, say the Spaniards at that place attended the chanting of a Te Deum at the principal churches there in celebration of the "news" circulated by the Spanish Government to the effect that the Spanish forces had been victorious at Manila. When the first "news" was received at Cienfuegos from Madrid, all the bells in the city were rung, and Gen. Pando, who was then there, and his staff attended church in full uniform. In addition a ration of wine was served to the soldiers, and though the American blockading ships were outside the harbor, and meat was costing 2 pesetas a pound, the city was gay, and rejoiced at the announced "success" of the Spanish arms. Since then, however, ugly rumors of the Spanish defeat have been given, but "officially" Spain has won a "victory" in the Philippine Islands.

The refugees who reached Jamaica from Cienfuegos by the Adula were released from quarantine yesterday. Among the most prominent of these are Mr. Fowler, brother of the British consul, his mother and sister; M. Antone Pouvet, a millionaire sugar planter, and the Salceda family.

Threats of cutting off the heads of Americans have been made at Cienfuegos, but no violence has actually occurred. The refugees say the shots fired by the blockading fleet at the forts of Cienfuegos on April 20 did not result in any loss of life, and that only a few houses near one of the forts was struck.

On leaving the harbor an officer on board the United States auxiliary gunboat Eagle, which overhauled the Adula, said they were fishing for the cable, and expected to cut it any day.

The Spanish cruiser, Reina Mercedes, of 3,800 tons, now at Santiago De Cuba, has seven of her ten boilers disabled, and she is otherwise so unseaworthy that she has been anchored at the harbor entrance as a guard ship.

There was some complaint among the 50 Americans on board the Adula in regard to the departure of Consul McGarr. They aver that he left Cienfuegos without notifying the other Americans of their danger.

San Francisco, May 16.—It is now said that the first regiment of the volunteers will lead the troops going to Manila. Sunday there arrived for it 20,000 rounds of cartridges, and 1,200 new Springfield rifles from the Benecia arsenal. Today 200,000 more cartridges will arrive.

WAR NOTES.

The patriotic bull fight at Madrid netted about $60,000.

Martinique is a French island lying five hundred miles east of Porto Rico and 700 miles from the eastern coast of Cuba.

No official report has been received at Washington confirming the published statement that the city and forts of San Juan have surrendered to Admiral Sampson.

The Paris morning papers and the director of the French Cable Company declare that the captain of the U. S. auxiliary cruiser Harvard, on arriving at St. Pierre, Martinique, gave his dispatches to the English, and not the French Cable Company.

The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special says he learns from a trustworthy source that Great Britain and Germany have arrived at a formal agreement with the United States to put a stop to the Hispano-American war within the next fortnight.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: His prompt action in offering concessions to the Phillipine insurgents is considered the best move Senor Sagasta has yet made. Captain-General Augusti wires that "Admiral Dewey appears to anticipate the co-operation of the natives within the next few days, but no new insurgent movement is noticeable."

The Philippines.

Something About the Beautiful Islands Captured by Dewey.

An Immense Territory and Beautiful Climate—The Native Population.

The Philippine Islands, one of the points of deepest interest in the war with Spain, have been in the possession of that decadent monarchy since St. Lazarus day, 1521. They were discovered by Hernando de Magellan, who had sailed westward in search of the Molucca Islands, which at that time were claimed by Portugal. Following the cheerful Spanish custom it was Magellan's intent to find the Moluccas and proclaim Spanish sovereignty with the aid of a few round shot. The Philippines proper comprise more than 600 islands. They are a part of the chain which separates the Pacific Ocean from the China Sea. In length they are 1,000 miles from north to south and their extreme breadth is 400 miles. Their richness has caused their owners to name them "Perlas del Oceano," or Pearls of the Ocean. The principal islands in the order of their size are Luzon, which is but little smaller than Cuba, Mindanao, Paragua or Palawan, Sawar, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Cebu, Bojol and Masbate. They are mountainous, well wooded and well watered. They contain no beasts of prey, except an undersized wild cat. The other wild fauna are buffalos, deer, pigs, monkeys, and the mysterious "tumarao," a cross between the buffalo and deer, an inhabitant of the slightly explored Mindoro.

