

# WAR DECLARED.

## House Passes the Resolution by a Unanimous Vote.

### RESIGNATION OF SHERMAN.

#### Judge Day Will Succeed the Veteran Premier.

### MOORE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

#### The Man Who Takes the Place Made Vacant by Judge Day's Elevation Is a Columbia University Professor, an Authority on International Law and a Former Second Assistant Secretary of State—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt Resigns His Position to Become Lieutenant Colonel of a Cowboy Regiment.

Washington, April 25.—Congress yesterday formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain, and the bill was promptly signed by the president; the senate passed the naval appropriation bill carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea fighting arm of the federal service; the Hull army reorganization bill was passed by the senate and now goes to conference; Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law, and the war department called on several states for their quota to the volunteer army of the United States. These make up the important events of the day.

The bill declaring war went through the house without a dissenting vote, without a roll call and without a word of debate. There was an excitement, no cavil, no word of question. It was only in the great cheer that went up from floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it was shown. In the senate a debate was precipitated on an amendment offered by Mr. Turpie recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents. The amendment was defeated, 24 to 38.

It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect, the secretary having yielded his



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

original idea of leaving at once, and it is presumed that he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor. The selection of Mr. Moore, who is now professor in international law at Columbia university, New York, to succeed the latter, was warmly welcomed by all of the state department employes. Mr. Moore was appointed to the state department by Secretary Bayard, and rose to the position of second assistant secretary. He resigned three years ago to accept the chair of international law at Columbia university.

The officials of the department, with the assistance of the attorney general, have been preparing another proclamation, which will be issued in a day or two, this time treating of prizes and defining the conditions and time when such seizures might be made. It is believed that the protest and suggestions coming from foreign embassies and legations here have led the department to define once for all its position in this matter.

A prize commissioner was appointed yesterday afternoon in the person of Commander John Wynne, a retired naval officer. He will be stationed at Key West, where he now resides, and it will be his duty, in conjunction with two of the members yet to be selected as part of the commission, to make appraisements of the value of prizes and to assist the prize courts in their work.

It has been understood for some time past that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, would soon retire in order to enter the military service in the Cuban campaign. This story can now be confirmed positively, although the time set for Mr. Roosevelt's departure from the department is not definitely fixed. The president yesterday named Mr. Roosevelt as lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky mountains under Colonel Wood, whom Mr. Roosevelt has urged for the place. Colonel Wood is now Dr. Wood, of the army. He won a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of regular troops during the exceedingly hard campaign against the Apaches led by General Miles.

Secretary Alger selected Colonel Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for these positions because he felt that their training and experience in the past peculiarly fitted them to do good service with the cowboy regiment. Mr. Roosevelt's successor in the navy department has not yet been selected, and it may be two or three weeks before he joins his command.

The navy department yesterday purchased two more tugs—the *Hortense*, of New Orleans, and *Mary Willick*, of Galveston.

John Jacob Astor, of New York, not content with offering the government his splendid yacht *Normanna*, and free transportation for troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has also offered to equip

that he has raised and equipped at his own expense a battery of artillery, which he desires to offer to the government under his own plans for service in Cuba. This offer probably will be accepted, although the department has been deluged with offers to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate number of at least 30,000 men. As the president's authority on the volunteer bill is to enlist only three regiments outside of the regular quotas to be furnished by the states, there is not much opportunity to accept the services of these patriots.

### WANTS TO FIGHT LEE.

#### Spanish Naval Lieutenant Challenges the Popular Southerner.

Washington, April 25.—Lieutenant Ramon de Carranza, of the Spanish royal navy, until recently naval attaché of the Spanish legation at Washington, has challenged General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, to fight duels. The challenges were issued on the night that the Spanish minister withdrew from Washington. Lieutenant de Carranza had determined upon this course of action immediately after General Lee and Captain Sigbee stated before congressional committees that in their belief Spanish naval officers were responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. He made known his purpose to Minister Polo, who peremptorily forbade him from issuing the challenge while he was a member of the legation staff. It was finally arranged that the issuance of the challenges should await the termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States.

