

WAR NEWS CUT OFF

Department Attaches Must Not Give Out Information.

PUBLICATION IS DISASTROUS

Injures Our Cause By Giving Pointers to Spaniards.

BLANCO SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Therefore Becomes Extremely Important That the Fleets of Sampson and Schley Shall Prevent Admiral Cervera's Spanish Fleet From Getting Within Reach of the Cuban Capital—Two Spanish Prisoners of War Will Be Exchanged for Two Americans Confined at Fort Cabanas.

Washington, May 17.—An order posted yesterday morning and signed by Secretary Long, relative to the publication of news emanating from the navy department, will have the effect of considerably curtailing the supply of information that heretofore has been rather freely given out. The secretary's order was directed to Captain Crowlinsfield, chief of the navigation bureau, and he in turn gave it effect by making an order in his own name that no person connected with his bureau in any capacity should have any conversation whatever upon subjects in any way pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press. As an offset, it was ordered that bulletins of such facts as have actually occurred and are proper for publication, and are not connected with existing or projected movements, shall be prepared and posted on the bulletin board.

The sum total of the information published by the bulletin board yesterday under this rule was a notice of the intention to start the Philippine relief expedition, and of the permission given to some foreign neutral vessels to pass the blockade at Havana. In explanation of the issue of this order, the naval authorities say that some of the leading American newspapers have been so far lacking in patriotism as to print plans of campaign and projected movements of naval vessels, with the result that the war board has been obliged to completely revise its plans, in the knowledge that the Spaniards had promptly taken notice of the publications and were prepared to profit by them. Complaint was then made to Secretary Long that the newspapers were working injury to the government in such cases. It is not the purpose of the secretary to prevent the press having any information that is not calculated to cause a miscarriage of the plans of the department, but it remains to be seen whether the naval officers to whom the order has been directed will not, by their interpretation of it, bring about a modification, in the interest of liberality.

The opening of the blockade at Havana to certain vessels is a rather curious proceeding, that may lead to a very considerable widening of the blockade itself, so that in the end the neutral vessels not loaded with contraband or supplies, the carrying of which into Havana would interfere with the naval and military operations of our government, may pass the blockade under suitable regulations laid down by the United States.

The troops going to Manila are to be prepared for a six months' stay, and preparations for their departure are being pressed with the greatest energy. Intimations have been received here that Captain General Blanco, at Havana, is very short of ammunition, in which case the powerful batteries at the entrance of Havana harbor, of course, would be deprived of a large part of their defensive strength. This state of affairs may lead to some desperate attempts at blockade running on the part of the Spaniards, in the hope of getting more ammunition into Havana. It is believed that the supplies so frequently referred to as being on the Spanish flying squadron were of this character, rather than food supplies, which makes it all the more important that Sampson and Schley should succeed in keeping Admiral Cervera from reaching Havana, Cienfuegos or any port in Cuba connected with Havana by rail.

Commodore Schley probably is well down on the Florida coast now, and should soon be able to guard the Florida straits. His appearance on that side of Cuba would enable Sampson to bring his ironclads with perfect safety to Cienfuegos, on the south side, and with this disposition of our naval force, and the free use of a considerable number of our scouting vessels, it is hard to see how the Spanish fleet can escape from the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean sea.

TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS OF WAR

Freedom For Two Americans Will Release Two Spaniards.

Key West, May 17.—The United States government tug *Uncas* has returned here from off Havana without the two American newspaper correspondents, Charles Thrall and Hayden Jones, captured by the Spaniards and imprisoned in Fort Cabanas, but it is understood that two of the Spanish captives now in Fort McPherson, Atlanta, will be promptly sent down, and the exchange of prisoners will be consummated without further trouble.

The *Uncas* after leaving here at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, headed for Havana and spoke the *Mayflower*, which was acting as flagship of the blockade fleet. Lieutenant Brainerd, U. S. N., special agent of the United States government, boarded her and handed sealed orders to the captain, who thereupon instructed the *Uncas*

to hoist a white flag and proceed into Havana harbor. The *Uncas* then proceeded towards Havana, and when within signaling distance of Morro Castle she signaled, asking for an answer. The Castle signaled back that its commander was waiting for instructions, and that the *Uncas* must certainly not anchor.

