VOL. XXIX.

two who were most outspeken and

uncompromising for war. Neither

On the departure of Minister Ber-

nabe from Washington, one of the

understanding that the interview

was for publication. He admitted

that Cuba was lost to Spain, and

conversations with high navy of-

This is simply the talk of desper-

ation which sees defeat in advance

and anticipates it. Men who feel

this way may fight when they are

cornered and can't help it, and they

may fight valiantly, but they have

fight, and will not seek it or wel-

come it when it comes. A different

feeling fills and a different spirit ac-

tuates the crews who man the ships

of the United States, for they are

eager for the conflict and have been

These Spaniards who talk this way

confessed really more than they in-

tended to, but they knew the fearful

odds against which their country has

to contend in a war with this coun-

who man it were equal in number

and efficiency to ours. They have

to sail across a vast expanse of

sea to be in a position to defend

the prize they are sent to defend.

They are thousands of miles away

from their base of supplies. They

must have an abundant supply of

both munitions of war and of coal,

without both of which they would

be as useless as so many logs floating

on the ocean. After they have made

their thirty-six hundred mile jour-

ney across the sea to the neighbor-

hood of Havana, if they ever get

there (which they never will), their

coal supplies will be about exhausted.

and then what will they do? There

are no supplies on this side upon

which they can draw, for England

classes coal as contraband, and Eng-

land controls nearly all the coal in

sight in the West Indies. Not so

with the ships of the United States,

for they are near to their own shores

and their own stores to keep sup-

This is the situation, and if the

Spanish fleets were all that is

claimed for them by the Spaniards,

they are confronted by conditions

that make any hope of success for

them a forlorn one from the begin-

ning. They cross the ocean not to

save Cuba, but to save the Spanish,

crown to the boy king, if that may

be done, to waste some powder, per-

haps, if cornered, and return van-

MINOR MENTION.

States and Spain since the Cuban

question became a prospective and

positive war issue, the marked con-

trast between the American and the

Spanish people has been frequently

illustrated to the credit of the Amer-

ican people and to the discredit of

the Spanish. In Spain, following

the delivery of the President's mes-

sage in December, there were mob

demonstrations showing the temper

against this country; Americans

were subjected to taunts and in-

sults, and even the residences of

our representatives had to be

guarded by police and soldiery.

After Minister Woodford received

quished-if they may return.

plied with all they need.

post in Southern waters.

ships into battle.

of them expects to hold Cuba.

SUBSCRIPTION P. ICE.

in the great war that is "on" between the United States and Spain. More men were murdered on the battleship Maine than will be killed on all the ships of the United States

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Not a man killed or wounded yet

It is announced in army circles i Washington That 100,000 unacelimated troops, are to be landed on Cuban soil. This is unnecessary, and will never be done. Ten per cent. of the number will die of disease in sixty days. No civilized povernment would be guilty of such crime. With our fleet threaten- principal members of his suite was ing Havana, fifteen thousand regu- interviewed by a reporter with the ars, with artillery, in conjunction with the armies of Gomez and Garcia, fully armed and equipped, could

A call for a loan of \$500,000,000 is to be issued by our government. Possibly, one-fifth of this sum may e issued. The call for this im mense sum of money, supplemented with the talk of ultimately placing 400,000 troops in the field, is considered necessary in order to contince Spain that the United States re "terribly in earnest."

A formidable Spanish fleet, we we told, is being concentrated at the Cape Verde and the Canary Islands, and will soon be on its, way wengage the United States fleet in Cuban waters, where, we are also informed, the greatest sea-fight of modern times will occur. That leet will never come, and the great sea-fight will never take place.

There is one place where Spain will fight if she intends to fight, and that is from her shore batteries in Cuba. If she makes any effort there it will be a mere show of reistance, and then the curtain will be rang down.

We cannot believe Spain will make my serious defence of Havana. Nor will she send her fleet to Cuban try, oven if their navy, and the crews

How can Spain make a real fight? the has no money, nor has she any medit. Her bonds (par value \$100) medown to \$30. She will not be lowed to engage in privateering. ast, but not least, she cannot get mal for her war ships at any point thin 3,700 miles of that Cuba hich she swears she will never sur-

CONFESSING DEFEAT.

