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A CALL FOR TROO

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 Cerficates of Indebtedness.

mand them

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 departmen't desires to avoid destroying the present organization of the national guard which is to be salled 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

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 that adequate arrangements can be completed by the quartermaster and commissary departments for transporting and feeding the large number of men called for. This 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

the national guard as organized. This

consideration is important, inasmuch

as many of the national guard have

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, 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 tactics. 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 vol unteer 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 di-

SOUTHERN GRAND ARMY CORPS.

The formation of a grand army corps in the department of the south, headquarters at three gulf ports, is evidence that the government is to move upor Cuba at once with the troops of the negular army, leaving the volunteers as called for 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 as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant Generals 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 Chicamauga national park w ill form an encampment, to be known as Camp George H. Thomas, and will con stituite, temporarily, an army corps, und er the command of Major General John R. Brooke. The corps will consist of one division of calvary, one division of infantry and one brigade of light artillery. The cavalry and infantry divisions will each be composed of not m ore than three brigades, consisting of three or more regiments each The artille ry brigade will be composed of two batt tlions, each comprising five batteries. The corps commander will assign the se nior officers present for

of divisions and brigades. 2. The infantry regiments concentrated at New Orleans Mobile and Tampa. Fla., are con stituted divisions, under the command of Brigadier Gen-General John J. Coppinger and Brigadier General James F. Wade. The 000,000, tobacco \$15,000,000, cigars \$5,000, - | exceeding \$30, \$5. Power of attorney, now."

duty with each arm to the command

division commanders will form their di-

visions into brigades and assign the

senior officers present for duty to com-H. C. CORBIN.

'Adjutant General. By Command of MAJOR GENERAL MILES. MOBILIZATION OF THE STATE

The people of the District of Columbia will see a great many soldiers at the beginning of next week. By direction of the president the entire national guard of the District, 1,800 strong, has been ordered into camp Monday at the Soldiers Home under the command of Brigadier General Harries. The guard will not be directly in the service | Ginger ale and mineral waters are to of the United States, but, being in camp fully equipped and armed, will be in a position for instant service in case of demand.

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 guards or where the number falls below the quota fixed in the call the states will be expected to supply the volunteers regardless of their lack of organization. In fact this must be done under the law. On the basis of today'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:

Alabama, 2,500; Arkansas, 2,025; Cal-

ifornia, 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, 1,940; Maine, 1,256; Maryland, 1,946; Mass achusetts, 4,721; Michigan, 2,368; Minnesolta, 2,874; Mississippi, 2,257; Missouri 5,411; Mom'tama, 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, 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 FIRST PRIZE. The navy department was considerably excited today over a vast number of rumors which came from all sources respecting the seizure of ships. At the close of the day Secretary Long said that he had a notice of the 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 purchase of ships were made during the day, but all the energies of the department are bent toward 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 giving any news as to the movements of ships might have prevented knowledge of any such dispatch from

Word came during the day in the shape of a cable from Martinique that the Spanish ships Alicante and Montserrat had sailed today from St. Pierre for some Cuban port having on board 800 men. It is likely that this information will be speedily communicated to Capitain Sampson.

There was little of interest in the state department today connected with the war save the formal issue there of the president's proclamation cailing for on each \$100 of face value, 2 cents; certroops. The message recommending a declaration of war, which is to go to by a port warden, 20 cents. Certificongress next Monday unless there 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 REVENUE BILL.

Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, this afternoon introduced in the house the war revenue measure which the republican members of the ways and means committee have prepared. It is the intention of Chairman Dingley to press the bill on Monday and he hopes to have it through the house before adjournment Tuesday. It is probable that this programme will meet with opposition from the democrats who have not been consulted in its preparation and who will not have an opportunity to see, it until it is presented to the full committee on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. They are inclined to think that they have been unfairly treated. As it is distinctly a war measure in which they are expected to acquiesce without opposition they believe they should have been consulted in its preparatio.". The democrats have already decided to offer an income amendment. Chair man Dingley estimates that the measure, as framed, will raise between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Tea and coffee, railroad tickets and petroleum, all of which were considered at different times as subjects for taxation, are not touched in the bill. eral William R. Shafter, Brigadier The revenue to be derived is distributed as follows: Fermented liquors \$35,- for a foreign port, if less than \$30, \$1; certainly they can be depended upon

