ARMY MOVES ON CUBA

United States Army of Invasion at Last Setting Out Towards the Island.

Insurgents Have Been Armed at Many Points to Cover the Attempt at Landing.

Definite News of Cervera's Fleet Causes This Forward Movement to Be Hastened.

Washington, May 30.—The military invasion of Cuba has begun, unless the orders of the war department miscarry. At an early hour this morning the troops that have been gathered at the Gulf ports began to break camp and to march aboard the transport ships waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They will accommodate about 30,000 men for in a short voyage like that from one of the Gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard a ship than would be advisable in the case of a cruise to the Philippines for instance.

How many troops started this morning, where they took ship, where they are bound, are questions that the leading spirits of the campaign refuse to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have the opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack American soldiers when they land. Therefore nothing of the details of this movement can be learned. There is a suspicion that the start would be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such a case the fleet of ships will converge at Key West to pass under the convoys of warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to ensure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida straits, and to ensure them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned.

Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits. Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of insurgents to the largest possible extent. The government has already sent expeditions to a large number of points on the island and landed supplies for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object and it was said at the war department to-day that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land. A war conference was held at the White House at 3 o'clock this afternoon, between the President and his two secretaries, Alger and Long, and Major-General Miles in command of the army. Vice-President Hobart was present a part of the time and Secretary Day, who has just returned to Washington, also dropped in. After the entire situation, naval and military, had been gone over, Secretary Long retired and Secretary Alger and General Miles remained to discuss more in detail the military operations about to be put in execution as a result of the definite official information that the Spanish squadron is securely held within Santiago harbor.

Naturally those who participated in the conference observed strict silence regarding it. It was stated, however, in an authoritative quarter that the discussion had covered the entire range of naval and military operations, particularly with a view to active movements about to begin. Gen. Miles brought with him a memorandum showing the exact disposition of the military forces now concentrated at various points throughout the country, and the number of men at Tampa and southern points of embarkation. He also made known that at 1 o'clock this morning, immediately following the receipt of definite information of the presence of the Spanish squadron at Santiago, he had gone to the war department and had issued telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion, thus starting the forward movement from every arm of the service. Further than this, those attending at the conference would not discuss their plans.

C.P.R. earnings for April were as follows: Gross earnings, $1,985,462; working expenses, $1,243,371; net profits, $717,091. In April, 1897, the net profits were $627,117, for the four months ending 30th April, 1898, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, $7,204,901; working expenses, $4,795,871; net profits, $2,409,618. For the four months ending 30th April, 1897, there was net profits of $1,905,496.

It is stated positively that the Great Northwestern railway will be extended this season.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Despondent Widow Attempts Suicide—Confidence Man in Gaol—Northern News.

Vancouver, May 30.—The steamer Athenian reached Vancouver at eleven o'clock on Sunday, bringing news of the identity of the men drowned in the Stikine, Wm. McKinnon and Angus Matheson. The former was from New Denver, B.C. He had $600 in his pockets when the fatal accident happened. A big strike has been made on Falton creek, twenty-eight miles from Telegraph Creek, where two Swedes are taking out $20 a day each. A gang of thieves are reported to be making a forced march with twenty dogs and stealing everything they can lay their hands on. Many are getting through to Teslin lake. There is only one great difficulty to face now, that being fifty miles of bog commencing eighty-four miles from Telegraph Creek, and this will be dried up in three weeks.

Mrs. McDonald, a young widow worrying over the death of her husband, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping into the inlet. She was very bravely rescued by Boatswain Avery, of the ship Knight Commander, who held her head above water in spite of her unwillingness, until a boat arrived.

Charles D. Graham, a confidence man, is in jail here charged with obtaining a large sum of money under false pretences. He said he was a naval officer and owned a swell yacht.

UNDER THE UNION JACK

Japan Vacates Wei-hai-wei and British Troops Take Possession.

The Foothold in China That Britain Has Long Desired.

Shanghai, May 28.—Weihaiwei has been evacuated by the Japanese. Twenty-six Chinese arrived there on May 20 and took possession. The tanki or governor landed on May 21 and was received by the Japanese general. The taotai bowed and said: "Thank you." The general bowed stiffly and proceeded to his headquarters, where he handed to the taotai a plan of each of the forts.

Silence reigned throughout.

The taotai nodded upon receiving each plan. The proceedings lasted half an hour and the Japanese left Weihaiwei immediately.