Lieutenant de Carranza's first challenge was sent to General Lee, and it is rather more lengthy than the one to Captain Sigbee. It contains an intentional insult to General Lee, with a view of provoking him to an acceptance. The letter states that General Lee, in his testimony before a congressional committee, stated that in his judgment Spanish officials exploded the mine which blew up the Maine. This, Lieutenant de Carranza asserts in his challenge, is a direct reflection upon the honor of the naval officers, who had charge of the defenses of Havana. "Any man who makes such a charge on belief, and not on proof," the challenge proceeds, "is himself capable of committing the crime."

Lieutenant de Carranza refers to reports that General Lee will return to Cuba as a major general, and asks that before he goes he will give the lieutenant the privilege of fighting him. The challenge closes: "For eight days I shall await your answer at the Spanish consulate at Toronto."

The challenge to General Lee was mailed on the 20th inst.

### A BRITON FROM HAVANA.

#### He Says the People of That City Do Not Fear a Blockade.

Key West, April 25.—The British steamer *Myrtledene*, Captain Milburn, from Philadelphia on April 8 for Havana and Cardenas, arrived here yesterday morning from Havana. Her commander reports that the news of the sailing of the United States fleet was received just previous to the departure of the *Myrtledene*. He adds that it created no excitement in the city, but the price of meat immediately jumped from 24 to 50 cents.

According to Captain Milburn Havana does not fear bombardment, because, the Spaniards say, the United States began the war in the interests of humanity, and bombardment would be contrary to such a purpose. The city is crowded with troops, and the Spanish officers are drilling every man they can press into service.

The *Myrtledene* reached Havana a week ago Sunday, and Captain Milburn went ashore. He says he walked over to the new fortifications at Casa Blanca, to make observations, when he was arrested as an American spy. The captain was taken to Morro Castle, and after three or four hours had elapsed he was informed that sentence had been passed upon him, and that he was to be shot in an hour. The captain, who is an intense Britisher, replied: "Why wait an hour? Shoot me now, and in a day Havana and all Cuba will be blown up."

The British vice consul, Arthur Arosteguy, was interested in the case, and Captain Milburn was released.

Captain Milburn added: "Havana will give you all the fighting you want when you land. The British don't wait two months when their ships are blown up in foreign ports."

### WAR TAXATION.

#### It Affects Wines, Beer, "Soft Drinks," Tobacco and Chewing Gum.

Washington, April 25.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee completed the war revenue measure yesterday and sent it to the printer. Several questions are still open. The bill as now prepared, it is estimated, will raise between \$35,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually. The principal decision made yesterday was the definite determination not to place a tax upon either railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of one cent upon chewing gum and two and four cents upon mineral waters, ginger ale and foreign and native wines—two cents on pints and four cents on quarts. A tonnage tax, which is expected to raise \$5,000,000, is also incorporated in the bill. The addition of \$1 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise \$35,000,000. The doubling of the tobacco tax and the provision for a retail license of \$4.80 are expected to raise \$30,000,000, and the provisions of the stamp tax over \$30,000,000.

### WOODFORD'S TRAIN ATTACKED.

#### Our Minister Protects His Secretary Against Hostile Spaniards.

Paris, April 25.—Stewart L. Woodford, the retiring United States minister to Spain, arrived here last evening. Before leaving Madrid an attempt was made by the Spanish police to arrest Mr. Moreno, Mr. Woodford's secretary, on the ground that he was a subject of Spain. Minister Woodford placed himself in the doorway of the compartment in which Mr. Moreno was traveling and told the Spaniards that they must assault him (Woodford) before reaching Moreno. Minister Woodford declared he had placed his secretary under the British flag. The Spaniards finally withdrew. Mr. Moreno was born at the Spanish penal colony at Costa, where his father had been

sentenced to life exile for participating in a Republican uprising in Spain. He hates the Spanish monarchy, which he regards as "the persecutor of his father. He is about 17 years old and is possessed of a splendid Spanish and English education. At Valladolid the train bearing Minister Woodford was attacked by a mob, several windows being broken. But for the hard work of the civil guards, accompanying the train Mr. Woodford would probably have been killed.