The conduct of the Spanish min-Ty in the final stages of the conoversy with the United States and nce it has resolved to go to war to adicate the "honor" of Spain has a queer blending of bluff and takness, which has been particited more or less by the Spanish tion. While asserting the ability Spain to successfully resist the mands of the United States it making desperate and humiliaing efforts to enlist the sympathy European Governments and then it failed in doing that after it practically thrown down the ntlet of war it prepared a note to European Governments recigall the concessions it had made show how anxious it was to avert war which it now so defiantly cepts, or rather pretends to ac-

a the determination to make no ther concessions it was doubtless ouraged by the reluctance of the mington administration to take ative, aggressive action that ht precipitate a settlement, and reluctance, this desire to avert was construed into a fear of Much had been said in Amerpapers and in Congress about indefensible condition of our t cities, and the Spaniards who and their opinions from these orts, took it for granted that this atry was not in a condition to le war, and that while there be much talk about Cuba was no danger of resorting to to put an end to the war, and re they could dare to be bold. even in their final declaration show their weakness, and pracy admit that they have no hope taining Cuba, the jewel they villing to fight for and which assert they will never sur- his passport and while leaving

State Library WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1898.

If Cuba were the only stake inladeled and an attempt made by NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES. volved they would have surrendered the police to arrest one of his suite it ere this, and struck a bargain by under pretence that he was a which the surrender might have Spanish subject. During all the been made with as little loss as posexcitement in this country, insible. The impediment in the way tensified by the awful tragedy in there was the fear of a revolution at

Havana harbor when the Maine was home which might be forced by men destroyed by a torpedo and 266 of who would make the abandonment her men hurled into eternity, there of Cuba the pretext for revolt. were no demonstrations in this When it became evident that this country save an occasional burning Government would insist upon the of Weyler in effigy, or the incenerarelinquishment of Cubs as the netion of a Spanish flag, but no reprecessary condition of a settlement of that question the Spanish Minister sentative or other Spaniard suffered personal affront or bodily harm. of War declared that this would not Minister de Lome, after his insult be agreed to, and that war would be to the President, left this country preferable, for it was "better to as quietly as a private citizen might fight foreigners than Spaniards." have done, and when Minister Ber-There was the dread of revolution nabe asked for his passport and left expressed, showing that Cuba was a the other day, although there were secondary consideration. A short many people at the depot many of in regard to fishery products among while afterwards the Minister of whom went from curiosity to see Marine declared that while the him, not an unkind word was spoken, American navy might defeat and he took leave of his friends, Spanish warships it some of whom were Americans, as would never capture any, for rather uninterruptedly as any departing than be captured Spanish citizen might have done. All this crews would blow up their magazines. shows the difference between This was nonsense, but it was virmanly, self-respecting people, and tually a confession that he believed a rabble, who do not respect themcombined during the terrible war the Spanish navy was no match for selves, and forfeit the respect of the American navy and that on the other nations. test of strength it would be overcome. These were two members of the Spanish cabinet talking and the

This Government is wisely taking timely precautions to avoid complications with other nations that might possibly, if these precautions were not taken, result from the war with Spain. Its notification of the blockade of certain Cuban ports was one of these and its notification that this Government would not resort to privateering was another. The first gives timely notice to other Governments of the Cuban drive every Spanish soldier now in that the Spanish fleets would prove gates that are closed while the other no match for the American fleets, gives notice that their merchantmen but, said he, your fleets will capture | will be safe and that there will be

no Spanish ships for they will go to by this Government no guerilla the bottom rather than surrender. warfare on the seas. This also puts He said he spoke thus after repeated Spain in a corner, for she must ether abandon the contemplated acers, and he referred to it as an plan of privateering or run the risk illustration of the desperate resolve of giving offence to other nations of the men who will take Spain's and provoking their hostility, which would make the water much hotter for her ships. The precaution has also been taken to state as definitely as can be stated what goods are contraband of war, and when they are, so that shippers may govern themselves accordingly and know no heart for a confessedly hopeless what they are doing when they make up cargoes. Following this with an official declaration of the war which is now on, all the international forms will have been complied with and the prudential steps taken to avoid possible complica-