The British cruiser Narcissus arrived at Weihaiwei on May 20, and landed 45 marines on May 21, taking possession of the place, the Chinese disappearing. The Narcissus landed two flagstaffs in the afternoon which were erected on the west fort. No flag was hoisted although the British appear to be in full possession. Sentries have been posted and the marines are quartered in the barracks. The guns have all been removed but the forts are in good condition.

CRUISER IN COLLISION.

Run Into Off Fire Island by Steamer Which Almost Immediately Sank.

New York, May 29.—The U. S. cruiser Columbia arived at St. George Island today and anchored off Tomkinsville. She has a big hole in her starboard side. The captain reports as follows: "At 7:35 p.m. last night off Fire Island during thick fog the Columbia was run into by steamer Foscolio (British), hence for Bordeaux. The Foscolia struck the Columbia on the starboard quarter just forward of the after barbette, cutting clean into the hull, making a hole about ten feet, and filling the compartment with water. The Forsolia sank almost immediately after, but the Columbia succeeded in rescuing all of her crew and landing them at St. George.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain Talks Confidently About Their Future Government But Inhabitants Favor Americans.

London, May 29.—A Hongkong despatch to the Mail says: United States Consul O. Williams, who arrived from Manila on the auxiliary boat Seafiro, formerly a British merchant vessel, says that he thinks Admiral Montejo will be court-martialled, though he does not think the Admiral should be for he fought bravely. Mr. Williams says also that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has his men at Cavite in a good state of discipline. They are provided with rifles and ammunition and did good service for the Americans in attacking Manila. The American troops from San Francisco are expected to arrive there in June. The Spaniards are trying to wean the Philippine rebels from their allegiance to the Americans, Captain General Augusti promising all kinds of reforms for the islands, but the chief insurgents decline to negotiate with him as the same promises have been made before.

Madrid, May 29.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday one of the deputies demanded that reforms be instituted and amnesty granted the rebels in the Philippine islands, and that the chiefs among the insurgents be deported to Spain. The minister of the colonies, Senor Romero Giron, said that an inquiry was proceeding with a view of granting amnesty to the most deserving of the rebel prisoners and that inquiry would also be necessary before reforms could be granted.

Madrid, May 29.—A despatch to the Imparcial from Manila, dated Tuesday last, May 24, says the town of St. Thomas is in a state of insurrection. The rebels, it is added, have burned a number of houses and have murdered the commander of the volunteers, a priest and other Spaniards.

The despatch also announced that the cable to Ilo has been cut.

A CANADIAN ARTIST.

An Opportunity to See Some Very Fine Pictures in Water Color.

The visit to Victoria of Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, R. C. A., gives a very welcome opportunity to people here to see some of the handiwork of this artist. Mr. Bell-Smith's name is familiar to Canadians, especially in the east, for both he and his father before him have done much for the love of painting. John Bell-Smith, the father, had the honor of being the first president of the Society of Canadian Artists, which was founded by his efforts Montreal in 1867, the year that saw the birth of the Dominion. Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith inherits his father's love of art and after teaching art for some time, at length gave himself up solely to painting. That he should have made a success of this no one can fail to understand who sees the delightful collection of his water colors at 58 Douglas street, in the Victoria theatre block. Mr. Bell-Smith has won an enviable reputation as a figure and marine painter and this may be easily understood by the very lifelike sketch of a lady's head, the only one of the kind in the collection. The mastery that he has over detail and his ability to use brilliant coloring effectively yet with discretion is shown in the large picture of the Queen leaving St. Paul's after the jubilee service. He went to London especially for the purpose of painting the jubilee and his excellent likeness of Her Majesty is due to the fact, no doubt, of the special opportunity Mr. Bell-Smith has had to see her. He is one of the very few artists who have had the privilege of a personal sitting by the Queen, for Her Majesty sat to him for his historic picture of the death of Sir John Thompson. In landscapes or marines Mr. Bell-Smith is very happy. Among the 43 pictures in the collection is a particularly good one of the sea flowing over the rocks at Peak's Island, Maine, the green of the sea and the fluffy white of the foam being wonderfully good. It makes a characteristic bit of Atlantic scenery, quite distinct from the Pacific, as one who knows both coasts can quickly see. A bit of Holland with the low-lying lands and sluggish water is another strong effect in a different mood, and so is the dark water of Louise lake with the heavy mountains, snow clad, topping it. In street scenes, the artist has one of his best points. There are several bits of the jubilee and there is one clever little bit of a Paris street, after a rain—the damp effect being highly realistic. There are, too, some fine scenes in the Rockies. However, it is far more satisfactory to see these pictures than to read about them aad they are on view daily from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. On Wednesday at 4 o'clock Mr. Bell-Smith will give a talk on "Canadian Art and Artists," something that will be well worth hearing, as he knows his subject well. On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a sale of the paintings, which no doubt will be well attended.