Owing to their length north and south these islands possess a considerable diversity of climate. Their upper ends comes within a few miles of reaching the northern edge of the tropic zone. Scenically they are extremely beautiful. Sailing among their thousand passages the traveler is greeted by intensely blue waves, white coral beaches, massive mountains wooded to the summits, hundreds of leaping cataracts, flowers of every imaginable form and color and a sky of deep and serene loveliness. From Luzon one of the world's largest volcanoes rears its scarred head, crowned for months with fire. Some of the mountains are more than 8,000 feet high. The interior is composed of mighty rivers, large lakes, heavy forests and wide alluvial plains. The soil is of the kind which, tickled with the hoe, laughs into harvest. The climate is equable, varying not more than ten degrees in the 24 hours. Off Manila just now, with the rainy season two weeks distant, it is at its hottest. One hundred degrees in the shade is its average. In January the thermometer has been known to go as low as 60 degrees above zero, but usually it ranges during the dead of our winter months from 65 to 75.

Manila, the capital of Luzon, is 60 hours' sail from Hong Kong and five days from Singapore. It contains, with its suburbs, a population of 350,000, of whom 10,000 are Europeans. These include the soldiery, clergy, officials and foreign business and professional men. The English-speaking residents do not exceed 600. The city proper is surrounded by a massive stone wall more than 200 years old, and it is sparsely mounted with obsolete cannon. The people living inside of the walls do not number more than 25,000. It is, however, for a tropical city, an extremely busy place. It is the principal port of export, and the exports last year amounted to $40,000,000. Next to Cuba the Philippines are Spain's most precious colonial possession, and are capable of being made even more valuable than the wonderful pearl of the Antilles. They are the third sugar producing region of the world, the crop being 400,000 tons. The other products are hemp, tobacco, coffee, copra (dried cocoanut, from which fine soaps are made), sapan wood and indigo. Philippine coffee pays its producer a net profit of $150 a ton. The islands, as yet, are in the initial stage of their development, though they have been under the influence of a supposed civilization for more than 300 years. For every acre in cultivation there are 10,000 untouched by the plow.

The native population of the Philippine Islands—or rather the population now known as native—is of Malay extraction. The aborigines, who are few in number, and have been driven to the interior, are akin to the Papuans, with woolly hair and the faces of negroid type. The Malayans have the customary yellow skin, black eyes and straight hair of the race. They are peaceful and lazy, devoted gamblers, and passionately addicted to cockfighting. They make good accountants, good sailors, and are expert penmen. They are brave enough, but their lack of national cohesion and inconquerable sloth make them an easy people to rule. Their insurrections have been frequent, but resultless. They so far outnumber the Spanish that there has not been a time within the past 300 years when a single united, intelligent effort, would not have swept every vestige of their masters from the island. Another reason for their long vassalage is to be found in the fact that their priests come from Spain, and they are all intensely Catholic. On Good Friday, on the Saturday following, and on Easter Sunday, there is no business in Manila and no vehicle of any kind is permitted on the streets.

Because of experiences in South America, and because there was neither gold nor silver in paying quantities in the Philippines the early Spaniards treated the natives with much greater clemency than was their custom. Within a few years after the discovery tribunals of appeal were established, which checked the powers of the governors. Indeed, comparatively speaking, the inferior races have had little of which to complain. They have not, at least, been exterminated, as happened to the subjects of the Incas and to the aboriginal Cubans, as happened, in fact, to 19 out of every 20 of our own Indian tribes.

MIDDLESEX.

The North Branch Cheese and Butter Company's factory at Crumlin is again in full operation, and is under the efficient management of Mr. W. H. Dalton.

Mrs. N. McCallum, an aged lady living on the fourth concession, North Dorchester, fell the other afternoon and broke her right arm about two inches below the shoulder.

T. S. Challoner, who has resided in Strathroy for the past quarter of a century, died at his home on Tuesday evening, in his 68th year. Mr. Challoner has been ill for the past two years, suffering from paralysis.

Samuel Hedge, one of the oldest residents of Caradoc, died suddenly the other day while engaged at work on the farm of Robert Carrothers, of the Longwoods road. Deceased was buried at Troop's Cemetery by the township council.

Dr. Edgar R. Borley, son of Mr. Wm. Borley, Mt. Brydges, was among the graduates of the Detroit College of Medicine, who received their diplomas last Thursday evening in the Auditorium of the City of the Straits. The young man has been very successful in his chosen profession.

Mr. A. Munro, of the 5th concession of Westminster, who, in December last, took a trip to California, has arrived home in excellent health, having come by way of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, over the C. P. R. He has taken up a large section of land in Alberta, and will probably make that his future home.

