

A CALL FOR TROOPS.

The President Issues His Proclamation Calling for 125,000 Soldiers.

A NEW ARMY CORPS ORGANIZED

Indications that the Regular Army will Soon Move on Cuba--The Call for Mobilization of National Guards to be Issued To-morrow--

Three Points Chosen for Concentrating These Soldiers--

The Southern Grand Army Corps--Provision for \$500,000,000 Bond Issue, and \$100,000,000 Certificates of Indebtedness.

Washington, D. C., April 23.—The president today 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 battle with a foreign foe. The secretary of war created a new army corps. The two taken together with other news of today showed that the regular army soon will move on Cuba and that meantime the volunteers will be equipped and drilled. The president's proclamation while actually issued was not certified to the governors of the states and territories and will not be until Monday. The reason is two fold. 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 offered more numerous than the regular army regiments, would have to be changed to correspond with the law as it exists. The pending bill however, provides for meeting just such an emergency and permits the use of the national guard as organized. This consideration is important inasmuch as many of the national guard have volunteered only under condition that they may serve as now organized. The second consideration which influenced the department in postponing the certification of the call until Monday is a desire to make sure the adequate arrangements can be completed by the quartermaster and commissary departments for transporting and feeding the large number of men called for. There is no light task as the volunteers must be taken by the government at a certain point in every state where they are to be collected by the governors.

POINTS OF MOBILIZATION. 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, they 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 Annapolis, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of modern army tactics. The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that Pittsburgh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission either as one of the four major generals or one of the nine brigadier generals 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 concentration. 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 the respective states and territories as he has no authority under the law to accept volunteers directly.

SOUTHERN GRAND ARMY CORPS.

The formation of a grand army corps in the department of the south, evidenced that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army, leaving the volunteers as called for to be disciplined and worked into shape for future use in the campaign. The general order for the creation of this grand army division, issued at the war department at the close of office hours is as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1898. General Order No. 1.

By direction of the secretary of war the following instructions of the president are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: 1. The United States troops assembled in the Chickamauga national park will form an encampment, to be known as Camp George H. Thomas, and will constitute, temporarily, an army corps, and under the command of Major General John R. Brooke. The corps will consist of one division of cavalry, one division of infantry and one brigade of light artillery. The cavalry and infantry divisions will each be composed of not more than three brigades, consisting of three or more regiments each. The artillery brigade will be composed of two battalions, each comprising five batteries. The corps commander will assign the senior officers present for duty with each arm of the command of divisions and regiments concentrated at New Orleans Mobile and Tampa, Fla. are constituted divisions, under the command of Brigadier General William R. Shafter, Brigadier General John J. Coppinger and Brigadier General James F. Wade. The

900, tobacco licenses \$5,000,000, stamp real on documents, telegrams, etc., \$30,000,000, tonnage tax \$2,500,000. The amount to be raised by the stamp tax on wines, mineral waters, chewing gum, etc., has not been estimated. The tax on beer, wine and fermented liquors is increased from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, but no rebate for unused beer or destroyed stamps is allowed. The tax on tobacco and snuff is increased to 12 cents a pound on retail per 1,000 weighing more than three pounds and 20 cents on cigars weighing less than three pounds per 1,000; \$4 upon cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 and \$2 on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds. There is a compensating tax of half that amount (which is the amount of the increase) upon the stock of cigars and cigarettes on hand. The following licenses are placed on tobacco dealers: Dealers in leaf tobacco whose sales do not exceed \$10,000 shall pay \$24 license, those whose sales exceed \$10,000, \$48; dealers in sales, whose sales do not exceed \$10,000, \$4.80; in excess of that amount, \$12. It is also provided that in addition to the quantity of tobacco authorized by law, there may be a package of smoking tobacco, containing one and three-fourths ounces, and in addition to the number now authorized by law in packages of cigarettes there may be packages containing eight and sixteen cigarettes each. The provisions of the stamp tax include proprietary medicine and similar preparations, a tax of 1 cent on all packages, boxes, bottles, etc., which retail at 25 cents or less, 2 cents between 25 and 50 cents, 3 cents; between 50 and 75 cents, and a 1 cent for each 50 cent or fraction thereof above that amount an additional 2 cents. The same schedule applies to perfumery and cosmetics. Chewing gum is to pay 1 cent a package, or 2 cents for each 25 cent package for packets exceeding 5 cents. Ginger ale and mineral waters are to pay 1 cent per pint and wines 2 cents per pint. Bonds, debentures or other certificates of indebtedness after June 1st, issued by an association, corporation, etc., are to pay 5 cents on each \$100 or fraction thereof issued, and on all transfers of shares or certificates of stock 2 cents on each \$100. On bank checks and drafts exceeding \$20, 2 cents; bills of exchange \$75 and over, 5 cents; promissory notes for circulation not exceeding \$100, 5 cents; between \$100 and \$200, 10 cents; between \$200 and \$350, 15 cents; between \$350 and \$500, 20 cents; between \$500 and \$750, 25 cents; between \$750 and \$1,000, 30 cents; between \$1,000 and \$2,500, 35 cents; between \$2,500 and \$5,000, 40 cents; between \$5,000 and \$10,000, 45 cents; over \$10,000, 50 cents. Power of attorney to convey real estate, or rent or lease the same, \$1; probate or will or letters of administration where the estate does not exceed \$2,500, 50 cents; between \$2,500 and \$5,000, \$1; between \$5,000 and \$10,000, \$2; between \$10,000 and \$50,000, \$5; between \$50,000 and \$100,000, \$10; between \$100,000 and \$500,000, \$20, and for each additional \$50,000, \$10. Protest against any note, check, acceptance, etc., 2 cents; warehouse receipt for goods, 1 cent; merchandise, etc., held in storage, 2 cents. The bill also imposes a system of tonnage taxes of 8 cents per ton, not to exceed 36 cents, per ton per year upon all vessels from a foreign port, and from the receipt from these duties \$750,000 is appropriated for their marine hospital service.

