The Wilmington Messenger.

VOL.XI. No. 127. WILMINGTON N. C., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1898. PRICE 5 CENTS.

NO NAVAL BATTLE.

Official Denial of the Report of a Battle Off the Haytian Coast.

A BUSY DAY IN WASHINGTON

Work Going on at the Bureau of Navigation and in the War Department Yesterday---Officials Amused at the Threat to Cut the Galveston Cable---Recruits Arriving at Fort McPherson---Hawaiian Annexation Resolution---The Senate to Get Through With the War Revenue Bill This Week---Callers at the White House.

Madrid, May 22, 10 a. m.—An official dispatch from Captain General Blanco says some American warships shelled the forts guarding the water approach to Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, on Thursday night last.

Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France who was recently offered the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs had a long conference today with the premier, Senor Sagasta. Absolute reticence is observed as to the matters discussed.

6 p. m.—It is reported that Senor Leon y Castillo will return to his post at Paris.

Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, has denied, in the course of an interview, that the change in the constitution of the ministry would involve any alteration in the foreign policy of Spain, all the new ministers being in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost energy to the end. "Spain," said Senor Capdepon, "went perilously near sacrificing her honor in the interest of peace, only making a stand when further concessions would have involved her disgrace and effacement as a nation. This she will never do, and in this resolve the new cabinet entertains no illusions. It is aware that weakness and poverty are opposed to strength and wealth, but Spain is in the position of a duellist bound to defend his honor against the gross insults of a more powerful antagonist, who, although he is convinced that the result is almost certain death, yet feels the force of the principle of noblesse oblige. Spain prefers a possible defeat to a certain disgrace. Ministers know that the moral sympathies of the powers are with Spain, and that, while hesitating to undertake the responsibility for action which might lead to a greater war, they may eventually intervene from motives of self interest and public polity in behalf of Spain.

MORE SPANISH WARSHIPS FOR CUBA.

Gibraltar, May 22.—An unconfirmed rumor is in circulation here that the Spanish squadron at Cadiz is about to sail for Cuban waters.

A Spanish battery of artillery arrived this afternoon at San Roque, seven miles northeast of Gibraltar, and has been placed in position.

TO ATTACK NORTH ATLANTIC CITIES.

St. Johns, N. F., May 22.—Captain Strong, of the brigantine Energy which arrived here today with a cargo of salt from Cadiz, reports that when he left Cadiz a fortnight ago, the greatest activity prevailed in the naval arsenal there. The two Hamburg-American liners, Columbia and Normannia, purchased to be used as auxiliary cruisers and now named the Rapido and the Patria, were being rapidly armored, and the warships refitting in the harbor were loading stores and ammunition. Captain Strong is convinced that at the time he was in Cadiz the Spanish government fully intended to send this fleet to attack American coast cities on the north Atlantic, preferably Boston. He says the Spanish populace was biterly inflamed against English and Americans and that his crew dared not venture ashore.

TRANQUILITY AMONG THE FLEETS.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

Key West, Fla., May 22, 6:30 p. m.—The tranquility of a tropical Sunday has been undisturbed by definite news from any quarter. There are only one or two ships in the harbor, and they are coaling with all haste to get away to join their fellows in an action which all are convinced is only a matter of days, perhaps hours.

Speculation is still concentrated on the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, the general opinion favoring some point on the southern coast. As both sides of the island are now patrolled by United States warships the naval authorities will not admit the possibility of Cervera's escape without the most desperate conflict in the history of naval warfare.

Reports from Admiral Sampson's squadron say that all is quiet off the northern coast of Cuba. Nothing from Commodore Schley is expected before Monday or Tuesday. A rumor reached here that four American warships, while bombarding Santiago de Cuba, had been driven off by the Spanish fleet, but the story is general discredited. Where it came from is a mystery.

RESULTS OF BOMBARDMENT OF CARDENAS.

Senor Ernesto Castro, a well known lawyer, and president of the revolutionary junta of Cardenas, arrived here today on the United States gunboat Annapolis. During the recent bombardment at Cardenas Senor Castro was in the bay in a small boat, trying to reach the American vessels and get transportation to the United States on an important mission. He was compelled to return to the shore, where he saw and heard of the results of the bombardment. The Spanish gunboats that lured the United States torpedo boat Winslow into the death trap were the Antonio Lopez, Lealand and Ligera. During the fight the two former retreated behind the wharves and the Ligera behind the key. It was the Antonio Lopez that opened fire on the Winslow and decoyed her into the channel. The Spanish troops formed on the public square, not daring to go to the wharves; all the Spanish flags were lowered, as they furnished targets, and the families all fled to Jovellanos. Senor Castro says an American shell exploded in the very entrance to the Spanish casino, shattering the building and setting it on fire. The casino, which had been used as a military headquarters and infantry barracks, and which was the largest structure in the town, was utterly destroyed. Other buildings were wrecked. Some of the shots went so far as the Triente sugar plantation, two miles in the interior. The Spanish loss of life, Senor Castro believes, to have been very heavy. It was so reported. After the bombardment ceased, the military commander pressed all able-bodied men into the work of carrying sand to build new batteries, and the next day 1,200 men were brought from Matanzas and Havana to continue the work.