After an interval a launch with the harbor authorities on board put out from the shore and took on board Lieutenant Brainerd and Mr. Knight, the correspondent of the London Times, who had been chosen to negotiate the exchange of prisoners. As the launch was returning to the shore she was met by Captain General Blanco's aide de camp and Mr. Gollen, the British consul general. The boats drew together and a conference followed. Lieutenant Brainerd was assured that Captain General Blanco was willing to release the Americans the moment the United States authorities send him two Spanish prisoners in exchange. Mr. Knight was told he could not land at Havana from an American boat, in spite of the flag of truce, and it was explained to him that if he desired to reach Havana he must go there on a ship belonging to some neutral power.

WILL NOT REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Hawaii May Allow Us to Raise the Stars and Stripes.

San Francisco, May 17.—The Hawaiian government will not proclaim neutrality. This stand is taken on account of the existing relations between the United States and Hawaii. The executive considers that a proclamation of neutrality would be a breach of good faith. The government made known its position on May 9 at a secret session of the senate. It is understood that the senators favored the stand taken by President Dole.

Another important matter considered at the session was the occupation bill, which, if ratified by the senate, will allow the United States to raise the American flag over the island and use the same as a base of supplies. This measure is said to have been prepared with the knowledge of the members of the senate committee on foreign affairs, and has had the approval of President McKinley. This bill was received by the Hawaiian government a short time ago, and has had the careful attention of President Dole and his cabinet.

The members of the senate questioned the executive regarding the foregoing measure. They were informed that the measure was under consideration, and that it would be unwise to make it public at this time. When the bill is given to the senate that body will ratify it at once. On this point there does not seem to be any doubt.

It was extensively reported in the business community on the 7th that Spain, through agents in Hawaii, was buying all the coal to be had in the island. The consuls for Spain denied this. That a coal famine is imminent there can hardly be any doubt. Only one house has any coal for sale, and will only consent to sell in quantities to satisfy immediate demands.

United States Consul General Haywood has been watching the situation closely, and has strongly fortified America's position. He has 3,000 tons of coal on hand at the present time, with two cargoes afloat bound for Honolulu. In a few days the United States will have 7,000 tons of coal at Honolulu.

EVACUATING MOUNT GRETTA.

By Saturday All the Pennsylvania Volunteers Will Have Departed.

Mount Gretna, Pa., May 17.—It now looks as though by the end of this week the camp will be deserted. Even now, since the departure of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and First regiments, the governor and brigadier general, with their staffs, and with the absence of the several brigade bands, and with very little drilling, the effect has been to make the place quite dull. The First regiment, of Philadelphia, left last evening for Chickamauga. The Fifth and Ninth regiments leave today and the Tenth and Second regiments will leave tomorrow. The Second, which was divided into two battalions, was booked to leave yesterday, the first to go to Wilmington, Del., and the second to Pompton, N. J. This order, however, was changed, and they will now remain in camp until tomorrow.

The colonels of the Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth and Fifteenth regiments received orders to leave for the camp near Washington, and all expect to be away from Mount Gretna before Saturday. The Pennsylvania division, United States volunteers, are now divided thus: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Sixteenth regiments ordered to Chickamauga; Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth, to Washington, D. C.; Second, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Sheridan Troops, Governor and City Troops, to the department of the east.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

Where the Volunteers of This and Nearby States Will Encamp.

Washington, May 18.—The war department has issued orders for the concentration of the volunteer troops. Among the assignments are the following to Chickamauga National Park, Ga.: Pennsylvania, seven regiments of infantry and three light batteries of artillery; Maryland, one regiment of infantry; New Jersey, one regiment of infantry; New York, six regiments of infantry and a troop of cavalry; West Virginia, one regiment of infantry. To department commanders: Delaware, one regiment infantry; Maryland, two battalions infantry; New York, three regiments infantry; North Carolina, one battalion and one regiment of infantry; Pennsylvania, four regiments infantry and three troops cavalry; New York, three regiments infantry. To Washington, D. C.: Pennsylvania, four regiments infantry; New Jersey, one regiment infantry; Virginia, one regiment infantry. To Tampa, Fla.: North Carolina, one regiment infantry; Virginia, two regiments infantry; New York, one regiment infantry.