### MAY GIVE UP WAR PRIZES.

#### Great Britain and Austria Protest Against Buena Ventura's Capture.

Washington, April 25.—The British and the Austrian legations, it is understood, will represent to the state department that the capture of the seamer *Buena Ventura* by the Nashville was unjustifiable. It is claimed that the cargo of the *Buena Ventura* belonged to British owners, who will seek to secure redress through the British embassy here. The case is further complicated by the fact that the Spanish ship, with a British cargo, was carrying between two American ports, so that Americans participate to some extent if a loss occurs through the condemnation of the *Buena Ventura* as a prize. The diplomatic action will be confined, it is understood, to submitting the protest to the state department. It then will be for the prize court to decide as to the weight of the protest.

At the leading embassies and legations opinion is somewhat divided as to the legality of the seizure of the *Buena Ventura*, the *Pedro* and such other ships as were taken prior to noon on Saturday. In one high diplomatic quarter it is held that the state of war did not exist at the time of these captures, so that they cannot be considered war prizes. To sustain this view it is pointed out that the course of Spain in severing diplomatic relations did not create a state of war. At present France and Venezuela have terminated their diplomatic relations as a result of differences between them, but, it is pointed out, there is no war between France and Venezuela, and the termination of their diplomatic relations has never been so regarded by either party. On the other hand, another leading embassy holds that war now exists, and has existed for several days.

### FORT MONROE BLOCKADED.

#### No Bents Can Pass Between Sunset and Sunrise.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 25.—This port has been declared in a state of pacific blockade from sunset to sunrise, and no vessels will be allowed to enter Hampton Roads between the hours that mark that period. The Washington, Norfolk and Richmond steamers were allowed to leave last night as usual, but beginning tonight they will have to leave before sunset in time to be clear of the harbor. The blockade will continue until further orders.

The squadron was on the most warlike kind of a footing last night. A picket fleet of steam cutters was out for the entire night, fully armed, the officers of the deck and the marine sentries were armed and some of the gun squads slept at the guns. Engines were coupled, full steam up and anchors were sighted, so that there could be no delay in starting.

Up to midnight the Montgomery had not come down from Norfolk to escort the *Panther*, with its 800 marines, to Key West. The Montgomery, with its rapid fire guns, the Morrill and the Sioux, with their fast batteries, and the *Panther*, with its complement of eight rapid fire guns, it is believed will form too formidable a fleet for any enemy near this coast.

The news of the whereabouts of the *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* was received with surprise, and wonder was expressed at the reasons for sending them to the New England coast. If, however, the *San Francisco* and the *New Orleans* join this fleet it will be strengthened for its anticipated meeting with the *Cape de Verde* fleet of Spain.

### The Call on the States.

Washington, April 25.—The war department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. Delaware must furnish one regiment of infantry. Maryland, one regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries. New Jersey, three regiments of infantry, New York, 12 regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry. North Carolina, two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery. Pennsylvania, ten regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries. South Carolina, one regiment of infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery. Virginia, three regiments of infantry. The Pennsylvania troops have been ordered to mobilize on Thursday at Mt. Gretna; New Jersey, Jersey City; Delaware, Middletown; Maryland, Baltimore.

### Bishop Thinks the War Will Spread.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 25.—Bishop Burke has created a mild sensation in Catholic circles here by declaring war between the United States and Spain unnecessary, and that it will be a calamity to this government and forever a blot on our national character. "The differences between the two governments could have been settled by mediation," Bishop Burke said in a sermon at the cathedral, "and there would have been no war if the pope had been heard." Bishop Burke believes the war with Spain will lead to international complications that may involve the United States in war with other nations. Many Catholics are severely criticizing the remarks of the bishop. A number left the church during the sermon.