Senor Castro, after passing four days on the Piedras key, signalled the United States gunboat Wilmington and was taken off. He says famine prevails everywhere in Cuba. In Cardenas rice is 25 cents a pound, condensed milk sells at $1.50 per can and horse flesh brings 75 cents a pound. There is no beef or bread. The insurgents are in dire distress. Formerly provisions were smuggled from the cities, but that relief is now impossible since the cities themselves are starving. The insurgents are trying to subsist on peppery wood and palm buds. Senor Castro tasted meat today for the first time in five weeks.

Gostavo Aranguren's brother of the late Cuban insurgent general, Nestor Aranguren, today received letters from Havana; via Vera Cruz, dated May 7th, stating that General Blanco's orders impressing all Cubans into the Spanish army has had the effect of driving many into insurgents' ranks. A. Betancourt, an American citizen, and Gonzalez Arango, the letters state, have been arrested and confined in the Cabanas fortress on charges of aiding the insurgents.

The destitution in Havana is frightful and is increasing. The grocers, all of whom are Spaniards, refuse absolutely to sell food to the Cubans, as if determined to starve them. The Cubans say the Spaniards hate them more than they do the Americans.

Senor Aranguren's correspondents declare that the Spaniards realize that Cuba is lost, but before yielding the island they will endeavor to exterminate the Cubans.

SPANISH VESSELS TO COAL AT SEA.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

Pierre, Martinque, May 22.—Admiral Cervera's squadron, it is reported on good authority, will return to these waters to coal. It is known that a number of Spanish colliers are on their way to Fort de France. The British steamer Twickenham having been refused the privilge of coaling the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the hospital ship Alicanto in the Fort de France harbor, it is thought these vessels will coal from her at sea and that she will then go to meet Admiral Cervera's squadron for the same purpose. The Twickenham carries 4,000 tons of coal.

Late this afternoon an unknown man-of-war was sighted off the southwest coast of Martinique. The Alicante has again changed her moorings and the departure of the Terror and the Alicante is momentarily expected.

London, May 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The government waits for results from Admiral Cervera before deciding as to the orders for the second squadron."

VAIN BOASTING OF THE SPANIARDS.

London, May 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says:

"Spaniards in Hong Kong and at Manila openly boast that a fleet of warships is on the way out to the Philippines, and the bishops have issued pastorals to the effect that Spain and God are preparing to cut out these social excrescenses from America. The pastorals urge the people to give no quarter and they ascribe Admiral Dewey's humanity in refusing to bombard Manila as due to fear. At the same time money is being spent in bribing the inferior leaders among the insurgents.

"There is some anxiety here because of the non-arrival of American troops and the American consulate is crowded with volunteers. United States Consul Wildam is on duty night and day. An American miner from Manila by name of Doeur, has arrived here. For several years he managed a coal mine near Cebu, and the Spanish authorities, fearing he would supply the American fleet expelled him. He reports that food is scarce at Cebu. Flour is very high and potatoes cannot be bought. The Spanish reserves in the city are responsible for the revolt of the Cebuans as the later helped them during the recent insurrection, and were in return promised regular pay and that their families in their absence should be cared for. They will also be exempted from tribute. After seven months absence during which they received no pay, they returned home to find their families starving and to be called upon for tribute. They have risen against Spain."

THE MONTSERRAT'S RETURN

Madrid, May 22. 7 p. m.—Captain Deschamps, of the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Montserrat, which arrived unexpectedly at Corunna Friday evening from Cienfuegos, having escaped the American blockading ships, reached Madrid this afternoon. Immense crowds awaited his coming in the approaches to the railway station. The station, the palace and the prominent places were cordoned by police.

Captain Deschamps handed to Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, dispatches from General Blanco.

The minister of finance, has submitted to the chamber a bill temporarily reducing the import duty on coal to one peseta per ton. The conservative press criticises the measure as calculated to injure the native coal industry.

Senor Leon y Castillo will on arriving at Paris continue his negotiations with Senor Betances, the Cuban representative, for the submission of the insurgents.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS DRIVEN OFF.