BOND ISSUE.

The loan provisions of the bill are as follows: That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States the sum of \$500,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary to prepare the issue therefor at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the holder, authorized to be issued by the United States, as well from taxation in any form by or under state or municipal or local authority; provided that the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered as a popular loan under such regulations as to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, issuing, and disposing of the same. That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at the market rate of interest, not exceeding 3 per cent, per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, and each certificate so issued shall be

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

- A transport with 800 Marines on board reaches Norfolk, bound for Key West. The Columbia and the Minneapolis of the flying squadron were ordered to sea last night. Their destination was not known. The President issues a call for 125,000 Volunteers. The centers of mobilization will be Washington, Richmond and Atlanta. The North Carolina Troops will be in camp at the Grimes plantation, near Raleigh, by Tuesday. It is said a regiment of negro troops can be raised in Wake county. General Lee grows restless under the delay in sending troops to Cuba. A Spanish steamer, not knowing of the war, puts in at Ship Island, Miss. A revenue cutter is sent to capture her. The war revenue bill will be introduced in the House Monday. The Democrats will try to add an income tax. Another Spanish ship is captured. The Paris has not been captured. The Shenandoah boarded by the Spanish was a British vessel. The Castine captures a fishing vessel under the guns of Morro Castle.

each \$2,500 in excess of \$5,000, \$1.00 40 cents; between \$1,000 and \$2,500, \$1.00; Foreign bills of exchange, letters of credit, 25 cents; charter contracts for exchange or promissory notes, except where drawn in sets of three or more, when for each bill of each set, where the sum payable does not exceed \$100, 3 cents; above that there is a graduated scale running \$1 for \$7,500, and 30 cents for each \$2,500 additional. Bills of lading, receipts for goods, merchandise, etc., for export 10 cents each; express packages, 1 cent upon all such as pay not to exceed 25 cents; between 25 cents and \$1, 2 cents; in excess of \$1, 5 cents. Indemnifying bonds, 50 cents. All other bonds required in legal transactions, 25 cents; certificates of profits, on each \$100 of face value, 2 cents; certificates of damage or other losses, issued by a port warden, 20 cents. Certificates of deposit money in bank or trust companies, 2 cents for sums not exceeding \$100; 5 cents above that amount; certificates of other descriptions, 10 cents; charter contracts for ship, vessel or steamer which does not exceed 300 tons, \$3, or between 300 and 600 tons, \$5; exceeding 600 tons, \$10; memorandum of sale of goods, stocks, bonds, real estate or property of any kind issued by brokers, 10 cents; conveyances when the consideration exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$50, 50 cents; between \$50 and \$1,000, \$1.00; between \$1,000 and \$2,500, \$2.00; between \$2,500 and \$10,000, \$10; between \$10,000 and \$20,000, \$20; for each additional \$10,000, \$10. Telegraphic messages, except press news dispatches, 1 cent on messages below the charge of 20 cents and 2 cents where the charge is above 20 cents; on entry of goods of custom houses for consumption, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; between \$100 and \$500, 40 cents; exceeding \$500, \$1.00; entry for withdrawal or goods from bonded warehouses, 50 cents; life insurance policies, not including accident policies, for each \$1,000, 20 cents; marine and fire insurance, 25 cents; for a period not exceeding three years, 50 cents; exceeding that period, \$1.00; clearance papers for a cargo destined for a foreign port, if the tonnage of the ship does not exceed 300 tons, \$1.00; between 300 and 600, \$3; exceeding 600, \$5. Mortgages not exceeding \$500, 50 cents; between \$500 and \$1,000, \$1; between \$1,000 and \$2,500, \$2; between \$2,500 and \$5,000, \$5; between \$5,000 and \$10,000, \$10; between \$10,000 and \$20,000, \$15; for each additional \$10,000, \$10. Passage ticket for a foreign port, if less than \$30, \$1; exceeding \$30, \$5. Power of attorney,