ever since they were ordered to their tions with other powers. Some time ago there was a report that the Spanish Government would turn Cuba over to the Pope and let him surrender it, which would avoid the humiliation of a surrender direct by Spain. This fake, which was soon exploded, has been followed by another equally as absurd, that Cuba is to be ceded to Austria. The basis of this report may possibly be that the Queen Regent of Spain, the mother of the boy King Alfonso, is an Austrian, connected with the royal family of Austria, so it would be a sort of family transaction, if it were practicable, but it isn't, for Spain now has nothing of Cuban soil to cede, her title having been declared null and void and notice of ejectment served. If Austria became a party to this dicker she would simply be putting herself in the place of the trader for property which couldn't carry title with it, and would have to put herself in Spain's place and fight for what she claimed, in view of which she would hardly be willing to seriously consider, much less close up, such a fraudulent dicker as that. Spain couldn't swap Cuba now for a yellow dog, unless she agreed to sign papers with Mr. Gomez & Co., to avoid supplementary proceedings.

Gen. Lew Wallace, who had an nounced himself as a candidate for United States Senator, has withdrawn from the ring since the prospect of a scrap with Spain, because he thinks he would enjoy fighting more than he would jawing in the

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the Maine which was blown up in Havana harbor was modelled after the armored Brazilian cruiser During the excitement occasioned Aquidaban, which was torpedoed by the relations between the United | and sunk by the Paraguayans, both meeting the same fate.

> The curfew law has worked so well in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., that the bands of toughs are about broken up, very few arrests at night are necessary, and the policemen are beginning to enjoy life.

An inventive genius has constructed a device by which small men can raise themselves. Marion Butler should invest in one of them immediately and keep it in the Senate.

The last discovered spot on the sun is a small patch only 30,000 Spain, his train was rocked at Val- miles in diameter.

States Fish Commission Agents Making a Canvass of Our Pisheries. A New Fish Hatchery.

Mr. T. M. Cogswell, a representative of the United States Fish Commission, is at The Orton. He is gathering statistics showing the nature and importance of the fishery industries, as regards the capital invested in nets, boats and other fishing appliances. A thorough canvass of the whole State is being made. Mr. Cogswell's territory embraces the section between Pamlico river and the Cape Fear river. In conversation with a STAR reporter, Mr. Cogswell says the fisheries of the State have increased largely since the last investigation in 1890, and will no doubt take first rank the States. In the matter of oysters, North Carolina shows a wonderful in crease in the output, and the quality is far above the average.

The gathering of statistics by the Fish Commission is with the primary object in view of benefitting the fisheries, as much and better legislation can be obtained when the facts of the vast amount of capital and labor required to operate the fisheries is brought to the attention of Congress, and by this means appropriation obtained for the building of hatcheries

Mr. Cogswell says that the new Commissioner, Hon. Geo. M. Bowers. is doing everything in his power to benefit the fisheries, and to this end will have a new hatchery built in our State as soon as the plans can be perfected, the appropriation having been made a short time ago.

Prospecting Farmers.

Forty prospectors from Western States arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Atlantic Coast Line in charge of Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, who met them at Goldsboro. They represent a number of States, among which are Michigan, Wisconsin, hio, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas Pennsylvania, Kentucky and the Dakotas. The prospectors put up at the Bonitz House last night, and will leave this morning on a special train for Chadbourn, where they will inspect the lands of the Sunny South colony. To-night they will go on to Conway, where the Homewood colony is lo-

Like the most of the other five hundred colonists who have settled in this section, these are looking for a less austere climate than they are accustomed to. Besides, lands are cheaper here and there are other minor inducements.

The Castle Haynes Property.

Mr. W. H. Chadbourn returned yestered from Raleigh, where he had been to be examined in the Castle Haynes phosphate mines case. It appears that some of the parties holding mortgages on the property don't want to see it sold for \$8,800, the price at which Mr. Chadbourn bid it in several months ago, and contend that either he or the penitentiary is responsible for a bid of \$16,000 that Mr. Chadbourn made for the penitentiary nearly a year ago when Mr. Chadbourn was one of the

Mr. Chadbourn claims that he was acting under authority of Gov. Russell and Mr. John R. Smith who at the time was Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and that his action was ratified by the board of directors. The hearing was continued until May 10th.

On the Nantucket.

Lively times on the Nantucket again yesterday, and late in the afternoon at paying off time it was still livelier. Money was passed around liberally and trade last night doubtless received a material impetus from the government operations that have been going

The machinists will take Sunday, not going to work after knocking off last night until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. To-day, however, with the carpenters and laborers will be a day of hard work, instead of Sabbath rest.