Madrid, May 22.—An official dispatch from Havana says: Two American warships attempted to force an entrance at Isabela Sagua, near the mouth of the Sagua river, Santa Clara province, on the north coast. The troops were massed upon the shore and compelled the American to retire.

ALL QUIET ON THE BLOCKADE.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless off Havana, May 21, 10 p. m. (via Key West.—At this hour everything is quiet on the blockade line.

EDWARD BELLAMY DEAD

The Noted American Author Passes Away—The Great Popularity of His Books.

Springfield, Mass., May 12.—Edward Belamy, author and humanitarian, died early this morning at his home in Chicopee Falls, in the 49 year of his age. Mr. Bellamy had been in feeble health ever since he finished his "Equality" eight months ago. Indeed, long before it was done he had the most significant warnings that his vital energies were being undermined, although it was not until August his physicians definitely told him that one of his lungs was effected. At the earnest solicitations of his physicians and family he resolved to try the effect of the Colorado climate and early in September last removed with his family to Denver, Colorado, where he was welcomed by a host of friends. He received, however, little or no benefit from the change and since January failed rapidly. When re recognized that recovery was impossible he became anxious to get back to his old family homestead at Chicopee Falls, Mass., where he was born and where he lived his entire life. His brothers went to Denver to help him healize this wish and on April 26th brought him back, very weak, but very peaceful, to his old home.

He was born at Chicopee Falls, March 26th, 1850 and was the third son of Rev. R. K. Bellamy, for thirty-five years the pastor of the Baptist church at Chicopee Falls. After finishing a course at Union college, he completed his education by a year of European travel and study. And by the study of law, he was at 21 years of age, admitted to the bar of Hampden county, Massachusetts. From the legal profession he went into journalism, finally in co-partnership with his brother, C. J. Bellamy, starting The Springfield Daily News. He published "Six to One," a Nantucket Idyl, "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," "Miss Ludington's Sister," and other books. It was in 1888 that his famous book, "Looking Backward" was published, the sale of which, up to the present time is over 450,000 copies in America and probably over 500,000 copies have been sold in England and other foreign countries. "Looking Backward" has been translated into German, French, Russian, Arabic, Bulgarian and several other languages.

It is stated that Emperor William purchased 10,000 copies of "Looking Backward," which he distributed among the students and working classes of Germany. His reason for so doing, if this is really true, is apparent to those conversant with German politics.

On December 30, 1891, Mr. Bellamy, being convinced that it was his duty to supplement his efforts in "Looking Backward", by educating the people toward reform in government, issued the first number of The New Nation, a paper destined to become the most quoted and influential political or evolutionary journal in the world. An idea of its influence may be judged from the fact that since The New Nation was started, over 350 papers devoted to nationalism have been launched in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and thousands of papers through the direct inspiration of The New Nation have started departments devoted to political reform, which are conducted and edited from the writings of Mr. Bellamy, in The New Nation, and "Looking Backward.

He leaves a widow and two children, besides two brothers, Charles J. Bellamy, editor of The Springfield Daily News, and Frederick Bellamy, of Brooklyn New York. His funeral will take place at his home in Chicopee Falls, and by his special request will be of the simplest possible character.

Death and Destruction by Cyclone.

Fayetteville, Ark., May 22.—The tornado which passed through a portion of northwest Arkansas Friday night did immense damage to property and caused the death of at least seven persons. Reports of the destruction are coming in slowly and it is feared that later details will add other names to the death list. The storm came from the southeast passing through the great fruit belt of the Ozark fruit region and through the southern end of Penton county, spending its force in the White river valley. Everything in its path was destroyed, the greatest damage being done near Elm Springs, Lowell and Modtown, the last named place being entirely swept away. At Elm Springs houses were blown down, orchards destroyed and stock killed. One man who had sought safety in a cellar was killed by falling timbers. The house blew away and the cellar was filled with debris, crushing the man to death.

Two miles east of Elm Springs, a man named Killingsworth and his wife were killed. Their house was entirely destroyed and they were crushed to death in the debris. A mile away, a farm house, occupied by an Italian family was wrecked and the inmates were instantly killed. The residences of W. H. Holcomb and W. B. Pierson were destroyed. Twenty houses are reported blown away in the vicinity of Elm Springs, but details have not been received.

The storm was less severe in Crawford county, but one life being lost near Fort Smith. A Mrs. Nesbitt died from fright while the gale was at its fiercest.

The house of W. S. Kimbrough, near Springdale, was blown down and Kilbrough was instantly killed. Several other farm houses were blown down near Springdale and six to eight persons more or less seriously injured.

Some damage was also done at Logan, and Saloam Springs.