tax on documents, telegrams, etc., \$30,- real estate, or rent or lease the same, 000,000, tonnage tax \$2,500,000. The \$1; probate or will or letters of idminon wines, mineral waters, chewing ceed \$2,500, 50 cents; between \$2,00 and gum., etc., has not been estimated. The \$5,000, \$1; between \$5,000 and \$20,000, \$2; tax on beer, ale and fermented liquors between \$20,000 and \$50,000, \$5; etween is increased from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, but no rebate for unused beer or destroyed stamps is allowed. The tax on tobac-co and snuff is increased to 12 cents note, check, acceptance, etc., 2 cents; a pound; on cigars \$4 per 1,000 weighing warehouse receipt for goods 1 mermore than three pounds and \$2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds per of half that amount (which is the amount of the increases) 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 tobacco, whose sales do not exceed \$10,000, \$4.80; in excess of that amount, \$12. It is also provided that in addition to the quan tity of tobacco and snuff, in packages, now authorized by law, there may be a package of smoking tobacco, containing one and three-fourths ounces, and in adition 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 eents; between 50 and 75 cents, and a \$1 and for each 50 cent or fraction thereof above that amount an aditional 2 cents. The same schedule applies to perfumery and cosfor packets retailing at 5 cents and 3 cents for packets exceeding 5 cents. 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, drafts at sight, or promissory notes for circulation not exceeding \$100, 5 cents; be- may be necessary to meet put ic extween \$100 and \$200, 10 cents; between | penditures, and to issue therefor certi-\$200 and \$350, 15 cents; between \$350 ficates of indebtedness in such firm as and \$500, 20 cents; between \$500 and he may prescribe and in denomerations

000, tobacco licenses \$5,000,000, stamp 25 cents; power of attorney to convey amount to be raised by the stamp tax istration where the estate does not ex-\$50,000 and \$100,000, \$10; betwee | \$100,-000 and \$150,000, \$20, and for each addichandise, etc., held in storage, 2 cents. The bill also imposes a system of ton-1,000; \$4 upon cigarettes weighing more nage taxes of 8 cents per ton, not to than three pounds per 1,000 and \$2 on exceed 96 cents, per ton per year upon cigaretts weighing less than three all vessels from a foreign port, and cigaretts weighing less than three all vessels from a foreign pc t, and pounds. There is a compensating tax from the receipts from these duties \$750,000 is appropriated for the marine hospital service.

BOND ISSUE.

The loan provisions of the bil are as follows: That the secretary if the treasury is hereby authorized o borrow on the credit of the United States the sum of \$500,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare the issue therefor at not less than par, coupon or registered binds 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 United States after ten years from the date of their issue and rayable twenty years from such dalte, an I bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of 3 per cent. per a num; and the bonds herein authorize; shall be exempt from all taxes or di ties of the United States, as well from taxation in any form by or under s ate or municipal or local authority: Trovided that the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered as a popular loan under such regulation to be metics. Chewing gum is to pay 1 cent prescribed by the secretary if the treasury, as will give opportu ity to the citizens of the United Strees to loan and a sum not exceeding one half of one per cent of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is here y appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, issuing, at 1 dis-

posing of the same. That the secretary of the tipasury is authorized to borrow from me to time, at the market rate of is terest, not exceeding 3 per cent. per innum, such sum or sums as, in his jucorment, \$750, 30 cents; between \$750 and \$1,000, of 250 or some multiple of that sum; between \$2,500 and \$5,000, \$1.50 and for and each certificate so issued stall be

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

A Transport with 800 Marines on board reaches Norfe k, bound for Key West.

The Columbia and the Minneapolis of the flying squadron were ordered to sea last night. Their destination was rot

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

General Lee grows restless under the delay in sending troops

A Spanish steamer, not knowing of the war, puts in at Slip Island, Miss. A revenue cutter is sent to capture her.

The war revenue bill will be introduced in the House Menday. The Democrats will try to add an income tax,

Another Spanish ship is captured. The Paris has not been captured.