TROUBLE IS BREWING

International Complications Possible in Which This Province Is Interested.

Spain Vigorously Protests Against Coal Shipments to the States.

Vancouver, May 28.—(Special.)—Shortly after the breaking out of hostilities between Spain and the United States it began to be whispered in local diplomatic circles that the Spanish government was very uneasy about the great cargoes of coal leaving British Columbia to fill orders in the United States. It is claimed that Captain Mellon, the local Spanish consul, was then asked to interfere, but being a local business man he knew such a move would be unpopular and took no action.

It now develops that Senor Manuel Cruz, a Spanish diplomatist, is on his way west and expected at Vancouver any day. Credentials granting him very extensive powers are here now with the local consul and Senor Cruz on behalf of the Spanish government will likely demand that the carrying of coal from British Columbia into the United States shall instantly cease, and that all collieries which have previously supplied coal shall be held for damages by the Imperial government on behalf of Spain.

Local sympathy is so strong for the United States that the consequences of such a move are almost certain to be international complications. Captain Mellon and Col. Dudley, the United States consul, are said to have been in close conference to-day. Capt. Mellon, when approached said: "His papers are in my safe and when he comes you will see something that will make a big row, and probably lead to international complications."

Then he refused to speak further.

MAN AND MONEY MISSING.

A Boston Bank Officer Disappears—As Also Fifty Thousand.

Boston, May 28.—N. P. Hallawell, president of the National Bank of Commerce, made the formal statement today that Fred T. Moore, assistant paying cashier, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of $50,000.

CAMARA LEAVES CADIZ.

Another Phantom Squadron to Keep the American Officials Quessing

New York, May 28.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: The concentration of troops at Spain's southern ports, from Cadiz to Malaga, is serving a two-fold purpose. In the first place the government is catering to public sentiment by annoying Great Britain; second, the ministry is making the people believe there is some deep design by which these forces and the reserve fleet will be sent shortly in the direction of the West Indies. The new foreign minister, Duke Almodovar de Rio, who knows England perfectly, and the ministers of war and marine, do not like these concessions to the patriotic papers, but the cabinet is so divided that it is doomed.

Madrd, May 28.—It is officially announced that the Spanish reserve squadron, commanded by Admiral Camara, has left Cadiz. It is added that before going to its destination the squadron will manoeuvre for several days in the open sea, afterwards immediately sailing for the Philippines. Cuba or the United States, as the government may judge most opportune. This squadron is understood to be composed of from ten to twelve vessels.

New York, May 28.—A despatch to the World from London says: The chief officer of the steamer just arrived from Cadiz said to the World correspondent last night: "When we left Cadiz last Friday, the only warships there were the battleship Pelayo, cruiser Emperador Carlos V., one torpedo catcher and the converted cruiser Patriota and the Rapido. Everything had an appearance of unreadiness. The Pelayo's boilers, recently put in at Toulon, had just been condemned by the superintendent engineer at Cadiz, on the ground that they were of insufficient strength. She was, however, coaling. The Rapido and Patriota had not been fitted with guns, and neither had their crews. There was no belief in the report that the fleet was going to Manila or anywhere else for some weeks at least."

JAPAN AND ELECTRICITY.

Twelve Thousand Miles of Telegraph Lines and 30 New Trolley Car Companies.

In New York recently a lecture was delivered by Prof. I. Fujioka, who is a leading authority in Japan on electrical subjects. The subject of the lecture was "Electrical Developments in Japan," and it was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides, all colored by native artists in Japan.