"In a minute" one does of Hart's Essence of Ginger will relieve any ordinary case of Colic, Cramps, or Nausea. An unexcelled remedy for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints and all internal pains. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Gladstone Memorial Sermons

London, May 22.—Saturday May 28th has been fixed for the funeral of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's death was the occasion of a tremendous outburst of pulpit oratory today. In almost every church in the Kingdom a sermon was preached in his memory. Telegrams of condolence continue to pour into Hawarden from all parts of the world. The queen and the duke of York have again written Mrs. Gladstone, who today attended services at Hawarden church, where a memorial service will be held next Saturday, while the funeral service is being held at the Abbey.

Mr. Gladstone's remains will lie in Hawarden church all day Wednesday, where they will be viewed by friends and neighbors, the number being limited to the oldest and most intimate. From the church the body will be taken to the Broughton Hall station and carried to London by the train leaving at 7:30 o'clock p. m. The deceased statesman will lie in state under a catafalque in Westminister hall on Thursday and Friday.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wise. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

THE FIRST BREAKS CAMP.

The Troops on Their Way to Tampa.

A ROUSING FAREWELL!

The Regiment Marches Through Raleigh — The Band Plays "The Girl I Left Behind Me" — The Soldiers in Good Spirits—An Old Veterlan for the Third Time Sees the "First North Carolina" Go To War—The War Correspondent.

Messenger Bureau.
Raleigh, N. C., May 22.

The First regiment was under orders to break camp at 4:30 this morning, but so severe a storm of rain came up that it was after 7 o'clock before this was done. The regiment marched into the city at 9:30 o'clock and in column of fours passed by the capitol and then down Fayetteville street, the band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me." There was a crowd estimated at 5,000 people in and around the passenger station.

The first section left at 10:05, the second at 10:42, the third at 11 o'clock. "On the first were 350 officers and men on the second 315 and on the third 317. A few men who were in the hospital were left. They were at once transferred to the hospital of the Second regiment and as soon as they recover will be sent on to their regiment.

During the embarkation of the troops the band played national airs and the familiar "Dixie" and there was a burst of cheering as each section pulled out.

The First made a fine appearance looked well and marched well. Nearly every man was uniformed, thanks to the state arsenal supplies.

The color sergeants are V. C. Miller and C. A. Reynolds, both of Asheville; color guard L. S. Connor and D. H. Griffin, both of Shelby.

The roster of the regiment is Raleigh to Columbia on the Southern and thence to Tampa via the Florida Central and Peninsula railway.

There was only one sad scene in the station. A lady whose son is in the Raleigh company fainted. There were many tearful eyes. The soldiers sang and laughed. Veterans said they went away in very good shape indeed. One veteran was present who saw the First North Carolina (Payne's) leave for Mexico and also the First North Carolina (Hill's) leave for Virginia in 1861.

All the supplies at Camp Grimes, the kitchens, etc., were today transferred to Camp Russell. Camp Grimes is now but a memory.

Fred L. Merritt, of The News and Observer, has gone as "war correspondent" with the First regiment.

(Columbia State, May 22nd.)

There will no doubt be a big crowd at the Blanding street station at 3 o'clock today to see and cheer a regiment of southern boys as they pass through the city.

The State received information last night that at that hour a special train on the Southern railway will reach Columbia, bearing the First regiment of North Carolina volunteers, comprising 1,000 men, who are now on the move and bound for the rendezvous at Tampa, Fla.

Everybody should go to the station and give the Tar Heel boys a rousing and warm-hearted reception, and one worthy of South Carolina. Load the boys down with flowers, and give them enthusiastic cheers as they go forward to fight the battles of the honor of their country.

On to the depot! The North Carolinians are coming! Brave lads and true, Bagley's comrades, are off for the war. Give them a rouse!

The Southern Biblical Assembly

Washington, May 22.—The officers of the American society of religious education, located in this city, have completed the programme of the southern biblical assembly, whose fourth annual session will be held in Knoxville, Tenn., June 16th-26th. Sixty eminent men of the southern states are engaged to speak. Honorable William Lindsay, United States senator from Kentucky, will open the lecture course, discussing the theme: "The Bible and American Institutions. Among other lecturers of national reputation are Bishops Wilson, Randolpher and Galloway. Drs. J. E. Gilbert, J. J. Tigert, T. S. Hamlin and G. T. Witherspoon, and General John Easton The assembly will be divided into two schools each forenoon and into eight conferences each afternoon. The Knoxville people are enthusiastically preparing for the occasion, expecting delegates from all parts of the south.

Big Shells for the Navy.

Reading, Pa., May 22.—On a rush telegram from Washington the Carpenter steel works late last night sent 150 13-inch projectiles destined for Sampson's fleet. These weigh 1,200 pounds each and will go through anything Spanish afloat. Other eight hundred projectiles of somewhat smaller size are on hand and they go tomorrow to San Francisco for Dewey at Manila. The 13-inch projectiles are popularly known here as "McKinley's peace-makers."

