

Eugene City Guard.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

George Parsons Lathrop, poet and author, died at Roosevelt hospital, New York.

Professor Jules Marcon, famous throughout the world as a geologist, is dead at his home at Cambridge, Mass.

It took the Republicans of the 10th Ohio district 1,877 ballots to nominate J. Morgan for congress, to succeed Representative Fenton.

A hundred colonists have offered their services to the American consul, George W. Bell, at Sidney, N. S. W., in the event of war between the United States and Spain.

Naval and military preparations continue with unabated vigor. Seven fleet steam yachts, suitable for navigation in Cuban waters, were procured and several bids for steam colliers were made in Washington Wednesday.

The police commissioners of San Francisco have adopted a resolution declaring that in case of war police officers who enlist will not lose their places, which will be filled during their absence by men whose appointment shall be merely temporary.

It is the understanding that the call for 80,000 men will be filled entirely from the National Guard, and that the quota from each state will be fixed in the proportion that the number of enlisted Guardsmen bear to the total in the United States, rather than by the population.

It is estimated that there are nearly 120,000 enlisted men in the organizations of the country, which would make an 80,000 call equal to two-thirds of the Guardsmen of each state.

The departure of the First battalion of the Nineteenth infantry from Fort Wayne for Mobile was marked by a serious accident. During the firing of a salute in honor of the departing troops by those left in charge of the fort, Private George Engman had his right arm nearly blown off by the premature explosion of a cannon, and Sergeant John W. Annis, who was in charge of the firing party had his right hand severely injured. Engman's arm was amputated.

The British government is buying coal largely on account of an increase in the fleet in view of the anticipated Spanish-American war.

Under instructions from Minister Polo, the Spanish consuls are arranging for the departure of the Spaniards from their respective localities in this country.

The Chicago Chronicle says: The American soldiers live well, and the experts declare that an army of 200,000 men can be supplied from domestic sources without inconveniencing anybody or causing the price of food products to rise.

General Low Wallace, the famous soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was 71 years old April 10, has formally withdrawn from the race for the United States senate, and announces that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

The Spanish authorities have acquired all the principal warehouses at Tenerife, Canary Islands, and at Grand Canary for the accommodation of a large reinforcement of troops expected there, and to hold stores due to arrive. Even churches there are being used for military purposes, and the strength of the fortifications is being increased. At Las Palmas, large quantities of grain have been amassed.

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle says: Some of the powers, including France and Italy, are acting in concert with the Vatican in an effort to persuade Spain to abandon Cuba. It is said Spain is secretly inclined to this course, but prefers to await the outbreak of war in order to have the appearance of yielding to force, so as to be justified by public opinion.

News of further fighting between insurgents and Spanish troops in the province of Pinar del Rio, has reached Havana. It appears the insurgents under Lorea Aguilar Riso made an attack Saturday upon the Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio, and had the best of the fight, even according to the Spanish announcement of the affair. Spanish report adds that the garrison of the fort lost four men killed and had nine wounded.

The supporters in England of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, headed by the Earl of Ashburnham, are actively preparing for emergencies. Every detail has been arranged to seize the propitious moment for action. The local Carlists are convinced that the present dynasty is doomed, and that Spain will be forced to choose between Republicanism and Don Carlos. They add that the only chance of the present dynasty is a successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

The Russian government has placed orders for two 12,000-ton battle-ships in the United States, according to information which has reached the navy department. The new vessels are to equal any afloat or designed in the world, and are to be superior to anything in the fighting line heretofore produced in this country. They and all their equipment will be American in manufacture as well as in material. The Cramps will build the hulls and machinery, and the Bethlehem Iron Company the armor and the funnels.

There have been many applications at the United States embassy and the United States consulate in London the past week for enlistment in the United States army or navy. Most of the applicants were Englishmen, including several prominent personages.

It was reported in London Tuesday that a triple alliance, composed of Germany, Austria and Italy, acting upon the suggestion of Italy, has proposed to the powers a plebiscite, under which the population of Cuba should be allowed to vote on the form of government under which they shall live.

TO SUCCEED GARY.

Charles Emory Smith Named for Postmaster-General.

Washington, April 23.—The president sent this nomination to the senate today: Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster-general, vice James A. Gary, resigned.