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 tran-

sactions, 25 cents; certificates of profits.

tificates of damage or otherwise, issued

companies, 2 cents for sums not ex-

ceeding \$100; 5 cents above that

amount; certificates of other descrip-

ship, vessel or steamer which does not

exceed 300 tons, \$3, or between 300 and

600 tons, \$5; exceeding 600 tons, \$10;

bonds, real estate or property of any

kind issued by brokers, 10 cents; con-

veyances when the consideration ex-

ceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50

cents; between \$500 and \$1,000, \$1.00; be-

tween \$1,000 and \$2,500, \$2.00; between

\$5,000 and \$10,000, \$10; between \$10,000

and \$20,000, \$20; for each additional

\$10,000, \$10. Telegraphic messages, ex-

cept press news dispatches, 1 cent on

messages below the charge of 20 cents

and 3 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; en-

try for withdrawal or goods from bond-

ed warehouses, 50 cents; life insurance

for each \$1,000, 20 cents; marine and fire

insurance, 25 cents; leases for a aperiod

not exceeding three years, 50 cents; ex-

eeeding that period, \$1.00; clearance papers for a cargo destined for a for-

eign port, if the tonnage of the ship

does not exceed 300 tons, \$1.00; between

300 and 600, \$3; exceeding 600, \$5. Mort-

gages not exceeding \$500, 50 cents; between \$500 and \$1,000, \$1; between \$1,000

and \$2,500, \$2; between \$2,500 and \$5,000,

35; between \$5,000 and \$10,000, \$10; be-

tween \$10,000 and \$20,000, \$15; for each

policies, not including accident policies,

The Shenandoah boarded by the Spanish was a British vess il-The Castine captures a fishing vessel under the guns of Mor o Castle.

each \$2,500 in excess of \$5,000, \$1.00 payable with the interest accrue there 40 cents; between \$1,000 and \$2,500, \$1.00; on, at such time, not exceeding one Foreign bills of exchange, letters of | year from the date of its issue, is the credit, including express money orders | secretary of the treasury may preto pay the same rate as bills of exscribe. Provided, that the amo at of change or promissory notes, except such certificates outstanding s all at where drawn in sets of three or more, no time exceed \$100,000,000 and the prowhen for each bill of each set, where visions of existing law resiscting the sum payable does not exceed \$150, counterfeiting and other fra lulent 3 cents. Above that there is a graduatpractices are hereby extended of the ed scale running \$1 for \$7,500, and 30 bonds and certificates of indeb dness cents for each \$2,500 additional. Bills authorized by this act. of lading, receipts for goods, merchandise, etc., for export 10 cents each; express packages, 1 cent upon all such as

Largest assortment of Black Goods in the city are shown at The ic. W. Polvogt Co.

GENERAL LEE RESTLES?

Under the Delay in Sending Tropps to Cuba-Anxious to Meet Blane) and

Richmond, Va., April 23.-General Fitzhugh Lee will leave on the noon train Monday for Washington. The tions, 10 cents; charter contracts for general appears somewhat restless under the restraints placed upon I'm by the delay in sending troops to Ci ba, as memorandum of sale of goods, stocks, he is anxious to get back to the island and attack the Spaniards and p edicts that if he is put in charge of proops down there, he will make quick work of Blanco's army. The annountement from Spain today that Weyler had conferred with the queen-reger ; and would return to Cuba at the hear of an army proved interesting reading for General Lee, who said after lee 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 dan erous. The rainy season sets in on the island about the middle of June or irst of July, and he had hoped that the troops would be sent at once to Cub, and that the fight, as far as driving the Spaniards from the island, wou I have been over before the rain be an to fall, for if Americans, unacci nated, are caught on the island after fie wet season begins, they will we very apt to

contract fever. It having been suggested to teneral Lee that the Richmond troops w to had at first been somewhat loth to go to Cuba, had reconsidered and were declaring themselves as prepared to go wherever ordered, he exclumed: "Richmond and Virginia will di their additional \$10,000, \$10; passage ticket duty. I never knew them to f il and

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 from Cape Verde---Indignation in Madrid 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 Dailitless, which arrived about midnight.

The Dauntless reports that the fleet has been divided. The Nashville and 10 o'clock this morning, while the Amphitrite, the Puritan, the Cincinnati and the Castine or Machias sailed east laters. 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 till off Morror castle. No casualty has occurred up to the present time to any of the American ves sels 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 BLOCK-

ADE. (Copyrighted by Associated Press.) Havana, April 22.-8:30 p. m. (Delayed in transmission.)-At 4:45 this (Fri-

day) 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

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 Marro castle, and afterwards Cabanas fortress, adjoining it. This caused excitement throughout the city and was the first real note of war. When the first signal came from the She was immediately followed by the

toga 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, thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants. There was no sign of alarm anywhere. The Spaniards are confident that Havana prepared for any eventuality and they have great faith in the strength of their forts, batteries, etc., and in the

effectiveness of their heavy artillery. As this dispatch is sent the civil and military authorities of Havana are in consultation at the palace and every precaution possible to the Spniards 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 | headed southeast and her destinations 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 Géneral Blanco has been receiving telegrams expressing patriotism and loyalty, it is aid, from all parts of the island. It is alleged that the former insurgent, Brigadier General Masso, 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.

