

Here's the Final Schedule!

When and Where the International League Clubs Will Play—London at Home on Thirteen Saturdays—Clip This Out.

Two or three semi-official schedules have already been published of the International League, and when the Advertiser gave to its readers the last one there was no reason to think there would be any further change, as it had been adopted by the majority of the clubs in the league. But owing to the unforeseen objections raised by two

Michigan cities, another meeting was necessary at Port Huron yesterday. Those present were: Messrs. J. McArthur, president; Cal Davis, secretary; Charles Collins, of Hamilton; Bert Sheere, London; F. G. Robertson, St. Thomas; George Black, Saginaw; D. J. Lowney, Bay City, and J. Walsh, Port Huron. A compromise was effected,

and the following is an absolutely correct schedule for the coming season. Baseball fans should clip it out for reference. It will be noticed that London will be at home on eleven Saturdays, and in addition to this arrangements have been made with St. Thomas for two more Saturdays. The dates named with a star are Saturdays:

	AT HAMILTON.	AT LONDON.	AT ST. THOMAS.	AT PORT HURON.	AT SAGINAW.	AT BAY CITY.
HAMILTON.....	Watch	June 6, 7, 8, July 20, 21, 22, Aug. 13, 14, 15, Sept. 19, 20, 21.	June 20, 21, 22, July 13, 14, 15, Aug. 13, 14, 15, Sept. 12, 13, 14.	May 16, 17, 18, June 20, 21, 22, July 13, 14, 15, Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 12, 13, 14,* June 13, 14, 15,* July 4, 5, 6,* Aug. 1, 2, 3,* Sept. 24, 25, 26.	May 9, 10, 11, June 13, 14, 15, July 7, 8, 9,* Aug. 25, 26, 27,*
LONDON.....	June 13, 14, 15, July 11, 12, 13, Aug. 8, 9, 10, Sept. 15, 16, 17.	The	June 27, 28, 29, July 11, 12, 13, Aug. 11, 12, 13, Sept. 20, 21, 22.	May 9, 10, 11,* June 9, 10, 11,* July 6, 7, 8,* Sept. 15, 16, 17,*	May 5, 6, 7,* June 2, 3, 4,* July 7, 8, 9,* Aug. 25, 26, 27,*	May 12, 13, 14, June 20, 21, 22,* July 21, 22, 23,* Aug. 22, 23, 24.
ST. THOMAS.....	June 9, 10, 11,* July 21, 22, 23,* Sept. 15, 16, 17,*	May 19, 20, 21,* June 14, 15, 16,* Sept. 22, 23, 24,*	Advertiser	May 12, 13, 14,* June 9, 10, 11,* July 6, 7, 8,* Sept. 15, 16, 17,*	May 9, 10, 11,* June 20, 21, 22,* July 13, 14, 15,* Sept. 19, 20, 21.	May 5, 6, 7,* June 2, 3, 4,* July 7, 8, 9,* Aug. 19, 20, 21,*
PORT HURON.....	May 5, 6, 7,* June 20, 21, 22,* Sept. 1, 2, 3,*	May 26, 27, 28,* June 13, 14, 15,* Sept. 5, 6, 7,*	June 6, 7, 8, July 11, 12, 13, Aug. 8, 9, 10, Sept. 25, 26, 27,*	For All	May 19, 20, 21,* June 20, 21, 22,* July 13, 14, 15,* Sept. 19, 20, 21.	June 13, 14, 15, July 13, 14, 15,* Aug. 15, 16, 17,* Sept. 19, 20, 21.
SAGINAW.....	May 26, 27, 28,* June 13, 14, 15,* Sept. 1, 2, 3,*	May 16, 17, 18, June 13, 14, 15,* Sept. 5, 6, 7,*	May 23, 24, 25, June 13, 14, 15,* Sept. 1, 2, 3,*	June 23, 24, 25,* July 13, 14, 15,* Aug. 1, 2, 3,* Sept. 22, 23, 24,*	Sporting	June 6, 7, 8, July 11, 12, 13, Aug. 8, 9, 10, Sept. 20, 21, 22.
BAY CITY.....	May 19, 20, 21,* June 1, 2, 3,* Sept. 8, 9, 10,*	May 23, 24, 25,* June 23, 24, 25,* Sept. 1, 2, 3,*	May 16, 17, 18, June 16, 17, 18,* Sept. 5, 6, 7,*	June 20, 21, 22,* July 14, 15, 16,* Aug. 1, 2, 3,* Sept. 12, 13, 14.	Events.	June 9, 10, 11,* July 23, 24, 25,* Aug. 11, 12, 13,* Sept. 15, 16, 17,*

Shots From Morro

Likely to Upset the Plan of a Peaceable Blockade.