American Women Boycot French Goods

St. Joseph, Mo., May 22.—Seventy-five women, all of prominent families here, met this afternoon at the Country Club, where the freely voiced hostility of France to the United States in the Spanish-American trouble was discussed. The up-shot of the discussion was that the women resolved to neither buy nor wear French-made goods and to discourage the merchants whom they patronize from handling French products.

GENERAL LEE'S WAR-HORSE

Given to Him by Bennehan Cameron.

CAMP RUSSELL NOTES.

Health of the Men Good—More Companies to be Mustered—Lieutenant White Detailed to go to Fort Macon—Colonel Burgwyn Goes to Wahington in Interest of His Regiment—Companies Uniformed From State Arsenal—The Food Supply for the Soldiers.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., May 22.—Colonel Bennehan Cameron, of Raleigh, who presented Fitzhugh Lee with the magnificent stallion Choctaw, today received a telegram from General Lee asking him to ship the horse to Tampa tomorrow. Choctaw is a chestnut, the finest in North Carolina; is 9 years old and gentle.

There were many visitors to Camp Russell this afternoon, though nothing like the hundreds who used to visit Camp Grimes. Your correspondent spent an hour at the camp late this afternoon. Surgeon Brevard said only four men were in the hospital. One of these is a first regiment man and has measles. The doctor said he can rejoin his regiment in ten days. He is the only man who did not go with the First regiment which, therefore, took away 981 men, or within only one of its full strength. Dr. Brevard says Camp Russell is very healthy. The water supply is good; there are seven wells.

Captain Cooper, of the Murphy company, says he will get nine men from Burlington tomorrow and will be mustered in tomorrow afternoon, as he now has seventy men who have passed the examination. Captain Cooper says many of his men were under the influence of whiskey and had had no sleep in thirty-six hours, and that this militated against them.

Colonel Burgwyn, Lieutenant Colonel Cowles and Major Wilder were looking at the space inside the race course. A crop of wheat is on part of it. This will be bought and the ground will all be used for drills and parades.

The adjutant general says the regiment will be completed Tuesday with forty to spare, as Fayetteville and Asheville companies are each required by the mustering officer to bring not less than 100 men here. He adds that if either of these fail Charlotte and Waynesville are ready with 100 each.

The adjutant general assures me of the positive belief that in twenty days there will be another call for volunteers by the government. He believes the country will have in the future a regular army of 100,000 at least. He also believes that the organization of a large proportion of the volunteer regiments will be maintained by the government.

Captain Smith, of the Greenville company, says he has now sixty-eight men and will make up the required number and be mustered in by Tuesday noon.

Lieutenant White, of the Wilmington Company, is detailed by Acting Quartermaster and Commissary Marshall to take company him to Fort Macon tomorrow to arrange for quarters and rations for the negro battalion. They expect to be there sent three days.

The Greensboro company, (Percy Gray's) and the Gastonia company (Dunham's) were both uniformed today, uniforms having been issued from the state arsenal. Neither company is as yet armed. In fact, only the Tarboro, Greenville, Wilmington and Lumber Bridge companies of the regiment are armed.

Colonel Burgwyn says he will go to Washington day after tomorrow and will see Senator Butler and Pritchard and urge them to secure an interview for him with the secretary of war so he can get his regiment completely armed and equipped at once.

Logan D. Howell, of Raleigh, is appointed quartermaster sergeant of the Second regiment.

Statements having been made by some persons that the food supply at Camp Russell was poor, Captains Smith and Durham showed me the issue list and also the supplies in the commissary tent of each company. There are issued potatoes, salt or fresh beans, rice, tomatoes, fresh beef once a day, baker's bread once a day, fresh onions and cabbage, sugar, coffee, canned beef. Besides these, vinegar, pepper, salt, soap, and matches are issued.

Rev. W. Y. Everet, of Dare county, declines the appointment as chaplain of the Second regiment.

One member of Wilmington's company (Dudley) is in the hospital; his ailment is trifling.

Fred N. DeRosset was a visitor to the Wilmington company today.

Rioting in India

Calcutta, May 22.—About 3,000 people took part in a riot which lasted two hours at Bhowanipoor, ninety-nine miles west of Dynagepoor yesterday. Many of the rioters were injured and were finally dispersed by the police. Several attempts to renew the disturbances were also suppressed by the authorities.

One Minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

Attitude of the Powers Toward the War.