Movements of Cervera's Squadron.

Curacao, May 17.—The Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera, which left Sunday evening after the cruisers *Vizcaya* and *Infanta Marie Teresa* had taken on board about 700 tons of coal and a great quantity of provisions, was sighted yesterday. When the squadron disappeared it was going westward.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Senator Allison Estimates That It Will Raise \$125,497,000 Annually.

Washington, May 17.—The debate upon the war revenue measure was begun in the senate yesterday. The opening statement for the committee on finance was made by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, the ranking member, in the absence of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. It was estimated that the bill as it came from the house of representatives would raise about \$100,000,000 a year. As reported from the senate committee Mr. Allison estimates that it will raise \$125,497,000. Appended is a recapitulation of the amount of revenue to be derived by the government under the present law and under the bill as it was reported from the senate committee on finance. It will be noted that the estimates include the amounts raised under the present law and the increases proposed in the pending bill.

FERMENTED LIQUORS, \$58,906,130; tobacco and snuff, \$48,840,500; cigars and cigarettes, \$16,302,465; tobacco manufacturers and dealers, \$207,402; bankers, \$3,354,500; exchange brokers and pawnbrokers, \$1,500,400; commercial brokers, \$13,004; theaters, circuses, and other exhibitions, \$1,850,447; bowling alleys and billiard tables, \$166,967; stocks, bonds, merchandise, etc., \$10,000,000; bank checks, \$5,000,000; inland bills of exchange, \$1,500,000; foreign bills of exchange, \$600,000; express and freight, including all bills of lading, \$10,000,000; life insurance, \$1,777,000; mortgages, \$2,041,559; other articles in schedule A, including tax on receipts, \$28,000,000; proprietary preparations and perfumeries, \$20,000,000; chewing gum, \$1,000,000; legacies and succession, \$2,275,475; total, \$124,045,829.

Add to this the revenue to be derived from articles not included in the preceding on the basis of receipts of 1897, \$124,045,829; spirits, \$82,000,000; brewers (special tax), \$100,000; retail dealers in malt liquors, \$191,071; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, \$278,801; oleomargarine, \$1,034,029; filled cheeses, \$18,992; miscellaneous receipts, \$375,468. Total estimated revenues, \$258,113,659. Less revenues for 1897, \$146,619,593. Revenues provided by senate bill, \$151,494,066.

Ensign Bagley's Funeral.

Raleigh, N. C., May 17.—The United States and North Carolina yesterday presented noble tribute to the memory of the gallant ensign, Worth Bagley, the first officer killed in the war with Spain. Nothing to approach yesterday's funeral pageant was ever seen here. The body arrived late Sunday night, was met by an escort of the First regiment volunteers and taken to the home of Ensign Bagley's widowed mother, where a detail of troops kept constant guard. The love of all the classes of people for the dead was shown in the stream of callers and the wealth of floral tributes. The latter came from near and far, and it was significant that most of them were red, white and blue. The body lay in state at the state house, and was then escorted to the cemetery by a monster procession, the school children taking part.

Says France Is With Us.

Paris, May 17.—The Journal Des Debats, in the course of a long article, reflects the anxiety experienced in government circles here respecting the feeling aroused in America on account of France's open sympathy with Spain. It says: "The whole affair is a misunderstanding. French opinion at the outset of the war certainly regarded the United States as in the wrong and some of the papers expressed this opinion in an aggressive form. The Americans, however, should not have taken the matter tragically, for of all foreigners our natural sympathies are for the United States."

Hurrying the Volunteers.