The teegraph system of Japan, which is controlled by the government, comprises 12,000 miles of land lines, and 388 of submarine cables, besides the cable to Formosa, which is 800 miles long. There are 1,112 telegraph offices in the kingdom, and the operators are mostly young men, except in the country offices, where girls are often employed. The extent of the telegraph business of Japan might be inferred, said the lecturer, from the fact that the number of messages sent in a year exceeds 22,250,000, while the traffic with foreign countries reaches 150,000 messages. The telephone business is growing very rapidly in Japan, but has until recently been very seriously handicapped by inability to secure instruments the demand has far exceeded the suppply. The instruments are all owned and operated by the government. The first exchange was opened in 1890. In 1896 there were 540 miles of lines and 3,232 subscribers. Nearly all the larger cities and towns, the lecturer said, were now supplied with electric lighting systems, both arc and incandescent. In Tokio alone there are more than 50,000 lights.

The tendency which has recently become so marked toward the use of water power in generating plants is manifest in Japan. Two plants are now under construction, which will develop about 30,000 horse-power, and the generators will be 40 or 50 miles away from the city of Tokio, where the current will be used. For some reason, not explained by the lecturer, electric street railways have been very backward in Japan, and there were but two in the whole of Tokio, which covers more than 100 squaure miles of territory and has a population of 1,500,000. Recently thirty companies have arranged to take out charters, but only two of them were licensed to do business by the government. These two, however, when their lines are completed in two years or less, will add an aggregate of 400 miles to the existing lines. The government is inclined to disbar overhead trolleys, and an official commission is now investigating the question, with a view to advising final action.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

The "Old Guard" Protests Against Interference of Bosses in Local Politics.

Mr. Martin Outlines His Prospective Course—Underwriters Revise Insurance Rates.

Vancouver, May 28.—(Special)—The editor of the province and a few other adherents of the Bostock party, having found that the requisition to Mr. Joseph Martin is not receiving very general support, even from the opposition electors, have called a meeting for to-night of "all persons opposed to the provincial government in Vancouver." The opposition "old guard," headed by Mr. Cotton, M.P.P., are simply furious over these tactics. They declare that they will never be bossed by Mr. Bostock and his men and money at his call and urge all "true opposition men to remain away from the meeting and have nothing to do with independent opposition candidatures, but choose instead four men as straigh followers of the present opposition, with a view to contest the representation of the city at the coming election. Mr. Cotton states that he is in receipt of letters from all parts of the province, in which sturdy oppositionists of his own stripe denounce the present movement of the Bostock party and urge the "old guard" to stand firm. Meanwhile Mr. Maxwell, M.P., is hurrying from Ottawa to Vancouver in order, it is believed, to back the independent opposition effort with all the platfrom energy and invective of which he is capable.

But Mr. Maxwell's influence at Vancouver is by no means what it was, as the recent mayoralty contest in which his candidate was hopelessly defeated, amply proved. It is difficult to exaggerate the bitterness that is felt amongst the old oppositionists of Vancouver, in regard to the attempt that is being made to read members of the "boss" of Mr. Bostock, M.P. Mr. Cotton plainly hints in an editorial in the News-Advertiser this morning, that he and his friends will denounce the candidatures of Mr. Martin and other so-called independent oppositionists, as moves made largely in the interest of corporate monopoly and railroad subsidy seekers. Some of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern men back Mr. Martin, hence Mr. Cotton's allusion.

The opposition held a fairly well attended meeting in the market hall to-night, "fighting Joe" Martin and Mr. Cotton, M.P.P., being the speakers. Mr. Martin referred to the fact that he was new to the country, but claimed he had been long enough to know which of the two sides he would support. Since he had decided to enter politics he had severed his connection with the C.P.R. Company, and if any question came up between that corporation and the province he would side with the latter to protect its interests. Mr. Martin took up principally the railway aid, Orienta! labor problem and British Columbia miners' license questions and claimed that in all the government had failed to give the people satisfaction. This speech did not excite much enthusiasm, but was listened to quietly. Mr. Cotton spent the time allotted to him in speaking of his course during the session just closed.

The Provincial Fire Underwriters met here yesterday and to-day in conference on matters affecting the general conduct of their business in British Columbia. There was a large and influential attendance of delegates from the boards of the three cities. The rates for Kaslo, Rossland and Nelson were considered and fire protection for those places and Wellington and Cumberland discussed. No action was taken in the matter of the municipal taxation of insurance companies. It was decided that it would not effect insurance if acetylene gas was used in buildings. The most important business decided was the question of the reduction on insurance on canneries, asked for by the canners. This insurance was formerly 2 per cent. and 50 cents in the hundred extra for shingled roofs. The shingle roof clause will hereafter be omitted by all companies doing business in British Columbia.