### A Courteous Apology to France.

Washington, April 25.—The French ambassador, M. Cambon, has filed representations with the state department against the detention at Philadelphia of the Swedish merchant ship *St. Andrew*, laden with 2,500 tons of coal for use by the French Mail Steamship line, running between Saint Nazaire, France, and Vera Cruz, Mexico. As a result the state department has written a courteous letter to the French authorities, stating that the detention of the *St. Andrew* was due to a misunderstanding, and that the collector of customs at Philadelphia has been ordered to release the ship. The authorities at Philadelphia apparently regarded the coal as destined for Spanish use.

### WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### First Shot of the War Was Fired by the Nashville.

Washington, April 25.—It was stated on Tuesday of last week at the war department that a call would probably be issued for 50,000 volunteers, and that members of the National Guards of the various states would be given the first opportunity to enlist. It was further stated that state organizations entering the volunteer service would remain intact, the governors of the states being permitted, as in 1861, to name the regimental officers. It was also announced that the naval plan of action would be to blockade Cuba, but not to bombard Havana. Stock speculators on Wall street asserted that there would be no war, and backed their investments accordingly.

Last Wednesday the portentous documents which plunge the United States into war were signed by the president. These were the resolution which passed both branches of congress and the president's ultimatum to Spain. This ultimatum allowed Spain until Saturday to reply as to whether they would yield to the demands of this government. The "haughty Spaniard" has precipitated matters by refusing to accept the document. The resolution, which passed the senate by a vote of 43 to 35 (the nays being those who favored Cuban recognition) and the house by 310 to 6, demands that the government of Spain relinquish its authority in Cuba and withdraw its forces from the island. The resolution declares further that "the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The effort to force a recognition of the Cuban republic was defeated, and this government disclaims desire to annex the island. Senor Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish minister here, demanded his passports as soon as he was notified that the resolution was now the law of the land. These were promptly furnished, and the Spanish minister and the attaches of his legation left the city on Wednesday evening for Canada, where they now are.

On Thursday the fleet at Key West received orders to prepare for a blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports, and the work of preparation was rapidly proceeded with. Shortly after 6 o'clock Friday morning the fleet sailed away. This was a wildly patriotic demonstration in Havana Thursday night, and General Blanco made a speech to the people pledging himself to lead them to victory or die in the attempt to repel the Yankee invaders. Hon. John Wanamaker tendered his services to the governor of Pennsylvania, agreeing to raise a regiment. General Woodford, our minister to Spain, left Madrid, the Spanish government refusing to accept President McKinley's ultimatum and presenting Mr. Woodford with his passports.

The first shot of the war was fired off Key West on Friday last, and it resulted in the capture of the Spanish steamer *Buena Ventura*, lumber laden, by the gunboat *Nashville*. The prize was towed to Key West and her crew of 23 were made prisoners of war. Captain Sampson, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. It is understood, however, that the promotion is to last only during his present service, and it is made to avoid embarrassments in the near future. A permanent promotion would "jump" a number of deserving officers, which the navy department wishes to avoid. Captain Bradford, chief of the equipment division of the navy department, resigned his position in order to be placed on a fighting ship. His wish will be gratified. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of New York, presented to the government, without compensation, his magnificent and speedy steam yacht *Free Lance*.

Another important event of Friday last was the issue by the government of an identical note to foreign governments announcing the blockade of Havana and other ports. The note also declares that this government will not resort to privateering.

The camp on Chickamauga battle field is rapidly filling up with troops of the regular army. The camp has been named by Commanding General Brooke camp George H. Thomas. The report that Fitzhugh Lee is to be made a major general of volunteers is hailed with delight by the soldiers and by citizens generally.