The Week's Health Record.

Another week has passed without single quarantine of any kind in the city of Wilmington, and during the week there was not a single death of white person and only six among the colored people. During the week one body was brought from a distance for interment here. The birth register shows one white and four colored

- As was stated in the STAR yes terday, the schooner John H. Tingue, which had been at Southport for several days, was towed to sea Friday and everybody thought she had proeeded on her way to Savannah. But' t turns out that she is again at Southport. Unfavorable weather, says Capt. Holt, is keeping the ship back; not fear of the Spaniards.

THE SHIP SHENANDOAH.

Reported Capture of the Vessel by Spaniards Discredited in London.

By Cable to the Morning Star. London, April 23.—It is reported here that the Spaniards have captured the American ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy, which left San Francisco on January 5th for Liverpool.
G. V. Darbon, agent for the American ship Shenandoah, said in reference to the above dispatch that he had heard from trustworthy sources that it was not his boat, but the British steamer Shenandoah, bound from Newport News, April 18th, for Liverpool, that had been boarded and examined by the Spaniards.

The United States cruiser Topeka is safe. The steamer which collided with the Albatross has been identified.

THE STATE GUARD. REGULARS TO

Information From Washington That It Will Be Called Out Monday.

WILL MOBILIZE AT RALEIGH.

The President Will Appoint the Com manding Officer --- Another Hotel For Raleigh --- Corner Stone Laying by Odd Pellows.

[Special Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., April 23.

Governor Russell sent to the Sureme Court library yesterday for orks on military authority and law. The State authorities are expecting to call for troops every hour. In fact a call was expected last night. The lovernor's staff and the officers of the guard will not accompany the North Carolina brigade. The Brigadier General, who is chosen by the President, will appoint his own staff. The Colonels of the State guard desire the appointment of Maj. E. M. Hayes as Brigadier General of the North Carolina troops. Maj. Hayes has had more military experience than any man in the State. He went through the civil war and was quite a factor in suppressing the Indian uprising in the West. Maj. Hayes is expected

from Washington to-day.
Raleigh is to have another hotel. It will be located at the Florence Hotel site. The building will be first-class in every respect and will contain eighty rooms. Mr. O. J. Carroll, is one of the promoters of the enterprise. The corner-stone of the new build-

ing for the Blind Institution here will be laid May 11th by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Gov. Russell has been invited to deliver an address. A special train left here to day for Chapel Hill, carrying a large crowd to witness the North Carolina-Virginia

Adjutant General Cowles has arrived and will remain throughout the difficulty. He says he is going to the front even if he has to go as a private. [Special Star Telegram.]

O. J. Carroll bought the Florence Hotel site for \$15,000, and will soon erect a modern hotel. Senator Butler telegraphs the Gov-

ernor that troops (the State Guard) will be ordered out on Monday, and that full instructions will be received then. It will cost \$15,000 to mobilize the troops here.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Calling for 125,000 Troops, To Serve Two Years-Unless Sooner Discharged.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Presi dent to-day issued the following procfamation calling for 125,000 troops to

serve two years: By the President of the United States —A Proclamation. WHEREAS, A joint resolution

Congress was approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government of the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect;" and.

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military estab-lishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22nd, 1898, the President s authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, William Mc-Kinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by he Constitution and the laws, and leeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolutions, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the War

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 23rd day of April A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States

the 122nd. WILLIAM MCKINLEY. By the President JOHN SHERMAN Secretary of State.

AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Flying Squadron Awaiting Orders-Revenne Cutters Leave For Key West. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FORT MONROE, VA., April 23 .-There was nothing of exciting interest during the day about the flying squadron and nothing more to be said bout it than it is in complete readiness to move at short notice, Officers had shore leave during the afternoon; but the ten o'clock P. M. and of such leave saw everybody aboard. The usual work and drills were gone

through with on all the ships. The converted revenue cutter Hamilton passed the flagship Brooklyn on her way out this afternoon and asked permission to proceed. She did not give her destination. The Hudson and Morrill, both converted revenue cutters, also went out to their destina-tion, Key West, to-day.

Commodore Schley said to-night that he had not received any orders

from Washington.