GENERAL LEE RESTLESS.

Under the Delay in Sending Troops to Cuba--Anxious to Meet Blanco and Weyler.

Richmond, Va., April 23.—General Fitzhugh Lee will leave on the noon train Monday for Washington. The general appears somewhat restless under the restraints placed upon him by the delay in sending troops to Cuba, as he is anxious to get back to the island and attack the Spaniards and predict that if he is put in charge of troops down there he will make quick work of Blanco's army. The announcement from Spain today that Weyler had conferred with the queen-regent and would return to Cuba at the head of an army proved interesting reading for Lee, who said after the war had read it that he would like nothing better than to face Weyler with an army. General Lee appears to think that the proposed delay in sending troops to Cuba will prove somewhat dangerous. The rainy season sets in on the island about the middle of June or first of July, and he had hoped that the troops would be sent at once to Cuba and that the fight, as far as driving the Spaniards from the island, would have been over before the rains began to fall, for if Americans, unacquainted, are caught on the island after the wet season begins, they will be very apt to contract fever. It having been suggested to General Lee that the Richmond troops would have to go to Cuba, he had reconsidered and was declaring himself as prepared to go wherever ordered, he exclaimed: "Richmond and Virginia will do their duty. I never knew them to fail and certainly they can be depended upon now."

BLOCKADING FLEET.

Causes Consternation and Excitement Among the Spaniards in Havana.

CAPTURE UNDER MORRO CASTLE

The Castine Chases Vessel Under the Castle's Guns and Captures Her--

Another Prize Towed into Key West--The Vessels of the Squadron Separate--The Mangrove to Cut Cuban Cables--Con-

flicting Rumors as to Sailing of the Spanish Fleet over Capture of the Buena Ventura.

Key West, Fla., April 24.—The fleet captured another prize yesterday afternoon, the schooner Mathilde, of Havana, laden with rum. The schooner was taken by the torpedo boat Porter after a lively chase, during which a number of solid shots were fired. A prize crew from the flagship was put on board the schooner, but no ship could be spared to tow her and she was brought into Key West in tow of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, which arrived about midnight. The Dauntless reports that the fleet has been divided. The Nashville and the Machias, or Castine sailed west at 10 o'clock this morning, while the Amphitrite, the Puritan, the Cincinnati and the Castine or Machias sailed east later. The rest of the fleet at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon was blockading Havana, which is distant ten miles to the southward. On board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 23.—9 a. m.—The American fleet is still off Morro castle. No casualty has occurred up to the present time to any of the American vessels and everything remains quiet. The torpedo boat Ericsson during the night sighted a fishing boat and gave chase, capturing the vessel under the guns of Morro Castle.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE BLOCKADE.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.) Havana, April 22.—8:30 p. m. (Friday in transmission.)—At 4:45 this (Friday) afternoon the semaphore signaled that a fleet had been sighted on the eastern side of the island. It was said to be without any colors to show its nationality. At 6 p. m. the semaphore signaled that it was the United States fleet which was in sight, and at 6:15 o'clock p. m. a red flag was run up at the signal station, warning guns were fired from Morro castle, and afterwards Cabanas fortress, adjoining it. This caused excitement throughout the city and was the first signal of war. When the first signal came from the semaphore station, a British schooner which was in the harbor put to sea. She was immediately followed by the German steamer Renus. Sometime afterward the American steamer Saratoga put to sea. The cannon shots from the fortresses stirred up the regular troops and volunteers throughout Havana and its vicinity and there was a rush to quarters. The signal guns from the fortifications reported to the palace and throughout the streets, causing people to rush from the houses with the result that all thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants. There was no sign of alarm anywhere. The Spaniards are confident that Havana is prepared for any eventuality and they have great faith in the strength of their forts, batteries, etc., and in the effectiveness of their fleet. As this dispatch is sent the civil and military authorities of Havana are in consultation at the palace and every precaution possible to the Spaniards has been taken to guard against a night surprise and to resist an attack if the bombardment is commenced. Throughout the evening the scenes of enthusiasm continued in the harbor district. When the news of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by the United States cruiser Nashville, twenty miles off Key West, reached here, Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander, wished to prevent the sailing of the American steamer Saratoga, but Captain General Blanco was opposed to this step and she was allowed to sail. It was estimated this evening that there were from 45,000 to 50,000 men under arms in Havana proper. The district outside of Havana, at the same time was held by the battalions of engineers. Scout boats were sent out from the harbor, always in a straight line, and they will be coming and going throughout the night. All doctors, lawyers and professional men have been compelled to render service to the government under penalty of being severely dealt with. Captain General Blanco has been receiving telegrams expressing patriotic loyalty, it is held, from all parts of the island. It is alleged that the former insurgent, Brigadier General Maso, has offered to organize forces in the country to fight the Americans.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