The events of Saturday and Sunday last were the capture of several Spanish merchant vessels by the fleet now blockading Havana. The vessels captured were the steamer *Pedro*, by the cruiser *New York*; the schooner *Mathilde*, by the torpedo boat *Porter*; the steamer *Catalina*, by the cruiser *Detroit*; and the steamer *Miguel Jover*, by the gunboat *Helena*. All were towed to Key West, the schooner *Mathilde* being taken to that place by the newspaper dispatch boat *Dauntless*, formally noted as a filibustering steamer. An exciting incident for the men of the fleet was a chase after the Italian man-of-war *Giovanna Bauman*, which all believed to be a Spanish warship. The sailors were dated over the prospect of a naval engagement, and were greatly disappointed when the Italian vessel ran up the Stars and Stripes and fired a rear admiral's salute in honor of Admiral Sampson. The revenue cutter *Winona*, captured the Spanish steamer *Saturaina* at Ship Island, Miss.

The Spanish government issued a decree at Madrid on the question of privateering. The government adopts privateering in fact, but not in name. The royal decree asserts that Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering "when we consider it expedient," but "for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out." The decree gives American vessels in Spanish waters 30 days in which to take their departure, and ends with saying that foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

### Perhaps Spain's Fleet From Cadis.

Port au Prince, April 25.—A Haytian coasting vessel which has just arrived here reports having sighted five warships, painted dark gray, passing the Mole St. Nicholas, the western point of the northern part of Hayti, on Saturday last. The newspaper correspondents were unable to verify the statement made, and were also unable to obtain any definite information regarding the nationality of the ships alleged to have been seen by the coaster.

### WITH THE BLOCKADERS.

#### No Chance For a Spanish Merchantman to Reach Havana.

#### A DARING TRIP BY THE PORTER.

#### The Little Torpedo Boat Landed a Party on Cuba's Shore, and Valuable Information Was Obtained—Morro Castle Now Displays a Searchlight.

Off Havana, April 25.—The early morning hours yesterday were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner *Iolanthe*, of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since Sunday morning on either side.

The Dolphin and the converted yacht *Eagle* arrived from Key West yesterday. The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews who had been placed on the steamer *Pedro* and the schooner *Antonio*. All were glad to get back, although they said they had no trouble with their prizes.

The torpedo boat *Porter* made a daring trip into the shore under cover of darkness Sunday night, and Lieutenant Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions.

The flagship returned to the blockade line about 6:30 Sunday evening after an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her absence. When darkness came on Sunday night Morro Castle showed a powerful searchlight, and flashed it nervously around the horizon. Another short searchlight also was seen. It looked to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries, to the westward of El Morro. The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is due either to the extremely low position of the light or to its distance from the blockade line. The Morro light is placed higher, and is an excellent light. Sunday night was the first time these searchlights have been used. What benefit they will be to the Spaniards no one knows. They may possibly induce the batteries to expend some more ammunition in futile shots at the fighting squadron, but the blockade continues as before, searchlights or no searchlights, as, of course, they do not reach far enough to show our ship. If any ships run the blockade they will have to run a gauntlet of vigilance that has never been surpassed. The alertness of the officers and men continues at the same pace as was exhibited the first night the squadron arrived.

Admiral Sampson is more handicapped in his blockade than were the naval commanders during the civil war. In many cases they were able to anchor, while Admiral Sampson's fleet drifts around in a two knot current, with no stationary shore light for a guide. It is believed that every steamer which has attempted to enter Havana since the blockade began has been captured. One of the sights of Sunday was the handling of the torpedo boat *Cushing* by Naval Cadet Boyd, the only survivor of the Maine with the fleet. Lieutenant Gleaves, commander of the *Cushing*, spent the better part of the day on the flagship. During his absence Cadet Boyd handled the *Cushing* with a dash and skill that was remarkable, considering the fact that he was assigned to her only Sunday, and had never handled a torpedo boat before, and all this in sight of Morro Castle, in the shadow of which lies what is left of Cadet Boyd's old ship, the *Maine*.