The war enthusiasm continues in-Madrid and in the provinces. Patriotic demonstrations are reported every-where. Special religious services of prayer, day and night, are being or-ganized for the success of the Spanish

GO TO CUBA

A Grand Army Corps Forming At Gulf Points to Move At Once.

VOLUNTEERS IN RESERVE

As Fast as Mustered in Will Be Or. ganized at Washington, Richmond and Atlanta --- Many Offers of Services.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Washington, April 23.—The Pres ident to-day called upon the people of the United States for the first time in

thirty years to manifest their martial

strength, this time the call being upon

a united people to go forward to bartle with a foreign foe. The Secretary of War created a new army corps. The two, taken together with other news of to-day, showed that the regular army soon will move on Cuba and that meantime the volunteers will be eqipped and drilled. The Presi-dent's proclamation, while actually issued, was not certified to the Governors of the States and Territories, and will not be until Monday. The reason in twofold. In the first place the war Department desires to avoid destroying the present organization of the National Guard, which is to be called into service first. The guard regiments are composed of twelve companies, and, being officered more numerously than the regular army regiments, would have to be changed to correspond to the army organization in order to comply with the law as it exists. The pending Hull bill, however, provides for meeting just such an emergency and permits the use of the National Guard as organ-ized. This consideration is important,

The second consideration which in fluenced the department is postponing the certification of the call until Monquate arrangements can be completed by the quartermaster and commissary departments for transporting and feed-ing the large number of men called for. This is no light task, as the volunteers must be taken care of by the government at a certain point in every State where they are to be collected

inasmuch as many of the National

Guard have volunteered only under

condition that they may serve as now

by the Governor. Telegrams have been coming from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger from Governors and militia officers conveying information as to the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster. The men as fast as mustered in by regular army officers in the various States will be brought to one of three great depots, namely, Washington, Richmond and Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of modern army tac-tics. The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either as one of the four majorgenerals or one of the nine brigadiergenerals provided for in the volunteer bill, for it is believed that it was largely at his instance that Richmond was selected as one of the points of con-

centration. In anticipation of the certification of the President's call a vast number of telegrams and letters have begun to flow in upon Secretary Alger, offering the services of the senders as volunteers in the army. So numerous are these communications that the Secretary has been obliged to request the press to notify the people that such communications should be directed to the Governors of their respective States and Territories, as he has no authority under the law to accept volinteers directly.

To Invade Cuba.

The formation of a grand army corps in the Department of the South, with headquarters at three Gulf ports, is an evidence that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army, leaving the volunteers as called to be disciplined and worked into shape for future use in the campaign. The formal order for the creation of this grand army division, issued at the War Department at the close of office hours, is follows: By direction of the Secretary of

War the following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The United States troops assemled in the Chickamauga National Park will form an encampment, to be known as Camp George H. Thomas, and will constitute, temporerily, an army corps, under the command of Major-General John R. Brooks. The corps will consist of one division cavalry, one division of infantry as one brigade of light artillery. cavalry and infantry divisions each be composed of not more than three brigades consisting of three or more regiments each. The artillery brigade will be composed of two bat talions, each comprising five batteries. The corps commander will assign the senior officers present for duty with each arm to the command of divisions and brigades.

The National Guard.

2. The infantry regiments concen-trated at New Orleans, Mobile, and l'ampa, Fla., are constituted divisions. under the command of Brigadier General William R. Shafter, Brigadier General John J. Coppinger an Brigadier General James F. Wade The division commanders will form the senior officers present for duty command them.

By command of Major General Miles. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

The people of the District of Columbia will see a great many soldiers at the beginning of next week. By di-rection of the President the entire National Guard of the District, 1,800 strong, has been ordered into camp Monday morning at the Soldiers' Home, under the command of Briga-adier General Harriss. The guard will not be directly in the service of the United States, but, being in camp, fully equipped and armed, will be in a position for instant service in case of

Guards or where the number falls below the quota fixed in the call, the States will be expected to supply vol-unteers, regardless of their lack of

NO. 29

organization. In fact, this must be done under the law.