Rivalry as to Who Shall Receive the First Shell.

American Fleet Has Its Guns Trained Upon Havana's Fortifications.

Bombardment May Begin at Any Moment.

The First Battle of the War Was in Florida Waters.

United States Monitor Fired on a Spaniard.

The Latter Replied Shot for Shot to Her Enemy.

Reported Capture of a Spanish Transport With 1,000 Troops on Board.

An American Fleet Ordered to Blockade Manila.

Editorial Summary.

SATURDAY, 2:00 P.M.

With the exception of the Toronto Telegram (which makes faces at the United States by cartoon), and the yellow St. James' (London, Eng.) Gazette, the mass of the English-speaking newspapers side with the United States, as performing a necessary, if disagreeable, task in restoring order, and putting down savagery in Cuba.

It is believed that Canada will be temporarily benefited by the war, through an increase of summer visitors, through a certain advance in prices, through increased shipping business, and through increased immigration by preference to the Dominion. But conservative onlookers think the effect likely to be more that of a boom than anything else.

The blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports by the United States war vessels is now in progress.

There are a number of valuable United States and Spanish ships on the ocean, which the adversary is going about seeking to devour.

Spanish finance is panicky. United States bonds and stocks keep up well, all things considered, indicating the world's opinion as to the ultimate winner.

The Spanish Governor-General of Cuba, General Blanco, has issued a theatrical manifesto, calling on all Spaniards in Cuba to unite in defiance of the United States, and not allow their rights to be "trampled on by a nation of nobodies."

Spain has called out 30,000 additional

reserves. Bull-fights are being held in cities of Spain, the proceeds to go to the war funds. The mayor of Madrid, in a manifesto, says: "The Spanish lion is roused from his slumber. He will shake his mane and disperse the rest of the brute creation."

Havana is said to be short of coal. It is expected that Secretary Sherman will retire from the Washington Cabinet, owing to failing physical strength.

The German newspapers are pretty generally against the United States.

Wheat was \$1 12 yesterday at Port William.

By Telegraph.

Washington, April 23.—Important steps were taken yesterday in Washington towards actual hostilities, not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel, Buena Ventura, off Key West. The first was the issue by the president of his proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports, and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war. Inquiry at the navy department as to the story that the government had arranged for the seizure of the Hawaiian Islands and the establishment of a coaling station in Hawaii failed to secure any positive statement on the subject.

THE BLOCKADERS.
Capt. Sampson's orders are: Ships on the blockade will be frequently relieved, and kept constantly under steam. They will not enter Havana harbor or approach within range of other ports. It is likely they will traverse a semi-circular course sufficient to detect and intercept ships which attempt to reach or leave the blockaded points. The blockade of peace will probably only last until the ships get near enough to the navy department, as it is expected in the navy department that the Spaniards will be impatient to use their new guns in their heavy water batteries.

Key West, April 23.—Five officers of the fleet ashore after midnight were of the opinion that the idea of a peaceable blockade would be dropped by the Washington authorities, or would be rendered ridiculous. No one knew just what the range of the guns of the shore batteries on either side of Morro might be, and the first ship within that range would surely be shot at by the Spaniards. That shot, it is believed, will be the signal for bombardment.

ANXIOUS TO BE SHOT AT.
Lively rivalry exists aboard the fleet concerning the honor of being the first ship to receive the Spanish shell. "It is especially keen between the Iowa and Indiana. Men of each ship believe they can whip anything afloat, and each are anxious to be the first to go under fire."

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.
Nothing definite is known as to the whereabouts of the fleet. It is believed that it is not yet near Havana. Nothing has been heard of here of any bombardment, and it is not believed that there has been an attack upon the fortifications, as 24 hours' notice would be given by Capt. Sampson.