It is stated at the White House that the resignation of Postmaster-General Gary had absolutely nothing to do with our foreign complications. It was owing entirely to the condition of Gary's health. He has been suffering from a general breaking down of the system. The new postmaster-general is editor of the Philadelphia Press.

Co-Operations of Cubans.

Washington, April 23.—Brigadier-General Suroz and Castillo, of the Cuban insurgent army, are now associated with the active work of the Cuban delegation here, and their recent conference with Major-General Miles, commander of the army, is looked upon as suggesting possible co-operation of the insurgent forces in the event of an attack by the United States troops on the Spanish forces in Cuba.

At the Cuban legation, no statement would be made as to the conference, but Senor Albertino, first secretary, said the Cubans would most gladly co-operate with the United States forces, if co-operation was desired. At present, he said, there were 35,000 Cubans in arms, and there would be a general uprising as soon as the forces began to attack Havana.

An Alliance Possible.

New York, April 23.—A Herald dispatch from Washington says: Henry White, secretary of the American embassy in London, is here on a diplomatic mission in connection with the relations of this government with that of Great Britain, and the particular relations growing out of the situation between this country and Spain. One official high in administration circles said that Mr. White is here in connection with the preparation of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, something on the line, he believed, of the arbitration treaty which failed last year. He only knew that some kind of negotiations were in progress, and that Mr. White is here in connection with them.

Cheers in Commons.

London, April 23.—Replying in the house of commons to Sir Arthur Bower Norwood, conservative, Mr. Balfour, the government leader and acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that in regard to neutral vessels, the government had received from the United States a notification that it would adhere to the principle of the treaty of Paris. The announcement was greeted with cheers. Mr. Balfour announced that no answer on the subject had yet been received from Spain.

Frenchmen Side With Spain.

London, April 23.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: There is not a single Frenchman, nor even, I believe, a single Frenchman, who supports the United States. The news from Spain indicates that the national subscription will total £30,000,000. It is said that all able-bodied men are ready to take up arms. All the Spaniards that I meet are convinced that serious resistance is useless, yet they are all convinced that Spain will not yield, but will fight all the more admirably because the fighting is for honor.

Passed the Senate.

Washington, April 23.—Three important measures were passed by the senate this afternoon, each of which related largely to the national defense. The sundry civil bill, which has been pending for weeks, and which carries a large amount of money intended to be used in the strengthening of the country's defenses, was finally passed. The naval appropriation bill was immediately taken up and practically completed. A joint resolution was adopted, giving the president power to prevent the exportation of coal and other war material.

The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, April 23.—In the Spanish senate today, Marshal Martinez Campos asked the minister for foreign affairs, Gullon, to make a statement regarding the relations of Spain and the United States, whereupon the latter replied that the relations were broken off. The ex-captain-general of Cuba then made a patriotic speech, in which he declared that Cuba will never lose her Spanish sovereignty.

Charles Fiester Sentenced.

Grants Pass, Or., April 23.—Judge Hale this afternoon pronounced the death sentence upon Charles Fiester, the wife-murderer, fixing Friday, June 10, as the date of execution. Fiester broke completely down and wept like a child.

Fiester Drowned His Wife in a Pool of Water in May, 1895.

Naval and Military Preparations. Washington, April 23.—With the actual beginning of war, military and naval preparations were vastly stimulated today. The navy bought a ship and number of yachts. It secured some more material for guns and renewed orders for haste in the construction of guns. Orders were sent to the squadrons to guard their movements and the preliminaries of a blockade were executed.

Secretary Long has decided to assign Commodore Howell to command the newly organized patrol fleet, consisting of the Yosemite, Prairie, Yankee and Dixie. Secretary Long was very anxious to avail himself of the experience of Commodore Howell, but found some difficulty in doing so, in view of the fact that he outranks both Schley and Sampson, in command of the two fleets. Neither of these officers could in justice have been relieved to make room for the former commander of the European squadron, and the creation of the new fleet solves the difficulty.

Cubans Refuse a Conference.

Havana, April 23.—It is understood the insurgents have refused to confer with a delegation of the colonial government.

A woolen net is a decidedly new fabric, and net-like in pattern are some awfully fetching fabrics that seem to be of silk and wool, very soft and clinging to the touch, and in various net-like or lace-like meshes. These are quite the smartest things possible built over soft satins in closely clinging draperies.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WAR NOW EXISTS

Sampson's Fleet Ordered to Blockade Havana.