There is great satisfaction in New Westminster in regard to the Hon. Mr. Turner's declaration in Vancouver on Thursday that the railroad policy of the government includes the making of a railroad bridge over the Fraser in New Westminster as a result of the increased subsidy now voted for the purpose.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Kirkland took place this afternoon, the cortege leaving Holy Trinity cathedral for the Masonic cemetery, Sapperton, shortly before three o'clock. There was a large attendance of friends of the deceased lady, who was an active member of the Holy Trinity church societies and widely known and respected.

W. G. Pollock, a Thurlow Island justice of the peace, was found guilty at the assizes last week of obtaining money from the provincial government by false pretences and sentenced by Mr. Justice Irving to eighteen months' imprisonment. Pollock protested his innocence but Mr. Justice Irving replied that he quite concurred in the verdict. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Bowser, succeeded by able advocacy in causing a disagreement amongst the jury on all counts save one, and as it will be remembered on a previous trial of Pollock he almost secured his acquittal by raising doubts amongst the majority of members of a former jury.

The officers of the Vancouver battalion of the Fifth regiment have returned home well pleased by the many hospitalities shown them by their comrades in arms in Victoria and by the reception there given them by the citizens in general.

The Vancouver police are on the lookout for two highway robbers who lately left Nanaimo on the Joan after robbing an employee at the Nanaimo electric light works of a sum of $10 under threat of shooting him if he resisted.

The board of trade held a special meeting to-day to ask assistance of the Dominion government for the Yukon railway. A resolution on these lines was adopted and wired to Ottawa.

"The Purser" was very cleverly presented to a very large audience at the opera house last night when Manager Jamieson sustained his reputation of providing good shows for Vancouver theatre goers.

J. Yates was badly injured at Tart's mill to-day, being crushed in the machinery.

REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

At this season of the year whooping cough is very prevalent among some of the children in most families. It is not advisable to stop the coughing entirely, but relief should undoubtedly be sought. Griffith's Magic Liniment affords more prompt relief than any other remedy, and should be kept in every home. In cases of croup it affords almost instant relief. Try it. All druggists, 25 cents.

AT GLADSTONE'S GRAVE

Princes and People of Britain Pay the Last Tributes of Esteem.

The Mortal Body of the Dead Statesman Consigned to Earth.

London, May 28.—In Westminster Abbey at the northern transept, where England's greatest dead rest, the body of the late William Ewart Gladstone was entombed to-day with ceremonies by the nation he served and in the church he had loved. The grave is beside that of his life-long adversary, Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), whose marble effigy looks down upon it, decked in the regalia which Gladstone refused.

Two of the future kings of Great Britain walked beside the great commoner's coffin and all the nobility and learning of the state surrounded it, though the wishes of the deceased had been for simplicity.

This official funeral, the first since that of Lord Palmerston, was rendered an imposing spectacle by the magnificent building in which it was solemnized. The coffin rested on an elevated bier before the altar, its plainess hidden beneath a pall of white and gold, embroidered with the text "Requiescat in pace." Six candles burned beside it. On either side stood supporters of the pall, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York being at the head of the coffin, and ranging behind them the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Kimberley and Liberal leaders in the house of lords.

They entered the abbey between two lines of volunteers in buff uniforms. The procession moved in the following order: Four heralds in court dress bearing arms, the speaker, Rt. Hon. Wm. Court Gully, clerks and officers of the house of commons in robes and wigs carrying a mace in their midst; four hundred members of the house of commons, marching four abreast, wearing frock coats and high hats, with the solitary and conspicuous exception of Mr. John Burns, the labor leader, who wore the usual derby hat and short coat; four heralds escorting half a dozen privy councillors not members of parliament; more heralds ushering in the officers of the house of lords; lord chancellors attired in robes, with a mace bearer; two hundred members of the house of lords, attired like the members of the house of commons, with the exception of the bishops, who were robed.

Then came the members of Mr. Gladstone's last ministry, followed by representatives of the various royal families and foreign ambassadors, including Col. John Hay, United States ambassador. After them came the Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Connaught, escorted by equerries, and the Earl of Pembroke, representing the Queen.