Madrid, April 23.—The war enthusiasm continues here and in the provinces. Patriotic demonstrations are reported to have occurred everywhere. Special religious services of prayer, day and night, are being organized for the success of the Spanish arms. The capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by the United States cruiser Nashville, off Key West, yesterday has aroused the greatest indignation, the Spaniards claiming that hostilities are not yet supposed to have begun. Newspapers of this city characterize capture of the ship as an act of piracy and being in defiance of the international law, characteristic of the yankees. RUMORED SAILING OF THE FLEET. It is again rumored that the Spanish

ANOTHER PRIZE.

Key West, April 23.—The Spanish steamship Pedro Captain Bonet, from Antwerp on March 25th for the Santa Cruz and Pensacola was captured by the United States flagship New York yesterday afternoon. She was brought in here at 6:30 o'clock this morning under her own steam, but in charge of a prize crew. She is owned by the Navigation Company of Bremen, and is of 1,625 tons net register. She was built at New Castle, Pa., and has on board a crew of thirty-six men. The Pedro had been unloading a cargo of rice, iron and beer at Havana, when the news of the descent of the United States fleet upon Cuba caused her to put to sea in a hurry. She made off in an easterly direction but was not quick enough in getting away. The torpedo boat Foote was scouting about twelve miles off Havana shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The weather was clear. Suddenly the Foote sighted the New York that a strange ship had been sighted and the flagship started out. When she saw the Buena Ventura, which was the Spanish steamer, she started for her. The New York then fired the usual first shot as a signal to leave-to, but the Pedro continued on her course. Then came a pretty chase. The cruiser fired several more small guns at the fleeing vessel, and finally sent a solid shot across her bow. This brought the enemy to terms and she promptly hove-to. A small boat was lowered from the New York and ensign Marble with a crew put off. The wildest excitement prevailed on the Spanish and her decks were crowded with men, scurrying about like frightened rats as the New York men clambered up the side of the ship. Meantime the Foote had sighted a German coasting vessel and signalled to the flagship and a shot was put across the vessels bows. No resistance was offered, and the New York men boarded her, found her papers to be correct and her German register was established. She was turned back. The action of the fleet in refusing to allow the German vessel to enter Havana shows that the blockade is practically established.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The government has taken control of all telegraph wires at this point, and all press matter will be handed subject to the decision of the censor. Telegraphic communication with Havana has been abandoned. The torpedo boat Ericsson arrived here from the fleet off Havana this afternoon. She reported that when she left Havana at 10 o'clock this morning, there had been no bombardment and that the fleet had established a peaceful blockade. The dispatch boat Dolphin and the torpedo boat Cushing are the only ships of the fleet which remain in the harbor. The monitor Terror and the gunboat Helena sailed early this morning. St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island, April 23.—The Spanish fleet is still here, either awaiting orders or reinforcements. Thousands of sufferers from grippes have been restored to health by Osmundine Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippes, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. R. B. Behamy.