On the basis of to-day's call for 125,000 men, the various States and territories, including the District of Columbia, will be called upon to supply each the following number of volunteers:

volunteers:
Alabama, 2,500; Arkansas, 2,023;
California, 2,238; Colorado, 1,298;
Connecticut, 1,607; Delaware, 341;
Florida, 750; Georgia, 3,174; Idaho,
232; Illinois, 6,608; Indiana, 4,302;
Iowa, 3,772; Kansas, 2,778; Kentucky, 3,407; Louisiana, 940; Maine,
1,256; Maryland, 1,942; Massachusetts,
4,721; Michigan, 2,368; Minnesota,
2,874; Mississippi, 2,257; Missouri, 5,411; Montana, 524; Nebraska, 1,490;
Nevada, 138; New Hampshire, 752;
New Jersey, 2,962; New York, 12,513;
North Carolina, 2,584; North Dakota,
461; Ohio, 7,234; Oregon, 829; Pennsylvania, 10,769; Rhode Island, 710;
South Dakota, 1,850; South Carolina, South Dakota, 1,850; South Carolina, South Dakota, 1,850; South Carolina, 747; Tennessee, 3,060; Texas, 4,229; Utah, 425; Vermont, 634; Virginia, 2,913; Washington, 1,178; West Virginia, 1,389; Wisconsin, 3,274; Wyoming, 231; Arizona, 181; District of Columbia, 449; New Mexico, 330; Oklahoma, 143.

The Navy Department

was considerably excited to-day over a vast number of reports which came from all sources respecting the seizures of ships. At the close of the day Secretary Long said that he had a notice of only one seizure so far, that of the Buena Ventura, already reported. It has not yet been determined what disposition to make of this ship nor has it been decided to order her before a prize court. No purchases of ships were made during the day, but all the energies of the department are bent towards the speedy equipment of those already acquired. It is not believed that any official notice has been received by the department concerning the blockading squadron, although rigid adhesion to the rule of not givng any news as to the movements of ips might have prevented knowledge f any such dispatch from leaking out. Word came during the day in the shape of a cable from Martinique that the Spanish ships Alicante and Mont-serrat had sailed to-day from St. Pierre for some Cuban port, having on board 800 men. It is likely that this information will be speeedily communicated to Captain Sampson.

There was little of inter State Department to-day connected with the war save the formal issue there of the President's proclamation calling for troops. The message recommending a declaration of war, which is to go to Congress next Monday unless here is a change of plans, has been under preparation during the day, and that, in connection with the study of some questions connected with the neutrality laws, was about all that the Department had in hand connected with the war.

EXCITEMENT AT HAMPTON

Two Ships of the Flying Squadron Hurriedly Ordered to Sea Last Night.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEWPORT NEWS, VA., April 23, 9.

M .- "All aboard" guns were fired by the Brooklyn, and officers rushed from the hotels. It is thought the quadron is going after the Paris. OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., April 23 9.08 P. M.—The convoy Panther wit 800 marines aboard, bound for Key West, arrived here to-night at 7 clock. At 9 o'clock Commodore Schley of the flying squadron, received a cipher dispatch directing him to provide a guard for the convoy. The Minneapolis and Columbia were im-

mediately detailed and at 9.10 the Minneapolis fired a gun for all to go FORT MONROE, VA., April 23 .- The gun from the Minneapolis was the signal for great excitement both on shore and on board the ships. Officers with side-arms notified those ashore to hurry aboard and there were goodbyes said in a hurried way, while offi-cers on both boats professed ignorance of orders so far as destination is con-

cerned. Commodore Schley said to the Asso ciated Press representative: *I can-not divulge the destination of the de tached vessels. They are going to sea. Rumors said that the vessels might have a different destination after pass ing the capes, at the entrance to this harbor, than merely convoying the transport with troops. It was possible that the two fast ships might go out and meet the Paris, now en route to New York city. The transport with the marines on board might stay close enough to the coast to run in shore i an enemy was seen and the Paris was too valuable to lose. On the other

hand, it is fairly certain that the two fast cruisers will simply be a convoy for the troops' transport. The Co-lumbia and Minneapolis are the fastest ships in the navy and can make an average of twenty-one knots per hour. The last rumor was to the effect that the Minneapolis was to run after the Paris and the Columbia to guard the ransport to Key West, but the impro-Part could be in New York harbor under forced steam before the Minneapolis could find her.

It is highly probable that both cruisers will be in Key West in a day or

two with the troops' transport. Both cruisers are heavily armed and will give a hot fight to any enemy known to be on this coast. There is one thing that lends color to the theory that on ship is after the Paris and one to be convoy, and that is there islno Spanish ship near this coast that could not be controlled by either one of the big

The Minneapolis left at 1.45 A. M. followed by the Columbia a few minutes later. The transport Panther, with 750 marines aboard, is still angale is blowing.