Then came the funeral car in plain, deep black, drawn by two horses, preceded by Earl Marshal Kingcombe and the Duke of Norfolk with the supporters of the pall, walking beside the car. After the car walked Stephen Gladstone, the chief mourners and nearest relatives and friends.

The only sound that broke the silence while the cortege passed was a broken voice which shouted: "God give ye rest, old man."

In the meanwhile the tolling of the abbey bell notified the waiting assemblage within the edifice that the procession was approaching. The dismal strains of a quartette of trombones playing Beethoven's funeral hymn in a recess high above the heads of the congregation, swept through all the recesses of the abbey. When these finally died away the great organ took up Schubert's funeral march, with a clash of cymbals in orchestral accompaniment. A choir of one hundred male singers, awaiting the coffin at the entrance to the abbey, preceded it along the nave, chanting, "I Am the Resurrection and the Life."

When the coffin was laid on the bier, Purcell's funeral chant, "Lord, Thou hast been out refuge," was sung. The Dean and the whole of the vast assemblage then sang "Rock of Ages," and again, while the coffin was being borne along the aisle to the grave, sang Mr. Gladstone's favorite hymn, "Praise to the Holiest in Height."

Mrs. Gladstone was supported on the arms of her sons, Herbert and Stephen; other members of the family were grouped about the grave. The Dean read the appointed sentece committing the body to the earth, and the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benedcition.

Mrs. Gladstone stood bravely, with great composure throughout the service, her face lifted upward, her lips moving. She also kept standing during the only official feature of the service: "Proclamation by Charter of the style of the deceased," as the ofcial programme had it. The charter enumerated the various offices which Mr. Gladstone held in his lifetime, beginning: "Some time privy councillor," ending "envoy extraordinary to the Ionian Islands."

The organ then played the "Dead March" in "Saul."

Finally the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and other pall-bearers shook hands with Mrs. Gladstone. The mourners then filed past the grave, taking the last view of the coffin, when they were escorted down the nave to the entrance, and slowly departed.

Memorial services in honor of Mr. Gladstone were held to-day all over England.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Washington, May 30.—Twenty governors of states and territories have replied the Secretary Alger's telegrams asking for their views regarding the filling of the present volunteer regiments to their maximum strength before beginning the formation of new organizations. Some of these indicate a preference for the recruiting of new regiments as under the first call leaving the present organization with the number of men now contained in them though they all promise the government any amount of troops that are wanted. It is the President's desire, that the organizations already formed shall be filled to their maximum strength as the law provides and this policy will be carried out in recruiting under the second call. The apportionment to the states has been made up but not yet given to the public. Through urgent representations to Secretary Alger, some of the states were permitted under the first call to furnish a greater number of troops than they were legally entitled to on the basis of population. Consequently in railing the 75,000 men under the second call this will be remedied as far as possoble with the result that some of the states may not be called on to furnish any of the men needed. This course probably may give rise to discontent in states where the men are anxious to serve but it is regarded as the only fair way in which to proceed.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Senators Discuss the Unhappy Position of Spain Forced into Hopeless Conflict.

Orange Leaders Gathering in Force for Meeting of the B. N. A. Grand Ledge.

Franchise Bill Adopted by the Senate—Against Sir Hibbert's Coasting Bill.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In the senate to-day Senator Bellerose took exception to the remark of Senator Boulton that if the United States had been better prepared for the present war, Spain would not have offered any resistance. He believed that even if the United States had naval power equal to that of Great Britain Spain would not submit to injustice. True, the weaker country usually had to submit, but no country with the pride of Spain would submit unless forced to do so. A nation might be beaten but still retain its honor. He believed that Spain would have fought any power rather than tamely submit to the action of the United States, which was in contravention of all law and international usage. If the Monroe doctrine was acknowledged then Canada's time might soon come.

Leading Orangemen from all parts of Canada are assembled preparatory to the meeting of the Grand Lodge of British America.

Alexander McDonald, who cut such a swath here last winter as a famous Yukon explorer, has turned up again. He is now in London using the names of prominent Canadians to further his schemes.

The franchise bill was under discussion in the senate to-day and passed the second reading "on division."

The Premier read the letter in the House to-day from General Gascoigne in which he replied to some of the strictures passed upon him by Sir Charles Tupper on May 5th.

The Sons of England incorporation bill to-day passed its third reading without opposition.

The government bill to abolish the superannuation system in the civil service has been amended confining the change to those less than ten years in the government service.