London, May 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

One point of interest in the reconstruction of the cabinet lies in the obstinate refusal of Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, to accept the foreign secretaryship. I am enabled to state that the ambassador's motive for refusal was the following:

Senor Sagasta's cabinet is by its own formal declarations determined to carry on the war with all possible vigor; whereas Senor Leon y Castillo is aware that Spain's friends among the powers, France in particular, are resolved to insist upon her suing for peace at the first favorable moment. France possesses a two-fold interest in having peace concluded—financial and political. The former would be severely damaged if Spain were utterly ruined and the latter would suffer if the United States retained possession of the Philippines.

The leading idea which actuates the statesmen responsible for the political scheme favored by Senor Leon y Castillo is that as Spain must be worsted in the long run, it is advisible to save as much as possible from destruction and that the sooner peace is concluded the more tolerant will be the terms acquisced in by the United States. The most important of these terms, in the eyes of Spain's friends and protectors, is the possession of the Philippines, which can be utilized for further political combinations later on.

To become a member of a war cabinet, therefore, at the very moment when the friendly powers are resolved to press upon Spain a speedy peace, appears imprudent to Senor Leon y Castillo, who is in possession of all the threads of the negotiations. Spain's importance as a political factor in the far east is now thoroughly understood and everything possible will be done to gain time and profit by it. The first and most important step at present, therefore, is to utilize the most propitious moment for concluding peace on the basis of Spain's retention of the Philippines: When that time has come—and it is believed to be very near, now that the Spanish squadron is at Santiago—Spain will be asked to propose pour parlers and friendly efforts will be made to induce the United States to rest satisfied with Cuba's independence with annexation and to abandon the scheme of running permanently or occupying temporarily the Philippines. These are the grave considerations which determine Senor Leon y Castillo, who is a party politician and usually submissive to the head of his party, to insist upon remaining as ambassador at Paris.

Happenings at Chickamauga Camp

Chickamauga National Park, May 22.—This has been a quiet day at Camp Thomas. Twenty-five cars of provisions arrived today and were stored in the large warehouse now completed on the park grounds near the depot.

Fifty-one of the latest and most improved ambulances, built with a special view to adaptability in a hot climate, arrived from Southbend, Ind., today, and will be distributed to the First corps.

The pack force of men under the direction of General Boynton was at work all day preparing for the engine and pumps to be used for piping water from the Chickamauga river to the various camps.

General J. S. C. Bates, recently ordered to Mobile, left tonight at 8:30 o'clock to take command of a brigade at that point. General Lewis H. Carpenter, who arrived today and reported to General Brooke, has been assigned to the command of the First division of the Third corps.

The four members of the First Missouri regiment injured in yesterday's accident and who were sent to St. Vincent infirmary, are doing well and will be out in a few days.

Charles E. C. Eck, Company E, Third Wisconsin, from Eau Claire, died today from convulsions superinduced by over exertion and nervous derangement.

A number of regiments arrived today.

Expedition of Volunteers to Cuba.

Chicago, May 22.—A special to The Record from Macon, says:

"Unless some accident has befallen the United States transport Florida, there are now United States volunteer troops on the island of Cuba or they will be there within a few hours. From accurate information obtained here it can be stated as a fact that the first expedition toward Cuban soil has started and the outlook is for a successful trip.

"Wednesday, May 18th, the transport Florida left Port Tampa with several hundred volunteer troops on board. The passengers belonged to the regiment of Cuban sharpshooters organized in the lower extremity of Florida some weeks ago. It was thought best to send these men, as they speak Spanish and are more acquainted with the topography of the country which it is proposed to invade.

"It cannot be learned what United States officers accompanied the regiment of volunteers. If this expedition is a success other troops will be rushed into the island as soon as possible."

Senator Mason's House Burglarized

Washington, May 22.—Last night the residence of Senator William Mason, of Illinois, No. 1423 Chapin street, this city, was entered by burglars and jewelry to the value of nearly $4,000 was stolen. No a clue to either the burglars or the jewelry has been obtained. This evening Senator Mason issued to the burglars a characteristic appeal which he hopes will be heeded. It is as follows:

"To the Gentlemen who Robbed my House last Night:

"I will pay in cash more than any one else can pay in dollars and pin you took last night and give you my word and honor that you shall not be prosecuted for the taking of them. The pin has a portrait of my little son who died years ago, and it was, as was also the watch, a present to me. You can communicate with me by mail or in person and you can rely absolutely on my promise not be prosecuted.

WILLIAM MASON."

The Volunteers.

Washington, May 22.—Mustering into the United States service of volunteers in the state camps was practically suspended today to be resumed, of course, tomorrow. Reports received by Adjutant General Corbin up to 11 o'clock tonight indicate that 106,000 volunteers have been mustered. It was expected that the mustering would be completed by this time, but delay has been caused by the inadequacy of the militia both in numbers and in equipment in several of the states.