SPAIN REJECTS ULTIMATUM

Minister Woodford Is Given His Passports and Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Spain Are Declared to Be Severed.

Washington, April 23.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not officially declared so by congress.

The stirring events of yesterday were succeeded today with rapidly by others of more importance, culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from today.

Two minutes after the opening of the state department this morning, came word from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government, having anticipated and prevented his intentions to present the president's ultimatum, he had asked for his passports. The administration, in a public statement, announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

Mr. Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special cabinet meeting to arrange an outline for a plan of campaign, or rather to determine how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic boards of the army and navy departments.

The blockade of Havana. The result was the immediate order for the Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana.

How much further than this the cabinet progressed in its deliberations it is not possible to say, for the obvious reason that the time has now come when the interests of the government require that the movements of the ships and troops should be guarded with the greatest care from undue publicity, in order to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of information.

The North Atlantic squadron, under Captain Sampson's command, is a splendid array of fine vessels, and this force is quite competent to blockade all the ports in Cuba, or at least all of the ports connecting by rail with Havana, and so likely to be used to supply that place in the event of siege with food and munitions of war.

This statement is to be taken with the understanding that it does not contemplate the coming to Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. In such case, however, the probable policy would be to abandon the blockade and endeavor to force the Spanish fleet to battle.

Minister Woodford's action during the day, as reported to the state department in a late telegram, indicated that he was following a carefully prepared programme. A significant feature of his message was the statement that the Spanish government notified him that it regarded the withdrawal of Minister Polo yesterday as terminating diplomatic negotiations, showing that it was not disposed to accept the expressed intention of our government to continue communication any longer.

Mr. Woodford also announced that he had instructed Consul-General Bowen, at Barcelona, to call upon all American consuls to withdraw.

He further stated that he had informed the Spanish government, after asking for his passports, that he had placed the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British ambassador. The ambassador, Right Hon. Sir H. Fry-Drummond Wolf, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confined to the British charge, Sir George E. Bonham. To all intents and purposes, this relieves the state department from further negotiations as to Cuba, save those relating to privateering, neutrality observances and the like.

Sending of Troops to Cuba.

Captain Sampson's fleet, which has been ordered to Cuba, later on will be supported by troops which will be dispatched to Cuba as soon as in the opinion of the president it is possible to send them advantageously in the occupation of the island. Meanwhile, as rapidly as troops can be rushed to Key West and other points on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, they will be hurried forward. It is estimated that it will take 10 days to concentrate an army sufficient in size with supplies to make the campaign.

It is the purpose to gather these troops and make a sharp, decisive movement. Immediately upon the passage of an army volunteer bill by congress, the president will call for 100,000 men. Of this force, it is intended to use 80,000 men in Cuba, in conjunction with the regular army, now already assembled or assembling at points of concentration. The remaining 20,000 men will aid the artillery departments in guarding the sea coast and in manning the heavy guns of the coast defense.

The Powers Notified.

It was found necessary to frame a notice to the powers of the attempt of our government to establish a blockade of Havana, a notification required by international law.

The navy department today, aside from giving the orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy, and purchased another ship at Norfolk as an auxiliary cruiser, and some small yachts.

The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the department, and there were many speculations as to the ultimate outcome.

The Ultimatum to Spain. Following is the text of the president's ultimatum to Spain, as given out this morning:

"April 22, 1898.—Woodford, Minister of the United States, Madrid: You have been furnished with the text of the joint resolution voted by the congress of the United States on the 19th inst., and approved today, in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act, the president directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step, the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April, instant, there be not communicated to this government by the government of Spain full and satisfactory responses to the demand and resolution, whereby the end of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the president will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoyed and conferred upon him by said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect. SHERMAN."

The following statement regarding the sending of the ultimatum to Spain was issued today:

Yesterday, April 22, 1898, at about 11 o'clock, the department of state served notice of the purpose of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of the instructions to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolution passed by the congress of the United States on the 19th. Immediately after the receipt of this notice the Spanish minister forwarded to the state department a request for his passports, which were furnished him yesterday afternoon.