Washington, May 17.—Reports received by Adjutant General Corbin indicate that 31,000 volunteers have now been mustered into the United States service. Several of the larger states—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin among the number—have mustered in their entire quota of troops and many of them have either already arrived at or are en route to the camps to which they have been assigned. It is expected now that unless something unforeseen occurs all of the 125,000 volunteers will be in their permanent camps or en route thereto by the end of the present week.

General Merritt Protests.

New York, May 17.—General Wesley Merritt objects to going to Cuba with an army composed mainly of volunteers, and has asked for at least five regiments of regular troops. He says: "General Otis may be willing to go with only 1,500 trained men and 14,000 undisciplined ones, but I am not. I do not propose to go without a force that is suitable to my rank. I shall stay right here if I do not go to the Philippines."

Father Sherman a Chaplain.

Chicago, May 17.—Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, of the Society of Jesus, connected with St. Ignatius college, Chicago, has been appointed chaplain of the Fourth regiment of the Missouri National Guard. Almost all the men of the regiment are Catholics. Father Sherman is the son of General W. T. Sherman, and is enthusiastic over his appointment.

Maryland's Naval Militia.

Baltimore, May 17.—One hundred and forty-five men and all the officers of the Maryland naval militia were yesterday mustered into the government service. They will be used to man the vessels comprising the Chesapeake bay militia fleet. Lieutenant Charles T. Hutchins, U. S. N., is to have command of the eight vessels of the fleet.

Sampson's Fleet Sighted Off Hayti.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 17.—The United States torpedo boat *Porter* and the storehouse supply, which have been here waiting orders, have sailed to join Admiral Sampson's squadron. The squadron passed Cape Haytien Sunday. It is uncertain whether it will turn southward to meet the Spanish fleet or go first to Key West.

German Artillerists For Spain.

Paris, May 17.—A number of Spanish war vessels which were recently despoiled of armament have been supplied with Krupp guns. They have also been supplied with all the necessities, including German artillerists.

SAMPSON SATISFIED

With the Bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico.

TWO OF OUR SAILORS KILLED

And Seven Injured by the Fire of the Spanish Batteries—Our Warships Retired From the Conflict Uninjured. Sampson Satisfied With the Results.

San Juan de Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 14.—The forts of San Juan de Porto Rico were bombarded by part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet Thursday morning. The enemy's loss is believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men killed and seven men injured. After three hours firing the admiral withdrew the fleet, and, heading for Key West, he said: "I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet, and not for San Juan."

The men killed were Seaman Frank Widemark, of the New York, and a gunner's mate, of the *Amphitrite*. The latter died from the effects of the extreme heat.

Of the injured men three were on board the Iowa and four on board the New York. Those slightly injured on the Iowa were Seaman Mitchell, Private Marine Merkle and Apprentice Hill. The injured on the New York were Seaman Samuel Feltman (seriously) and Seaman Michael Murphy. Two other enlisted men were slightly injured. All the above named were injured by the bursting of a shell on the New York. The American ships were uninjured.

The engagement began at 5:15 a. m. and ended at 8:15 a. m. The enemy's batteries were not silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered.

The ships taking part in the action were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, *Amphitrite*, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck and Porter. The enemy's firing was heavy, but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit. They went right up under the guns in column, delivering broadsides, and then returned. The line passed thrice in front of the forts, pouring tons of steel on shore. It is impossible to judge the amount of damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot; but the Spaniards were plucky.

The after turret of the *Amphitrite* got out of order temporarily during the engagement, but she banged away with her forward guns. After the first passage before the forts the Detroit and the Montgomery retired, their guns being too small to do much damage. The Porter and the Wampatuck also stayed out of range.

The smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our shots struck. The officers and men of all the ships behaved with coolness and bravery. The shots flew thick and fast over all our ships.

The men of the Iowa who were hurt during the action were injured by splinters thrown by an eight inch shell which came through a boat into the superstructure and scattered fragments in all directions. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate an inch thick. Merkle was struck in the arm, and may lose it. All were hurt by splinters, and a fire was started in the boat, but was quickly extinguished.