### The Minneapolis and Columbia.

Boston, April 25.—The cruiser *Minneapolis* arrived off Cape Cod at dusk last night. The cruiser *Columbia* is at Newport. It is thought the government has stationed the two cruisers at a convenient point to protect the Paris on her way from the Grand Banks to New York. The Paris will pass within a few hundred miles of Highland light, probably on Friday, on her way to the Nantucket shoal lightship, which she turns to make her final run of 300 miles to New York. The new cruiser *Topeka*, a slower boat, is expected off the shoals about Friday or Saturday, but she should be able to take care of herself with out assistance.

### Olympia and Baltimore Sail.

Hong Kong, April 25.—The United States cruisers *Olympia* and *Baltimore* have left this port. It is said that Commodore Dewey and the United States consul, Mr. William E. Hunt, protested that it was not necessary to leave, as they had not been notified by the United States government of the declaration of war. Although it is not so stated, the United States squadron was apparently required to leave by the British authorities in consequence of the proclamation of neutrality. It is said that Admiral Dewey has been ordered to await definite instructions before attacking Manila.

### Germany Will Remain Neutral.

Berlin, April 25.—Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States nor, probably, join in any intervention on Spain's behalf. It is evident, therefore, that the meeting on Saturday at Dresden between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph signally failed to bring Germany into line with Austria.

### Mexico Will Remain Neutral.

City of Mexico, April 25.—Senor Mariscal, the minister of foreign affairs, has declared in the course of an interview that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality in the Hispano-American war, and that the government has decided to make its decision respected.

### Three Killed in a Feud.

Little Rock, Ark., April 25.—The Eagle-Boote feud broke out again near Loneoke yesterday afternoon, and in the fight the Boote faction was almost wiped out of existence. The Eagles caught the Bootes at a disadvantage, and poured a terrible volley into them. W. K. Boote, the father, a prominent business man, and his two sons, Will and Charlie Boote, were instantly killed. They had no chance to defend themselves. The feud resulted from a political quarrel, all being prominent in politics.

### OUR NEW CABINET OFFICER.

#### Charles Emory Smith Succeeds Mr. Gary as Postmaster General.

Washington, April 25.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, ex-minister to Russia, to be postmaster general in place of James A. Gary, resigned. The nomination was promptly confirmed. The senators from Pennsylvania were consulted before the nomination was made.

It is stated at the White House that Mr. Gary's resignation had absolutely nothing to do with existing foreign complications.

Mr. Gary was owing \$10,000 to the president some time ago his desire to resign. Some five years ago Mr. Gary was taken with a severe attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys, but he finally rallied, and it was thought he had fully recovered. Of late, however, the old symptoms have again returned, complicated with heart trouble. Recently he has had a number of sinking spells that have seriously alarmed his friends, and upon the insistent advice of his physician he concluded to resign.

Spanish Fleet Must Leave St. Vincent. Washington, April 25.—A notice was sent to the Portuguese government on Sunday declaring that if that government continued to allow the Spanish fleet to remain at Cape de Verde Islands it would have to take its position as an ally of Spain and an enemy of the United States. The notice sent to Portugal that it must compel the Spanish fleet to leave Cape Verde or else acknowledge its friendliness to Spain was in the nature of an ultimatum. As a result the Spanish fleet was yesterday notified to leave St. Vincent at once.

### Spaniards Coming Over.

Washington, April 25.—It is said unofficially that the navy department has received news that a Spanish fleet is on its way toward the North Atlantic coast. The fleet is reported to be led by the battleship *Pelayo*, one of the most powerful of Spain's war vessels. Then there are four torpedo destroyers, three torpedo boats and two cruisers.

### BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle at London was destroyed by fire.

Pennsylvania's Democratic state convention will be held at Altoona on June 23.

The death of ex-President Crespo, of Venezuela, in battle with rebels, is confirmed.

The government of Hayti has issued an order forbidding the sale of coal to Spanish vessels.

United States Senator Edward C. Walthall died in Washington of typhoid pneumonia, aged 66.

George Parsons Lathrop, the well known editor and author, died in New York last Tuesday, aged 45.

Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, been awarded the contract for building Pennsylvania's new capitol.

Colonel Sir Vivian Majendie, chief inspector of explosives for Great Britain, died in London, aged 72.

Edward Bellamy, the author, who is dying of consumption, left Denver Sunday night, in the care of his family, for his home in Chickopee Falls, Mass.

Congress has granted the appeal of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of General Grant, for return to citizenship, relinquished when she married an Englishman.

Robbers held up a Santa Fe train at Mojave river bridge, California, and robbed the mail. Engineer Gifford was killed and one robbed fatally shot. The whole gang was captured after a chase.

### THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, April 25.—Flour very strong; winter superfine, \$3.45@3.70; Pennsylvania roller, \$4.50@4.65; city mill, extra, \$3.85@4.10. Rye flour firmer, but quiet, at \$3.30 for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, \$1.04@1.06; No. 2 Pennsylvania and No. 2 Delaware, \$1.04@1.06. Corn strong; No. 3 mixed, April, \$0.46@0.58; No. 2 yellow, \$0.45@0.46. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 white, clipped, \$0.35@0.36. Hay firm; choice timothy, \$11.50@11.75 for large bales. Beef strong; family, \$12.50@13.00; extra mess, \$10.00; beef hams, \$22.00@23.00. Pork strong; mess, \$10.75@11.00; family, \$12.50@12.75. Lard strong; western steamed, \$5.25. Butter steady; western creamery, \$15.00@15.25; do. factory, \$14.00@14.25; Eggs, 15c; imitation creamery, \$14.00@14.25. New York dairy, \$14.00@14.25; do. creamery, \$15.00@15.25. Fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at \$12.00; do. wholesale, 25c. Cheese firm; large, fancy, \$3c.; small, do., 2c.; light skims, \$2.50c.; part skims, \$2.00c.; full skims, \$2.00c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, \$14.00@14.25; western, fresh, \$14c.; southern, 10c@11c.

Baltimore, April 25.—Flour strong and higher; western superfine, \$3.35@3.50; do. extra, \$3.75@4.25; do. family, \$4.70@4.75; winter wheat, patent, \$5.20@5.45; spring do., \$5.50@5.75; spring wheat, straight, \$5.00@5.25. Wheat strong and higher; spot, \$1.06@1.10; month and May, \$1.10@1.14; July, 97c.; steamer No. 2 red, \$1.08@1.09; southern, by sample, \$1.05@1.11; on grade, \$1.07@1.10. Corn strong and higher; spot, 38c.; month, 38c@39c.; May, 38c@39c.; June, 38c@39c.; July, 38c.; steamer mixed, 37c@37c.; southern, white, 35c.; do. yellow, 35c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white, 35c@36c.; No. 2 mixed, 33c@33c. Rye strong and higher; No. 2 nearby, \$2.40@2.45; No. 2 western, 40c. Hay firm; choice timothy, \$12.50@13. Grain freights strong and higher; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 6d., June; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 4s. 6d., May; 4s. 6d., June. Sugar strong; granulated, 5.33. Butter firm; fancy creamery, 20c.; do. imitation, 17c@18c.; do. ladle, 15c. Eggs stable, \$14.00; store packed, 10c. Eggs firm, \$14.00. Fresh, 11c. Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, \$4.00@4.10; do. medium, \$3.60@3.70; do. small, 10c@10c. Lettuce, \$1.00@1.25 per basket.

East Liberty, Pa., April 25.—Cattle firm and higher; extra, \$5.15@5.25; prime, \$5.00@5.10; common, \$3.90@4.25. Hogs fairly active; at a decline of 2c. from Saturday; prime medium, \$4.00@4.10; best Yorkers, \$4.00@4.10; light Yorkers, \$3.90; pigs, as to quality, \$2.70@3.50; heavy hogs, \$4.00@4.10; good roughs, \$3.50@3.75; common to fair roughs, \$3.00@3.25. Sheep slow; choice clipped lambs, \$4.00@4.25; common to good, \$3.40@3.75; spring lambs, \$3.00. Veal calves, \$4.00.