The United States minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the government of Spain. This morning the department received from Minister Woodford the following telegram, stating that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with this government. This course on the part of Spain renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States:

"Madrid, April 22.—Early this morning, immediately after the receipt of your telegram, and before I had communicated the same to the Spanish government, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs notified me that diplomatic relations had been broken between the two countries, and that all official communications between the respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. I shall turn the legation over to the British embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. I have written the consul. "WOODFORD."

THE OREGON IN DANGER.

Fearing that the Spanish Squadron Will Head Off the Battle-Ship.

Washington, April 23.—It was suggested at the navy department that it is possible the Spanish squadron, which sailed from Cape Verde islands today, is heading to cut off the fine battle-ship Oregon, now on its way from the Pacific coast to join Captain Sampson's command. There is also some fear that the Oregon may be taken at an unfair advantage, without knowledge of the existence of war, by the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Temerich, which is now at Buenos Ayres. Possibly, with a view of avoiding a conflict in the straits of Magellan, where she would be at a disadvantage, the Oregon has been ordered to go around Cape Horn. The Oregon sailed from Callao the 9th inst., since which time nothing has been heard from her. It is believed she is now nearing the port of Montevideo, Uruguay.

The formidable Spanish torpedo-boat is supposed to be somewhere in that vicinity awaiting the arrival of the Oregon, and some fear is expressed that she may creep on her unawares and, consequently, considerable relief will be felt when the arrival of the Oregon at some South American port is reported. It is probable that when the Oregon reaches Rio de Janeiro or Bahia, she may be joined by the Brazilian cruiser Nietheroy, recently purchased for the United States navy, and the two vessels will come to the United States together.

Weyler Will Take a Hand.

London, April 23.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Bullfights have been arranged in all of the large towns, the proceeds to be devoted to the national defense fund. It is still asserted that General Weyler will command an army corps.

Run on a Barcelona Bank.

London, April 23.—A dispatch from Barcelona says the act of the Bank of Barcelona, in withdrawing a large sum from the local branch of the Bank of Spain, caused a run on the latter institution, but all demands were met.

Malaga Correspondent Leaves.

Malaga, April 23.—The United States consul, R. M. Bartleson, has started for Gibraltar. The American flag over the consulate has been removed, and the archives transferred to the British consulate.

Spain Calls Out Her Reserves.

London, April 23.—A dispatch from Madrid says War Minister Corras authorized the call of 80,000 reserves. Three vessels loaded with troops left Cadiz; destination unknown.

Rogers Receiving Applications.

Olympia, April 23.—Now that war with Spain has begun, the executive office is crowded with people who are anxiously looking for an opportunity to serve their country, mostly in an official capacity. Governor Rogers has received two applications from women who would like to serve as army nurses.

The Danish manufacturers of clay products are adding improved machinery of the latest style to their yards so as to put the best sort of clay manufactures of all kind.

CAPTURED A PRIZE

The Nashville Takes a Spanish Merchant Steamer.

BROUGHT HER TO KEY WEST

The Buena Ventura the Unfortunate Vessel—The Skipper Surprised, as He Did Not Know That War Had Been Declared—Prize Crew Put on Board.

Key West, April 25.—The United States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand key light this morning at 7 o'clock when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura was sighted bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the 4-inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieutenant Dillingham.

The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another closer to her bows brought her to a prize crew, under Ensign Magruder, was put aboard.

Captain Luzarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs, he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville has taken on stores and will return to the fleet, carrying Ensign Magruder, who will be received by Ensign Carleton, of the Snow. A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard, and her crew of 28 are lounging about the decks in nonchalant fashion. Not a man is in irons.

According to prize laws, Captain Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

The Buena Ventura is a tramp steamer of 1,155 tons, and hails from Bilbao, Spain. She has a cargo of lumber, loaded at Pascaguila, Miss., and was bound for Rotterdam.

The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work was suspended, and the docks were crowded with people.

Commodore Lyons, of the Dolphin, has delivered to United States District Attorney Stripling the papers of the Buena Ventura. He will libel the ship in the United States admiralty court.

Satisfaction at the Department.