General Corbin is of opinion that the quota called for will be filled during the present week, within thirty days from the time the orders were sent out to the governors.

S. J. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes:—"I have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

England and the Transvaal

London, May 23.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says: The Star publishes without the knowledge or approval of the government the text of the reply of the South African republic to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch. The note justifies the Transvaal's contention that it cannot recognize any suzerainty since the convention of 1884 and quotes a letter from Lord Derby, written in 1884, which, it contends, shows that Lord Derby intended to abandon the suzerainty. The note reiterates the charge that British officials countenanced the Jamieson raid and reaffirms the claim of the Transvaal's right to arbitration.

Secretary Long Interviewed

Boston, May 22.—Secretary John D. Long, when asked by a reporter today about the location of the fleets, replied:

"Since leaving Washington on Saturday I have not been in touch with the department and know no more about it than do the newspapers. This is a day off."

The reporter told Mr. Long of the reported battle near Santiago de Cuba, and asked if it were probable, to which the secretary replied: "It is probable, that is all."

Mr. Long returns directly to Washington tomorrow.

"I don't know, there may be others," he said, "but I have used 'Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup' in my family for years and would not be without it." He knew better than to buy the inferior preparation that was being urged upon him." Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup" has no equal. It will immediately relieve any Cough or Cold, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup ,Bronchitis and kindred ailments. Contains no injurious ingredients, is pleasant to take and a safe remedy for children. For sale by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

OPPOSING FLEETS

No Definite Information Obtainable as to Their Location.

THE SECOND SPANISH SQUADRON.

Rumored That it is About to Sail Westward---Alleged That it Will Attack North Atlantic Cities---All Quiet Along the Blockade---Result of the Bombardment of Cardeas---Spanish Warships to Coal at Sea---The Monserrat Reaches Coruna---Priests in Manila Urge Spaniards to Give No Quarter to the Americans.

Washington, May 22.—The rumors of a great naval battle, current last night, were disposed of by the navy department early today, in the following official bulletin:

"No truth in the published statement concerning an engagement off St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, in which twelve ships were sunk."

This was posted not only for general information, but also to quiet the alarm among relatives and friends of those on board the American ships. As a rule the department adopts the cautious phraseology of stating that no official information has been received, but to make assurance doubly sure in this case, the department declared there was no truth in the reports. This indicates that the officials' information is such as to warrant the statement that the American and Spanish squadrons have not met.

The bureau of navigation, was open throughout the day, but the officials were engaged on routine work and there was no evidence of that activity which would attend the receipt of important information, nor of that keen expectancy which would indicate the near approach of the two fleets. In the absence of exact information as to the location of the fleets, this serenity in naval circles was a fair indication that the official advices did not give promise of an immediate engagement. It is evidently the views of the war board that an engagement, if it can be brought on, will be decisive of the whole war, and there is no purpose to allow such momentous results to go off on a fluke, or on a too precipitous move in deference to public pressure for results, but to move finally, yet cautiously and insure a victory when there is a fight.

BUSY DAY AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Army headquarters was as busy as on week days, as the moving of large bodies of men gives scant time for Sunday rest. An extended dispatch was received from San Francisco, giving the final details of the embarkation of troops for the Philippines next Tuesday. It is stated that the City of Pekin, the Sydney and the Australia, would sail on that day with the First regiment of California volunteers, the first Oregon volunteers, one officer and fifty men from the heavy artillery of the California volunteers, making in all 125 officers and 2,400 men, under Brigadier General Thomas Anderson. Although General Anderson takes charge of this command, it is understood that General Otis, who is in San Francisco, will accompany the expedition. The Pekin was originally secured by the navy department, but as she is so large and serviceable as a troop ship the army is using her in conjunction with the navy. Besides the troops, she will carry supplies and ammunition for the navy.

General Miles spent the morning in his office. In answer to inquiries he said there was nothing to announce as to his own plans or the concentration of troops in the south.

Secretary Alger called at the White house at 10:30 o'clock and was with the president for fifteen minutes. Later the president, accompanied by M. T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who, with Mr. Sherrick, are guests at the White house, went to church. Up to this time the White house had received no war information of importance.

Secretary Day and Assistant Secretary Cridler were at the state department part of the day, but it was said by those in authority that no word of importance had been received from our consul officers in the West Indies. They would be about the first to report an engagement in that locality.

The report from Madrid that the officials there threaten to cut the cable from Galveston if our ships isolate Blanco by cutting the cables at Santiago are received with much amusement by officials familiar with cable routes. The cable from Galveston runs to Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports. It is so far west that the Spanish admiral could not reach it without a phenomenal run, and if he succeeded in cutting it there would be no strategic advantage against the United States, as the line is rarely used for government business.

Atlanta, Ga., May 22.—About 2,000 recruits have arrived at Fort McPherson since that post was made the centralization point for the branch of the army. Every recruiting station in the country from Maine to California has sent some men and they are still arriving at a rate of 200 a day.

It was not intended to send any of the men away until they were uniformed and equipped but the need of the men for the Philippines has brought about the necessity of getting men in the regular army regiments in the west.

Colonel Cook, the commandant, yesterday lined up the recruits at the post and asked for volunteers to go to the Philippines. Nine hundred responded almost instantly, but only 600 are wanted to make out the third battalion of the two regiments. It is likely these men will go to New Orleans to join the Eighteenth of Twenty-third regiment of the regular army before the regiments which have been assigned to go with General Merritt, start for San Francisco.

The Spanish prisoners who are to be exchanged for Correspondents Thrall and Jones, now in Morro castle, will be started for Cuba as soon as the department here is assured of connection at Miami with a boat for Havana, Colonel Cortijo and Surgeon Julian are still in ignorance of the exchange.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Washington, May 22.—During the present week the Hawaiian annexation resolutions are likely to be considered in the house. No positive assurance has been given that a special rule providing for their consideration will be reported, but it is generally understood that, in the event of the revenue bill being well advanced in the senate, the committee on rules will respond to the majority demand in the house for immediate disposal of the Hawaii resolutions.

The report to accompany the general banking and currency bill is expected to be completed by the middle of the week and that will be given to the house. It will not be debated, however, this week. Representative Sherman will call up the anti-scalping bill, and he said today he thought it would be disposed of during the week. The naval personnel bill and a number of minor war measures will occupy some attention. The general deficiency appropriation bill may be reported late in the week and a conference report upon the sundry civil or postoffice bill may be returned.

SENATE FORECASTS.

The present week will be given almost entirely to the continuation of the debate on the war revenue bill, and many of the best informed senators express the opinion that the consideration of the bill will be concluded before the end of the week. Senator Aldrich said today that the bill would be a law before next Saturday. Very few other senators take so hopeful a views and most republicans confess that they will be abundantly satisfied if the senate concludes its work on the measure by next Saturday.

If Senator Platt, of New York, insists upon pressing his amendment for the refunding of the outstanding greenbacks it will result in an extension of the debate to an almost unlimited extent. This would open up the entire financial question, and probably would cause the silver element in the senate to even resort to filibustering to prevent its passage.

Upon the whole the chances are equal that the bill will be disposed of during the week. There is more or less talk in the senate about the final adjournment of congress, but opinions differ very materially as to the time it will occur. Senator Hale expressed the opinion today that it might be reached within three weeks, while Senator Teller put it as six weeks. With the war revenue bill out of the way and appropriation made for the conduct of the war, there will be very little incentive to remain unless it should, by that time, become apparent that the war is drawing to a close. In that event some senators express the desire that congress should be in session in order that the senate should have an opportunity to pass upon any treaty of peace that might be received. It does not now appear probable, however, that congress will remain here any length of time merely for that purpose.

Troops Start to Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 22.—The first of the troops to be encamped here arrived tonight, the Second regiment District of Columbia reaching here first followed by the Second Wisconsin. They number about 1,000 men each. The regiments had expected to go to Tampa, but were diverted to Jacksonville en route, the government having decided upon this city as a place of encampment. The camp is in command of Brigadier General H. W. Lawton. The North Carolina regiment will reach here tomorrow and others will follow later on.

An Anglo-Japanese Agreement

London, May 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, says: Confirmation is given in well informed quarters in Vienna to the rumor that friendly advances made by England to Japan have already attained a tangible result. It is believed that an Anglo-Japanese understanding has been reached, which not only comprehends all eventualities which may occur in the east, but also contemplates all the consequences that might result in the course of the Hispano-American war. The understanding establishes a sort of Asiatic balance of power.

French Elections

Paris, May 22.—2 a. m.—So far as known at this hour the moderates have lost twelve seats in the second ballotings in the parliamentary general elections, the socialists gaining four and the monarchists six.

One hundred and sixty-nine results show the election of sixty-six moderates, fifty-nine radicals, thirty-four socialists and ten monarchists.

Uncle Sam's Gunners.

(New York Mail and Express.)

"The grandest shot I ever saw or ever heard of. You Americans are the deadliest gunners on earth." So said an English naval officer, by courtesy on board the monitor Puritan, when a man at the guns planted a ten-inch projectile plumb in the vitals of the Spanish rampart at Matanzas.

"In my opinion, if Dewey, with his expert gunners, had been in command of the Spanish squad