Morro battery, on the eastward arm of the harbor, was the principal point of attack. Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans were on the lower bridge of the Iowa and had a narrow escape from splinters, which injured three men. The Iowa was hit eight times, but the shells made no impression on her armor.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Five of Our Sailors Killed in a Battle Off Cardenas.

Washington, May 17.—On Tuesday last week orders were sent to General Brooke, the commander at Chickamauga National Park, to send all the regular troops to Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile, and to prepare the camp for the reception of 40,000 to 50,000 volunteers. The movement of troops was at once begun. Diplomats in Washington talk of urging upon Spain the futility of further efforts against the United States forces.

The business of Wednesday in the war department was the issuing of orders which will result in a speedy invasion of Cuba by a mighty army of regulars and volunteers. General Wesley Merritt was named to command the infantry which will go to the relief of Admiral Dewey, and Merritt will be military governor of the Philippines. A private letter received in Mobile from Havana told of a celebration in that city "in honor of the capture of four American ports"—Mobile, Charleston, Pensacola and Boston. The steamer *Charleston* was ordered to leave San Francisco at once for Manila.

On Thursday George Downing, alias Rawlings, committed suicide by hanging at the Washington barracks, where he was awaiting trial on a charge of being a Spanish spy. The evidence against Downing, who was a naturalized Englishman and ex-chief yeoman on the cruiser *Brooklyn*, was of such a nature that he would have been shot. He had been furnishing information to Ex-Minister Polo de Bernabe. Secretary Long received a cable message from Admiral Dewey, showing that communication with the Philippines has been re-established.

On Friday last came details of a battle at Cardenas, Cuba, resulting in the partial destruction of the torpedo boat *Winslow* and the killing of five of her crew. The gunboat *Wilmington* and the auxiliary tug *Hudson* were also en-

gaged. The boats went within reach of the Cardenas batteries, when fire was opened on them from the shore. The vessels responded, and for a minute there was the liveliest kind of cannonading. During the engagement the *Winslow's* forward boiler and starboard engine were knocked out and the vessel left helpless. While the *Hudson* was preparing to tow the disabled vessel out of range of the guns a shell exploded on the *Winslow's* deck, instantly killing two men and injuring three others so severely that they died within a few minutes. Our sailors believe that great damage was done in Cardenas by the fire of our guns. The dead sailors of the *Winslow*, the first killed on our side in the war, are Worth Bagley, ensign; John Varveres, oiler; John Daniels and J. V. Meek, both first class firemen, and Josiah Tunnel (colored), cabin cook. Five others were wounded, including Lieutenant Bernadour, commander of the *Winslow*.

Another important event of Friday was the sailing of Commodore Schley's flying squadron from Fort Monroe, on sealed orders, presumably to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in an expected battle with Spanish warships. The state department issued an official statement denying that no contraband of war or Spanish gunners were landed at Havana by the French steamer *Lafayette*, as had been charged. Lieutenant Swan, U. S. A., arrived at Key West with important dispatches from General Gomez in Cuba, to General Miles. The regular troops have left Chickamauga National Park, Ga., for points further south, and the park is being occupied by regiments of the volunteer army.

Sunday brought another report from Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila, saying that he was in absolute control and could take Manila at any moment. On May 12 he captured the Spanish gunboat *Caliao*, which entered the port in ignorance of the fact that war had been declared. There is a great scarcity of provisions in Manila, and the admiral thought the Spanish governor would soon surrender. Admiral Dewey was notified that troops and ammunition would be sent to him soon. Governor General Blanco, at Havana, sent out two Spanish war vessels with intent to lure our blockading fleet beneath the guns of Morro Castle, but the plot failed, though a number of shots were fired. Crews of fishing smacks captured by the Cuban blockading fleet report that reconcentrados have been driven from Havana, and are dying of starvation by hundreds. They declare that flocks of vultures are feeding on the dead bodies. The steamer *Gusle* returned to Key West, having made two unsuccessful attempts to land munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents. Each attempt was prevented by Spanish soldiers. Two regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers left Mount Gretna for Chickamauga.