SPANISH STEAMER AT SHIP ISLAND.

Cutter Winona Sent from Mobile to Capture the New Arrival.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. MOBILE, ALA., April 23.—The Spanish steamer La Cumina, from South America, arrived at Ship Island, Miss.,

yesterday for cargo, and this after-noon Collector J. W. Burke, of Mobile, not be directly in the service of the United States, but, being in camp, fully equipped and armed, will be in a position for instant service in case of demand.

Volunteer Apportionment.

While it is the purpose of the War Department to secure only National Guardsmen as far as possible under this first call for volunteers, yet in States where there are no National



PROCEEDINGS

IN CONGRESS.

House Passed the Army Reorganization Bill as an Urgency Measure.

INCREASE THE ENLISTMENT.

Full Complement of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Will be 61,100 Men-Senate in Mourning for the Late Senator Walthall.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The nation's Capitol was draped in mourning to-day. Flags on the great marble pile were at half-mast, and throughout the Senate wing of the magnificent structure evidences of grief and sadness were at every hand .. At noon the Senate was called to order to pay a tribute of respect to Hon. Edward Cary Walthall, late Senator from Mississippi, who died Thursday after-

were conveyed to the Capitol last evening and were lying in state in the Marble Room of the Senate until 9 o'clock to-day, when they were placed in the Senate chamber in the area in front of the President's desk.

Senator Walthall's desk and chair the main ai The casket was covered with superb floral offerings.

Promptly at noon, Vice President Hobart's gavel fell, calling the Senate to order. The Senators occupied seats on the left of the chamber, while members of the House of Representatives occupied seats on the right side of the chamber. The diplomatic corps, head-ed by its Dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, occupied seats immediately in front of the members of the House of Representatives. The justices of the Supreme Court, and President McKinley and six members of his cabinet (Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith being unable to be present),

were also attendants at the ceremo-At the conclusion of the beautiful funeral service of the Episcopal church, the remains of Senator Wal thall were conveyed to the Pennsylvania station and placed on a special car. The train bearing the remains, the members of Senator Walthall's family and the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives

left at 8 o'clock this evening for

Holly Springs, Miss., where the interment will take place. House of Representatives.

The House to-day passed the Army Reorganization bill at the urgent request of the President and Secretary of War, but the Senate did not remain in session, as was expected, and the bill will not go to the President until next week. Some fear was expressed on the Democratic side that the bill might increase the regular army in time of peace, but an amendment prepared by Mr. Bailey which removed all doubt on this score was accepted by Mr. Hull and the bill passed by a unanimous The bill reorganizes the into the three battalion formation and authorizes the wenty-five regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be re-cruited up to a total of 31,000 enlisted men. It gives eighty-four instead of one hundred privates to each infantry company. It authorizes the recruitment of the ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted men; the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 16,457 men, and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two non-com-misioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service of 61,100 men.

The following important proviso was offered by the committee as an amendment: Provided, that in the event of a call by the President for either volunteers

the militia of the country, the President is authorized to accept the quotas of troops of the various States nd Territories, including the District of Columbia, as organized under the aws of the States and Territories, inluding the District of Columbia. The debate on the bill was spirited,

Mr. Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, vigorously opposing the measure.

At 11.55 A. M., without completing the consideration of the bill, the House took a recess in order to attend the funeral of Senator Walthall. The House reconvened after Senator Walthall's funeral at 12.50 P. M., and resumed the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill. An amendment offered by Mr

Bailey was adopted, which provided that the army at the end of the war should be reduced to a peace basis by the "transfer in the same arm of the service by honorable discharge under such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish," of supernumerary commissioned officers and men.

bill was then passed without division.

The remainder of the day after
2 o'clock was devoted to eulogies
upon the life and public services
of the late Senator Earl, of South
Carolina. The House at 4.15 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

Spanish schooner Mathilde, captured by the torpedo boat Porter, was towed into Key West by the Associated Press steamer Dauntless.

When I say I cure I do not mean hem for a time and then have them nean a radical cure. I have made TIS, EPILEPSY or PALLING SI

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., A Goder St., New Yo