The residence of Mr. Thomas Patterson, town line between Caradoc and Ekfrid, Middlesex county, was the scene of a brilliant event Wednesday evening last, May 11, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter, Mary Isabella, to Joseph Kettlewell, a prosperous young farmer of Ekfrid. Miss Christie Rhomley and Mr. Samuel Kettlewell attended the bride and groom respectively. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Holmes, of Mount Brydges, in the presence of 100 invited guests from Petrolia, Watford, Strathroy, Bismarck, Caradoc and Ekfrid townships. The choice repast was served upon the lawn. Many beautiful presents testified to the esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends. The newly-wedded will reside in Ekfrid.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Armstrong, Newbury, Wednesday afternoon, the marriage of their only daughter, Miss Mabel, to Mr. Warren Krafft, agent of the Grand Trunk at Tecumseh, took place. Miss Sheppard, formerly of Toronto, played the "Wedding Bells March." The bride looked handsome in cream and green, trimmed with pearls and cream silk lace. The bridesmaid, Miss Bertha Graham, of London, was charmingly dressed in orange silk, with cream trimmings. Mr. B. L. Moorhouse, of Wheatley, was groomsman. The maid of honor was Miss Minnie Irene Sando, daughter of the agent of the C. P. R., and looked very charming in her dress of pink organdie, trimmed with pink silk ribbon. After the excellent repast the happy couple and guests adjourned to the station, where the groom and bride took the train for London and other points, en route to Montreal to spend their honeymoon. The presents were very handsome and numerous.

LUCAN.

Lucan, May 14.—Rev. F. M. Holmes, of Leamington, has not yet accepted the call extended to him by the congregation of Holy Trinity Church here.

As Mr. William Armitage, a Biddulph farmer, was driving from his home to this village on Thursday, his horse ran away and threw the old gentleman from his buggy. He received a bad shaking up, but escaped very serious injury.

Miss Kate Smith, Main street, is seriously ill.

KOMOKA.

Komoka, May 14.—The Misses Katie and May Sinclair and Mr. John Sinclair spent Sunday with friends in this place.

The quarterly meeting was held in the Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mr. T. Turnbull, grain dealer, met with a bad accident by almost cutting off one of his fingers.

Mr. F. Spence, of London, is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

Considerable business was discussed at the recent E. L. of C. E. meeting. A junior endeavor will be commenced at once.

The R. T. of T. will hold a composition contest in the old school house on Thursday evening, May 26, at which four different schools will be represented. Those having the three best essays will be awarded the first, second and third prizes to the amount of $6. In addition to these essays another programme will be provided.

Miss T. Smith is home at present.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, May 16.—The two boys seen fishing in Dingman's Creek, near the Kilbourne bridge, on Sunday, are suspected of setting the fire in A. Sadler's woods, which swept over about three acres. With the help of Mr. Henry Elvage, and Mr. R. Sadler, who were visiting Mr. Sadler, they tried to put out the fire, and Mr. John Thorncroft, who was attracted by the smoke, turned in to help. After laying his coat about four rods away from the fire, while he worked around, he returned for the garment, only to find it burned almost to rags. The fire is still burning logs and stumps. The perpetrators of this incendiary act will be severely dealt with if caught fishing or firing in this vicinity. They drove a black horse and a democrat wagon.

Mrs. Jackson and Miss Shaver, from near Brockville, are visiting their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burrows returned last week after visiting their daughter, Mrs. A. T. Kelly, of Inwood.

Miss Sabina Howlett, of Howlettsville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Cornell.

Mrs. E. E. Smith is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lown.

Rev. Messrs. Sinclair and Uren, of London, will preach next Sunday evening on the "students' forward" movement.

The A. O. U. W. will attend divine service in Trinity Church next Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Hicks was the unanimous choice of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor at their meeting last night, which appointed him to act as delegate at the temperance convention to be held in Toronto in the near future.

Was Wasting Away.

"I could not eat, sleep, walk, or sit down for any length of time. I was always in pain and wasting away. I grew very weak and had a bad cough. I tried many different remedies, but did not get relief. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, however, I am able to attend to my business." Minnie Jaques, Oshono, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CHARGED WITH FRATRICIDE.

Moncton, N. B., May 16.—Jas. Hammel, of Shediac, was arrested Saturday night, charged with the murder of his brother, Owen Hammel, in November last. Deceased, aged 45, was found dead in a box car on a wharf used for a coal shed. Two witnesses have also been locked up.

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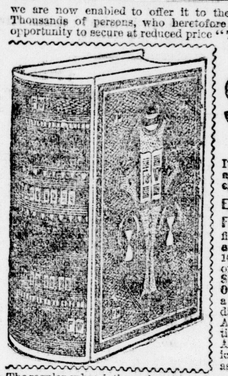

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MR. WILLIAM FRANKS, in charge of the Grand Trunk Engine Shops, Port Dover, Ont., says: "Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of a very bad attack of kidney complaint and lame back. I was suffering greatly, so much so that I was thinking seriously of giving up my situation."

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Students desiring to try the government examinations should attend this term, commencing Monday, March 28.

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