A Madrid dispatch announced that all the members of the Spanish cabinet have resigned, and the queen regent intrusted Sagasta with the formation of a new cabinet.

Seven Dead in a Fire.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 17.—A disastrous fire occurred here yesterday, when the Materie St. Joseph was burned, causing the loss of seven lives and the injury of a number of the inmates, of whom there were about 200 in the institution, by jumping from windows. There are also five persons unaccounted for. The cause of the fire is unknown. The dead are: Two boys named Beuchemen; Sisters Alexandrina, Philomena and Des Agnes; Mrs. Guertin, a boarder; Mrs. Dr. Chagnon, of Fall River, Mass. The missing are: Maria Milotte and Nofette Keunir, servants; Mrs. Berthamue, boarder; Sisters Bouvier and Auge.

A Pacific Island Republic.

London, May 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: It is rumored that the Philippines will form the nucleus of a republic under American protection and gradually be increased by the addition of other Pacific islands.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, May 16.—Flour nominal; winter superfine, \$4.50; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.50. Rye flour sold in a small way at \$4 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.32. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, May, \$0.40; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 40c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 30c. Hay firm; choice timothy, 12.50; for large bales, 11c. Cheese quiet; large, white, 70c.; small do., 70c.; large, colored, 8c.; small do., 7c.; light skims, 6c.; part skims, 5c.; full skims, 2c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 10c.; western, fresh, 10c.; southern, 9c.

Baltimore, May 16.—Flour quiet; western superfine, \$3.75; do. extra, \$4.00; No. 2, do. family, \$3.50; winter wheat patent, \$5.00; spring do., \$4.75; spring wheat, straight, \$4.50; wheat strong and higher; spot and month, \$1.30; 137; June, \$1.35; July, \$1.13; August, \$1.12; steamer No. 2 red, \$1.31; southern, by sample, \$1.30; do. on grade, \$1.31; 135c. Corn inactive and firmer; spot, 41c.; 41c.; month, 41c.; 41c.; winter wheat, 41c.; July, 41c.; steamer mixed, 40c.; 40c.; southern, white, 40c.; do. yellow, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, western, 30c.; No. 2 mixed do., 30c.; Rye firmer; No. 2 nearby, 70c.; No. 1 western, 70c. Hay firm; choice timothy, \$13. Grain freights, very little doing; demand slow; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 44d.; June, Cork, for orders, per quarter, 4s. June, Sugar strong; granulated, 5c.; Butter steady; fancy creamery, 17c.; do. imitation, 16c.; do. ladle, 15c.; good ladle, 14c.; store packed, 12c. Eggs weak; fresh, 10c. Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, 9c.; 9c.; do. medium, 10c.; do. small, 10c.; 11c. Lettuce, \$1.50; 1.75 per basket. Whisky, \$1.01; 1.25 per gallon for finished goods in carloads, \$1.25; 1.50 per gallon for job lots.

East Liberty, Pa., May 16.—Cattle strong; extra, \$10.00; 10c.; prime, \$9.00; common, \$8.00. Hogs active and lower; heavy hogs, \$4.00; best medium, \$3.50; 3c.; best Yorkers, \$2.50; 3c.; light Yorkers, \$1.50; 3c.; pigs, as to quality, \$1.00; 1c.; roughs, \$1.00. Sheep steady; choice clipped, \$1.50; 1.5c.; common, \$1.00; 1c.; chosen clipped, 1.5c.; 1.5c.; common to good, \$1.50; 1.5c.; spring lambs, \$1.50; 1.5c.; veal calves, \$1.00; 1.0c.

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET

Will Be Composed of Men Favoring a Vigorous War Policy.

THE WOES OF A SPANISH LEADER.

Men Who Denounced the Policy of Peace at Any Price Were Not Willing to Accept Office When Actual War Faced the Government.