Hong Kong, April 23.—The United States squadron is ready to sail. The States of New York city, the Free Lance, to the government. It has been accepted with thanks.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 23.—The United States Squadron has purchased the Newfoundland coasting steamer Grand Lake, subject to approval of the inspecting officers of the Boston navy yard.

SAILED FOR MANILA.

London, April 23.—The American squadron at Hong Kong, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for Manila, which it will attack. The dispatch says: Three steamers, recently purchased by the United States Government, will follow the fleet with coal. The approaches to Manila are mined. It is reported here that the priests and the commercial classes in the Philippines are in favor of a peaceful surrender, rather than to suffer a bombardment, but that the military are determined to resist.

WATCHING FOR PRIZES.

London, April 23.—The Daily Mail says: "The Spanish embassy immediately notified the Madrid Government of the departure of the Paris, and it is believed that fast cruisers from Cadix and Corunna will try to intercept her."

The Liverpool correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Surprise was expressed here today (Friday) that the Paris should have sailed unopposed, especially as there were rumors in the Mersey that Spanish war vessels were waiting to intercept her off the south coast of Ireland. Yet the passengers of the Paris were assured of the perfect safety."

The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor from Liverpool that the American liner Paris has already been captured by Spanish warships.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 23.—Incoming ships report having seen a mysterious steamer off Cape Race. Rumor has it that she is a Spanish warship watching for American vessels.

"ON WAITING ORDERS."

Fort Monroe, Va., April 23.—"On waiting orders" is about all that can be said of the flying squadron. Pilots are here ready to take out the ships at a moment's notice, fires up and engines coupled, and a start can be made in an hour.

THE NASHVILLE PRIZE.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The United States fleet was about twelve miles off Sand Key light at 7 o'clock when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from a four-inch gun on the port side aft. The Spaniard heaved the shot, but another closer to her bows brought her to. A prize crew was put aboard. Capt. Lucavara gave the order to her. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

THE BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

Washington, April 23.—The president has issued the blockade proclamation. It announces a blockade of all ports on the north coast of Cuba and the port of Cienfuegos and Sagua. It was learned at the capital that the president, in conversation with senators, had asked them (though the honor of the proposition to take the Hawaiian Islands as well as the Philippines, as a war measure) to support the blockade.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Advice from Honolulu, under date of April 14, state that it is rumored that Minister Newell and Admiral Miller will take formal possession of the islands in the name of the United States, as a coaling station, on April 15. It was impossible to confirm the rumor before the steamer Rio Janeiro left Honolulu.

In Spain.

PATRIOTIC AND PANICKY.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Bull fights have been arranged in all the large towns, the proceeds to be devoted to the national defense fund. It is still asserted that Gen. Weyler will receive command of an army corps.

An immense crowd witnessed the military parade in front of the palace yesterday morning, and intense enthusiasm was displayed when the lieutenant king appeared on a balcony. A big demonstration was arranged to take place before the military club last night.

Patriotic enthusiasm prevails throughout Madrid and the Spanish provinces. Admiral Chacon, upon being consulted on the subject by the queen regent, informed her majesty that he believed the Spanish navy would be successful in its engagements with the fleets of the United States.

Gamazo, the Liberal leader, urged the Sagasta cabinet to continue in office. The premier, on leaving the palace at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, declared that there was absolutely no foundation in the rumors of a cabinet crisis.

DURATION OF THE WAR.
Paris, April 23.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with Senor De Rose, the distinguished Spanish financial authority, who declared: "The war between Spain and the United States cannot last more than ten or twelve months, and will not cost over £20,000,000 to £24,000,000—a sum Spain can easily furnish from her own resources."

PANICKY BOURSES.
The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: A most unpleasant feature of the situation is the panic on the Madrid and Barcelona bourses, and in financial circles all over Spain, despite the energetic efforts of the leading bankers and the demonstration of the press. The people have begun in Madrid, and even more so in the provinces, to crowd the branch offices of the Bank of Spain, to exchange notes for gold, which has long been the only currency coin in Spain. El Imparcial says that in three days 15,000,000 pesetas have been drawn in silver from the Bank of Spain at Barcelona. The decline in Spanish funds and all the favorite securities of the native investors have been painful. The Spaniards themselves nowadays hold almost all their consols. Their Cuban debt and other issues have declined from 400 to 270. The tobacco monopoly has fallen from 243 to 190, and Cuban bonds have fallen from 92 to 51, while exchange on Paris has risen 22 to 68, to say nothing of the gold premium.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "Bank of Spain shares since the last settlement have declined."