SAILING OF THE RUMORED FLEET.

quadron has sailed from the Canferde islands, but its destination is ot given, though it is believed the panish warships will suddenly appear nd create surprise.

The stories of a ministerial crisis are denied and it is understood that after agreeing to the financial programme, the cortes will adjourn until May 15th. Senor Morel, the minister for the colonies, declare it is impossible for degraphic communications with Com be interrupted even if the Key West cible is cut as three other cables, protacted by the guarantee of the teleaphic convention, reach the island The Spanish fleet in the Antilles will be commanded by Admiral Manterola-the Spanish naval commander at Haparticipate in the subscriptions to such the Machias or Castine sailed west at | vina, and the flying squadron of Species to be commanded by Admiral Cer-

> The Spanish senate was organized toay. - The Cuban senator Senor Pierco. Micitalted Captain General Blanco and Te Spanish army in Cuba on the enjusiasm they are showing in the dalince of Spanish territory.

The Leon battalion started for the alearic islands this evening. A conference of leading bankers can voked by the minder of finance, Sexor Enigcerver, was eld tonight, at which nor Puigcerver appealed to the banks to stop the bourse Spanish. There present agreed to do their utmost to bring about the desired result. About 10,000,000 pesetas has been

subscribed to the fund in aid of the

ANOTHER PRIZE.

Key Kest, April 23.—The Spanish samp steamer Pedro Captain Bones Com Antwerp on March 25th for the ranta Cruz and Pensacola was capared by the United States flagship New York yesterday afternoon and yas brought in here at 6:30 o'clock his morning under her own team, to charge of a prize crew. She is ownby the Navigation Company of Bilao, and is of 1,628 tons net register The was built at New Castle in 1882 and has on board a crew of thirty-six tien. The Pedro had been unloading a cargo of rice, iron and beer at Hamana, when the news of the descent of the United States fleet upon Cuba caused her to put to sea in a hurry. semaphore station, a British schooner The made off in an easterly directions which was in the harbor put to sea. Tut was not quick enough in getting a way. The torpedo boat Foote was German steamer Remus. Sometime afscouting about twelve miles off Histerward the American steamer Saraafternoon. The weather was hazz Suddenly the Foote signalled the New York that a strange ship had been sighted and the flagship started out Wiser than the Buena Ventura, when she saw the mighty flagship heading reported to the palace and throuhout for her the Spaniard scudded away at the streets, causing people to rush from a fast clip. The New York then fired the houses with the result that all the usual first shot as a signal to heave-to, but the Pedro continued are 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 bows: This brought the enemy to terms and she promptly hove-to. A small boxt was lowered from the New York and Ensign Marble with a crew put all wildest excitement prevailed an the Spaniard and her decks were crowded with men, scurrying about ke frightened rats as the New York en clambered up the side of the shipe Meantime the Foote had sighted a Corman coasting vessel and signaling across the vessels bows. No resistance was offered, and the New York men boarded her, found her papers to he correct and her German register was established. She was turned back The action of the fleet in refusing an How the German vessel to enter Havena shows that the blockade is practivally established. The United States steamer Mangresse

t here at 5:30 o'clock this morning fully equipped as a cableship. She is said to be south of Cuba. There, at is believed, she will cut off cable communication with the island proper, far as the southern cables are concerned. It is understood she is to be comroyed by one or more warships. Another report has it, on the authority of ore of her officers, that she is going to the Key West ship channel to re-

move the buoys. PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The government has taken control of the telegraph wires at this point and all press matter will be handled 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 ternoon. She reported that when left Havana at 10 o'clock this morning, there had been no bombardment and that the fleet had established peaceful blockade.

The dispatch boat Dolphin and the rpedo boat Cushing are the contr fps of the fleet which remain in the rbor. The monitor Terror and the gunboat Helena sailed early this morn-

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Island, April 23.—The Spanish fleet is still here, either awaiting orders or reinforcements.

Thousands of ufferers from grippe have been restored to health by Op-Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia grippe, asthma, and all throat and diseases. R. R. Bellamy.