London, May 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs: "I am now in a position to explain the mysterious cabinet crisis which has been hanging for several weeks and has given rise to so many ingenious surmises. Senor Sagasta and the Sagasta cabinet came into office with the policy of avoiding a conflict with the United States by pacifying Cuba through autonomy. In pursuing this policy the cabinet not only ran counter to the general current of opinion in the Conservative party, but did violence to the feelings of a large section of its own adherents."

"Its attitude was too conciliatory to suit the bellicose temper of the nation, and consequently it became very unpopular. When the policy failed and war was seen to be inevitable, in spite of all the concessions, it ought to have resigned to make way for a fighting cabinet. Ministers desirous of peace at any price short of sacrificing the national honor were not the men for conducting affairs in a desperate struggle against an enemy infinitely superior in resources."

"No doubt a Conservative cabinet was practically impossible, because it would have required a Conservative majority in the chamber, which is not obtainable without subjecting the country to the dangerous ordeal of a general election. But such an extreme measure was not necessary. There were many Liberals who had condemned the cabinet for being too conciliatory; and who continued to urge it to accept the arbitration of war. They were the men, it was naturally supposed, who must be willing to accept the responsibilities of office when a war was imminent."

"So it seemed at least to several members of the Sagasta ministry, and on the very day of the opening of the cortes his colleagues urged upon Senor Sagasta the advisability of the cabinet resigning immediately. Senor Sagasta objected. All he could be induced to do was to advise the queen regent to consult with important political leaders on the question of a change of cabinet. "Though some of these had shown themselves very bellicose when war was at a comfortable distance, none was inclined to assume the responsibility of office when war was about to begin. All, therefore, with the exception of one or two who were known to be desirous of fishing in troubled waters, advised strongly that the existing cabinet continue. The queen regent, who is always strictly constitutional in her acts, had thus no choice but to request Senor Sagasta to remain. He consented, but the other ministers were by no means satisfied."

"Finally, on Sunday, May 8, Senor Sagasta, yielding to the representations of those who wished to retire, tendered the queen regent the resignation of the cabinet. Again the same important political personalities were consulted, and again they declined the responsibilities of office. Things seemed at a deadlock, but there was still a way out of it. The fundamental question of policy that divided ministers was whether the government should still seek a pacific solution by invoking the friendly intervention of the great powers or should abandon all present hope of peace and fight to the bitter end.

"Senor Silveira, the leader of a party which had always shown itself more bellicose than the Liberals, had used in the chamber certain vague expressions which seemed to show that he favored making another effort to secure peace. Senor Moret accordingly lauded the idea in the chamber, but Senor Silveira, instead of adopting Moret's suggestion, condemned it in no measured terms as an attempt of the government to evade its legitimate responsibilities."

"The only course now was for Senor Sagasta to choose for himself between the two policies, letting those retire who objected to the policy adopted. This he has now done, and it is understood that he will choose colleagues from among those in favor of continuing the struggle with all possible energy."

A Madrid dispatch to The Morning Leader says: "The new ministers will be: Senor Romero Giron, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Anson, marine; Duke of Almodovar, public works. The remainder will form a makeshift until the budget has been carried."

A late dispatch from Madrid says that on receiving the announcement that the cabinet had resigned both houses adjourned.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

James W. Collier, the old time actor and manager, died in New York Friday night, aged 64.

J. S. Collins, a prominent resident of Topeka, Kan., was mysteriously murdered in his bed.

In the bread riots in Italy during the week past fully 1,000 people were killed, 2,500 wounded and 3,000 arrested.

At Huntingdon, Pa., Judge Orady announced himself as a candidate for United States senator to succeed M. S. Quay.

A big building in course of erection in New York collapsed. Five bricklayers were killed and five injured, two fatally.

Seventy-five Americans employed in the phosphate works at Navassa Island and have been landed at Key West by the gunboat *Castine*.

William McCadden, Charles Richardson and Miss Evelyn G. Caldwell, a stenographer, were killed in a Philadelphia fire which did \$225,000 damage.

Edouard Remenyi, the famous Hungarian violinist, dropped dead while performing before a large audience at San Francisco. He was 64 years old.