Washington, April 25.—The report that the gunboat Nashville had captured a Spanish merchant ship gained rapid circulation throughout the navy department shortly after noon today. It caused much excitement, and was eagerly discussed as an outward evidence of the actual existence of war. Secretary Long, however, had not received word of the capture, except through newspaper sources. Notwithstanding this, naval officers credited the report and discussed it as though it was an accepted fact. It was said that a part of the crew had been placed on board, and the captured vessel had a valuable cargo, including considerable coal.

Among the officials, the report caused much satisfaction, although it was said the capture of a Spanish warship would have been more acceptable. There is said to be no question as to the right of taking Spanish merchant ships at this time. Two of these ships left Galveston within the last day or so with considerable cargoes of cotton on board. Another Spanish ship is said to be on route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 1,000,000 pesetas on board, representing the subscription of Vera Cruz to the Spanish in Cuba.

Volunteer Army Bill Signed.

Washington, April 25.—The volunteer army bill was signed by the president at 3:06 P. M. The bill, as agreed to, reduces the time of enlistment from three years to two. The amendment authorizing the president to organize independent troops was retained, but limits the number to 3,000. The bill leaves it optional for regiment and company militia officers to receive commissions from governors. The senate recessed from the amendment attaching an engineer officer to the staff of each brigade commander.

Topaka Reported Lost.

London, April 25.—The Daily Mail says that it is stated in Falmouth shipping circles that the American cruiser Topaka, which left Falmouth the evening of Tuesday, April 19, was in collision with the bark Albatross, at midnight, Thursday. According to the Mail, the captain of the Albatross asserts that after the collision the steamer, whose name he did not ascertain, flashed a light and suddenly disappeared. He believed she foundered.

United States Consularship.

Key West, April 25.—The United States government has established a consularship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana. This begins at once.

Monadnock Goes North.

Vallejo, Cal., April 25.—The United States steamship Monadnock has left for sea, en route to Puget sound. In her coat of gray paint the Monadnock is not visible at sea 1,000 yards distant.

Woodford in Paris.

Paris, April 23.—General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, accompanied by the party with which he left Madrid, arrived in this city at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

Will Bombard Manila.

London, April 25.—The American squadron at Hong Kong, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for Manila, which it will attack. The dispatch says:

"Three steamers, recently purchased by the United States government, will follow the fleet with coal. The approaches to Manila are mined. It is reported here that the priests and commercial classes in the Philippines are in favor of a peaceful surrender, rather than to suffer a bombardment, but that the military are determined to resist."

PACIFIC COAST SAFE.

Warships in These Waters More Than a Match for Spain.

Mare Island Navy Yard, April 25.—"We are prepared today to capture or destroy any force that Spain could possibly send against the Pacific coast." In the first place, the Spanish government has no vessels in Pacific waters nearer than the Philippines. We have a greater force than Spain, and can easily take care of the opposing fleet. The next course of the opposing fleet, if they were to put a fleet through the Straits of Magellan. Even if Spain had the ships, they would be practically useless after they got into the Pacific, through the lack of coal.

"We have two monitors, the Monadnock and the Monterey, that are more than a match for any vessel in the Spanish navy. Besides these two we have the Bennington and Mohican, which are now en route from the Hawaiian islands. The Charleston will be in commission by May 1, and if it were necessary we could have the Yorktown and Philadelphia in fighting trim by the 1st of June.

"What I rely upon largely to complete our coast defenses are the ten vessels recently acquired. Another valuable adjunct to our Pacific coast defenses is the two torpedo-boats now nearing completion at Portland and one on the Sound. This number can be increased materially if the necessity presents, since each requires only 60 days for building."

A MASTERLY STROKE.

United States Acted Wisely in Declaring Against Privateering.

New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The announcement that the United States, in the event of hostilities, will not resort to privateering and will be governed by the four rules of the declaration of Paris, is considered a masterly stroke in diplomatic circles. While England's sympathy has been with America from first to last, Spain has gained some tactical advantages as negotiations have proceeded. The point has been scored, not by many, but by a few English journals, that while Spain has made a series of concessions to America, congress in the end has compelled her to fight. All the continental journals have agreed in describing the negotiations as one-sided, with Spain in the position of offering one sacrifice after another, without pleasing American opinion.