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

London, April 23.—There is scarcely a public man or important newspaper in Great Britain that does not warmly support the United States. At the same time, in private conversation, much criticism of the United States and indecision of Spain is heard. The Standard says: "The chronic expression of the opinion that the United States fleet was throwing away an excellent strategic opportunity by going to Cuba instead of intercepting the Spanish fleet."

The Daily News says that "The Americans hardly know what they are fighting for," and that is an open question whether the freedom of Cuba could not be obtained without recourse to war."

The Daily Mail is doing much to arouse public sentiment by the daily publication of articles bearing upon the atrocities perpetrated by Spaniards, accompanied by pictures of the atrocities, reconcentrados, under the heading, "Why America is Intervening in Cuba," with the Kipling parody, "If blood be the price of liberty, Lord God, we have paid the penalty."

To Shell Havana.

GUNS OF THE AMERICAN FLEET TURNED ON THE FORTS.

Havana, Cuba, April 23.—From the hills of Guanajay I saw United States warships yesterday afternoon. They were waiting to shell the forts of the westward. The news that the Morro Castle, all is alert, but fear is in the hearts of the city's defenders. Havana's defenses are not equal to the guns of the American fleet. Gen. Blanco, in full uniform, which he has worn about two days in the last two months, is at the Santa Clara battery. He is the strongest of the city's defenses. With him are all the officers of all the regular and volunteer regiments. Orders are rushing through the city, shouting the call to arms, and carrying orders to the batteries, and reports to the captain-general.

Ominous is the situation. Everybody is rushing out of the city or to its fortifications. The number who have sought the latter places to fight is enormous. The United States ships could not possibly select a better place for landing men than they can find in the neighborhood where they are anchored. Blanco realizes the danger and has He has sent others in a hurry by railroad to Vedado and Carmelo. The with the reinforcements would not last long. Troops could be landed there with little more than a skirmish, and it is thought this will be the first place at which the Americans will strike.

Then, too, Blanco is fearful lest the first of the invaders come up the little river in the westward of the city. The chief defense is the castle of San Leger. Several regiments have been sent to an important landing place, where there is a railroad station, and a landing place runs to Havana.

Arrols, the military governor, is acting with Blanco, and both have sent out and made a reconnaissance in the direction of Santa Clara. The two, after leaving Santa Clara, went to the Reina battery.

All the guns at all the fortifications are manned. The men have orders to stand by them all night.

Havana, April 23.—Captain-General Blanco has published a decree declaring the island of Cuba in a state of war.

The directors of the produce and stock exchanges notified Gen. Blanco that they had taken steps to avoid a rise in the price of provisions, and to expel all members who attempt to alter prices.

The chamber of commerce met in extraordinary session to plan measures in combination with the military authorities to avoid a surprise. Gen. Arrols, the military governor, is taken supreme charge of the civil government of the city, and Senor Bruzon, the civil governor, will devote his attention to sanitary precautions. There is no foundation for the rumor that Alfonso XII, has been blown up.

Business today is paralyzed and exchange is weaker.

TO DESTROY CABLES.

Key West, April 23.—5:30 p.m.—The Mangrove has just left here, headed south, equipped as a cable ship. Her destination is said to be south of Cuba and her object to destroy sub-marine cables. It is believed that she will be conveyed by one or more warships.

The First Battle.

UNITED STATES MONITOR FIRED ON A SPANIARD.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 23.—According to private dispatches received by the Times-Union and Citizen last night, the first naval battle of the war took place opposite Boynton, about 25 miles south of Palm Beach, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. George Lyman, a reliable man, and several others, who were in the boat, which was separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing and saw the smoke. They reported to the railroad agent and postmaster at Lantana that a United States monitor was chasing and firing upon a Spanish

MUNYON'S TALK

ON CATARRH, DEAFNESS, AND OTHER DISEASES.

Professor J. M. Munyon, in an interview with a reporter, says:—Catarrh is the foundation of two-thirds of people's ailments; hundreds are treated for nervousness, weak lungs, dyspepsia, constipation, etc., which in reality their whole trouble originates from catarrh.



Catarrh in the head is a disease that is more to be dreaded than any other disease of its class known, not only on account of the local and acute trouble, but especially on account of its termination. Everyone who suffers from catarrh of the head is usually forewarned by some of the following symptoms:—There is a continual discharge at the nose, thickness in the head, and many other signs of the disease. There is a ringing of the ears, slight pains sometimes in the ears, and various other symptoms as the disease progresses and becomes chronic in form. Symptoms such as headache or pain over the eyes, vertigo or dizziness, ringing in the ears, which is followed by partial deafness, dropping of mucus into the throat, causing hoarseness and spitting especially in the morning, which causes nausea and not infrequently vomiting.

Catarrh left alone or improperly treated soon goes to the bronchial tubes, and gives rise to such troubles as a dry, hacking cough, spitting up small pieces of mucus, which is troublesome at night, loss of appetite, a disgust for certain food, more or less shortness of breath on exertion, low spirits, loss of weight, irritability, and many other symptoms, local and constitutional. Neither is catarrh confined to the head and throat; it often extends to the stomach, causing indigestion (commonly called dyspepsia), constipation, fullness after eating, dizziness, and weak heart, and not infrequently fainting spells, dull, listless, and tired feeling, nervousness, and restlessness and inability to sleep at night. This form of catarrh is often treated for nervousness, when, if the catarrhal condition of the stomach was removed, the other symptoms would entirely disappear.

With Munyon's Remedies and improved methods of treatment we positively cure catarrh. We can refer to thousands in this city and throughout the Dominion whom we have cured.

A Separate Cure for Each Disease—At all Druggists—Mostly 25 Cents.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

Write Prof. Munyon, 11 and 13 Albert Street, Toronto, for advice, which is ABSOLUTELY FREE. The most obstinate cases successfully treated through correspondence. All communications answered in strictest confidence. Send for Guide to Health. FREE.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC:

Beware of imitators who are copying our advertisements, appropriating our methods, and following the plan adopted by us when we introduced our remedies to the people of Ontario. You can easily distinguish between the original and the imitation. Prof. Munyon, founder of the new school of Homoeopathy, does not desire that the public should be imposed upon.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company.

11 and 13 Albert Street, Toronto.

HAROLD JARVIS
The Popular Tenor.
—AND THE—
HEINTZMAN & CO.
PIANO—
"For tone-sustaining power and singing quality your piano seems unequalled. I would like to have the good fortune to have one of your instruments wherever I sing."
London Warerooms
236 Dundas Street.

man-of-war, or gunboat, conveying a coal transport ship. The Spaniards replied shot for shot. All the ships were traveling with a bone in their teeth. The men say they watched the battle for an hour, or until only the smoke from the funnels was visible on the southern horizon, in which direction they were traveling.

A special dispatch to the Times-Union and Citizen from Lantana says: "An eye-witness has just arrived from Boynton, and reports a supposed transport vessel southward bound, guarded by a man-of-war, pursued by a monitor, keeping up a heavy running fire."

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

London, April 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Liverpool, which says a private cablegram received there reports that the American ship Shenandoah, which was captured by a British steamer, probably the Gracia, flying the Spanish flag, which cleared from Pensacola on April 18, and was bound for Liverpool.

New York, April 23.—A special to the Press from Key West, Fla., says: The cruiser New York has captured a big ship, which at this hour is supposed to be the Alfonso XII, from Barcelona, for Havana, with 1,000 Spanish troops. The ship was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Capt. Sampson's fleet. The New York sent a shot across the Spaniard's bow. This did not stop her. Then Capt. Sampson ordered all steam on, and a stern chase of four miles followed. The steamer was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Capt. Sampson's fleet. The New York sent three more shots after the Spaniard. Then the steamer dove to. She will be towed to port in the morning. The Alfonso, if it be she, is a rich prize. She is a mail steamer of the

Campagne Espanol Transatlantique, and is worth \$1,000,000.

Key West, April 23, 2:20 a.m.—An incoming tug reports that the New York has captured a Spanish passenger steamer plying between Havana and Porto Rico. It is believed here that the prize captured by the flagship is the Alfonso XII, the mail steamer due at Havana today—not the warship of that name.

(Continued on page 2.)