Mr. Paterson's reply to Sir Hibbert Tupper indicates that the government is not disposed to adopt the principle of his bill by which the coasting laws of Canada would give the same encouragement to Canadian vessels on the Pacific as is accorded to American ships under the United States regulations.

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

Battered and Beaten by the Little English Fleet—Riddled with Shot and Sent Drifting.

"The Spanish Armada" is the subject of an article in the June Century, written by William Frederic Tilton, with an introduction by Captain Alfred T. Mahan. Mr. Tilton says of the defeat of the "Invincible Armada":

In Spain the progress and fortunes of the Armada had naturally been the one all-absorbing theme of boasting or conjecture, in palace and monastery, in street and shop. From every altar of the land fervent prayers for its success were rising. The king himself passed the hours every day upon his knees before the sacrament; and those in waiting on him declared that he often rose in the night, sighing to heaven for victory.

And now came Mendoza's good news. Yet the king, feverish as was his longing for success, was too old a player to put absolute trust in his ambassador's confused report; for the sanguine, magniloquent Mendoza had a reputation for "deceiving himself." So Philip, in an agony of conflicting doubt and hope, shut himself up in the Escorial, and would give no one audience until he should receive more certain tidings.

While Mendoza's ridiculous rumors were circulating through the courts of the continent, the Armada was in reality flying, crippled and miserable, into the fogs and gales of the German ocean. For Philip's fleet, if not actually conquered, had been terribly shattered by the incessant, deadly fire of the English gunners in the great fight off Gravelines. When the Spanish admiral, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, counted over his ships after the battle, several were missing, among them those of the two heroes of the day on the Spanish side, the dashing, irresistible soldier-sailor Toledo and Pimentel, who, having fought till, in the words of a Spanish officer present, their crack galleons were "knocked to pieces, and the crews nearly all dead or wounded," drifted in the black night, helpless, or rather unhelped, away from their consorts toward the Low Country coast.

Yet the Armada had not been utterly routed, and Elizabeth's captains knew this full well. In the evening, just after the fighting had ceased, Howard wrote home that he had "distressed them much," and though he doubted not, "by God's good assistance, to oppress them," yet he would not "write unto Her Majesty till more be done." And even jubilant Drake, who, with the insight of the great sea-captain, had at once appreciated almost to its full extent the success achieved at Gravelines, still expected to "wrestle a pull" with the Spaniards, and was keeping a sharp eye upon them night and day.

In spite of their exhaustion, the Spaniards had scarce closed their eyes during the night after Gravelines, fearing every moment to hear their ships strike on the treacherous banks which skirt the Low-country coast. Soon after day broke their fears were all but realized. The wind had gradually edged to the northward, and was now blowing hard from the northwest. This must have been a fair enough wind for Calais, but Sidonia had no stomach for another fight, and, owing to their crippled state, his ships, bad saiders at best, were now falling off to leeward toward the low line of shoals. With terror the Spaniards saw in front of them the great waves breaking into gray foam on the smooth sands, and close behind them the pursuing English fleet. Sidonia was lagging behind, with his stout hearted lieutenants, Recalde and Leyva. The pilots declared that the fleet was doomed unless the wind shifted, and that speedily. Chicken-hearted officers begged Sidonia to strike his colors, and at least save ships and lives, but the admiral confessed himself, and resolved to die, if die he must, like a true knight of the cross. The English, however, did not attack, believing, as the Spaniards afterwards concluded, that the Armada was drifting of itself to sure destruction. Suddenly, by a miracle, as the Spaniards piously thought, the wind veered to the southward. The Armada, rescued from the shoals only to suffer a more terrible fate, eased sheets and sailed out into the deep North Sea, closely followed by the English.

Shaken by the terrible strain of the last ten days, and now utterly unnerved by the narrowness of this last escape from the very jaws of death, Sidonia was in a panic of doubt and despair. So, hastily summoning a council of war, he asked whether he ought to sail back into the Chapel. It was voted to do so if the wind came fair, otherwise to "obey the weather," and sail north about to Spain; for, it was urged, hulls were leaking at a thousand shot-holes, the rigging was terribly cut up, and the ammunition was nearly all consumed. Promising to turn back if the wind shifted, Sidonia headed his ragged fleet for the Orkneys; yet it may be inferred that he had no wish to face again the devilish tactics of those heretic pirates.