It was important that the state department, while justifying war on humane principles, should restrict the area of disturbance as much as possible and guarantee security for neutral commercial interests. This has been done by the official announcement from Washington that the government will adhere to the principles of the declaration of Paris. Nothing could be more satisfactory to England, France and Germany. It is pledged that the United States will respect the four rules of the declaration of Paris, discontinuance privateering, protect neutral goods under any flag and the enemy sailing under a neutral flag, with the single exception of contraband of war, and recognize the necessity of making a blockade effective in order to render it binding. These four pledges will be the safeguards of European commerce in the pending war.

So far as the American practice is concerned, Spain will be placed on the defensive. She will be compelled to repeat these assurances or else alienate European sympathy. The judgment in diplomatic circles is that America has adopted a course which will embarrass Spain, conciliate the commercial and mercantile classes of England and the continent, and strengthen the position of the United States. Every one of the four rules of the declaration of Paris is in favor of America in the event of hostilities. Diplomats perceive at once that America has nothing to lose and much to gain from the abolition of privateering and the protection of neutral commerce and private property under any flag, and the establishment of the principle that a blockade in order to be binding must be effective.

It would be to the manifest advantage of the United States if both belligerents were under obligations to respect the declaration of Paris. The state department, by taking high grounds in the interest of civilization, may force Spain to follow it. If Spain draws back, owing to a wanton desire to capture and destroy private property at sea, it will be an offense against the commercial interests and moral opinion of Europe.

This is the judgment of diplomatists, members of parliament and representatives of mercantile England, and they sincerely hope that the announcement of the American intention in today's papers will be followed by similar assurances from Spain. It cannot be doubted that the adherence of the United States to the declaration of Paris will strengthen English feeling in favor of America and greatly impair the anti-American sentiment on the continent. It will be an appeal to self-interest all around, yet will have a moral justification in the high aims of civilization.

Old Glory Burned.

Madrid, April 25.—This evening a crowd of 6,000 strong carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana!" "We want war!" and "Down with the Yankees!" burned the Stars and Stripes in front of the residence of Senor Sagasta, who was accorded an ovation.

New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Saint Thomas, says a revolution has broken out in the Ponce district of Porto Rico, and there is rioting all through the island.

Blanco's War Declaration.

Havana, April 25.—Captain-General Blanco has published a decree confirming his previous decrees, and declaring the island to be in a state of war. He also annuls his former similar decrees granting pardon to insurgents, and places under martial law all those who are guilty of treason, espionage, crimes against peace or against the independence of the nation, seditious revolts, attacks against the government or against the authorities, and against those who disturb public order, though only by means of printed matter.

GOOD-BYE, POLO.

Spanish Minister Takes His Departure From Washington.

Washington, April 22.—The Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock tonight, and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. From there they will go to Halifax to take an ocean steamer.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration, although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot. There was no time at any occasion for their devious or than keeping back a crowd of curious onlookers.

Lieutenant Carantha's Statement. Lieutenant de Carantha asked a reporter to make known the lieutenant's view on the war.

"It is no longer a question of retaining Cuba," said Lieutenant de Carantha. "That was merely a question of territory. Now a higher purpose is in view—the honor and dignity of Spain—since the United States has contemptuously ordered Spain to vacate Cuba, and has made the infamous charge that we are responsible for the murder of the poor men of the Malaca. These orders and charges are made with a kick of the boot, and against such action, Spain will resist to the uttermost. There should be no mistake about this. History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon, with 400,000 men, bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain, after those legions had lost between 200,000 and 300,000 men."

"We realize the gallantry of the American navy, and the noble heroism of its past—Paul Jones, Farragut, Porter—but Spain, too, has her heroes and their blood is in the vein of these called upon to defend her honor. I have recently talked with my naval associates, commanders of Spanish ships and of torpedo-boats, and I know that there is not one sentiment among them that is not one Spanish ship shall be taken. Your navy may send many of them to the bottom; superior forces may seek to annihilate them, but not one Spanish ship will surrender to the American navy. With honor at stake, that will be the response of the navy of Spain."

Lieutenant de Carantha spoke with great earnestness, and his statement was taken in note and authorized. The departure of the Spanish party brings to a close a most eventful day at the Spanish legation.

Senor Polo's Letter.

At 11:20 o'clock the minister received from the state department a copy of the ultimatum, and immediately demanded his passports in a following letter:

"Legation de Espanole, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1898.—Mr. Secretary: The resolution adopted by congress of America and approved today by the president is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges