time ago. Months are now mentioned instead of weeks as the probable length of hostilities, and one eminent naval officer, who had experience in the late war, professes a belief that unless outside pressure is brought to bear a war may easily drag along a year under existing conditions.

Apparently the powers have abandoned open efforts to Washington to influence the course of our government. Matters were quiet at all the legations today, and no instructions were received by any of the ambassadors or ministers in the line of mediation.

REACHES MADRID THIS EVENING.

"The ultimatum," said one member of the cabinet after the meeting today, "has been agreed upon in substance, but has not yet been formally drawn up. Its preparation has been entrusted to Asistant Secretary Day of the State department.

"It will be sent to Spain tomorrow, and will reach Madrid in the evening, the difference in time between this country and Spain being about six hours.

"I think you are safe in saying that Spain will be given forty-eight hours, that is, until Friday evening, to submit its reply."

"In accordance with the terms of the resolution the president will demand that Spain shall evacuate the island. The demand for this will be flat-footed and absolute, and no half-way reply will satisfy the president, nor will any compromise that contemplates the withdrawal of Spain's troops from the island and the subsequent re-establishment of Spanish control or the raising of the Spanish flag over the country be accepted by the administration.

"Possibly it may be that a suggestion of the matter has been referred to the Cortes, which meets tomorrow, for its consideration may be instrumental in postponing for a brief time the putting into effect of the congressional resolution, but the president is disposed not to brook any further delay. It is only fair that in a great crisis like this reasonable time shall be given.

"If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba prompt measures will be adopted to put into force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as present understood, be begun at once. There are an adequate number of war vessels in the vicinity to make this effective. I think such supplies as the Spaniards now control will not last them more than a month.

"Then steps taken with a view to increasing the equipment of Gomez's soldiers and furnishing them with sufficient hard tack for food will enable him to harass the Spaniards from the rear, which will materially assist in bringing them to terms.

"My own individual idea is that it will probably take two months to bring about the results which will compel the Spaniards to evacuate and enable the island to be occupied by the United States without molestation.

"No, the United States government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal nor countenance privateering, but if the Spanish government chooses to enter upon this line of warfare it will have to deal with the nations of Europe with whose commerce it seeks to interfere."

BILL TO INCREASE THE ARMY.

Urged Upon the Immediate Attention of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The War department bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war was sent today to Chairman Hull of the house military affairs committee and Senator Hawley, the chairman of a similar committee in the senate. The measure was prepared under the immediate supervision of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn after a thorough and careful study of the best interests of the service. In transmitting the bill to congress a request is made for favorable consideration and in view of the exigencies of the situation speedy action is expected.

In time of war the army is to consist of two branches, the regular and the volunteer army, the latter to be maintained only during the existence of war and while war is imminent, and is to be raised or organized only after congress authorizes it. All enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for three years unless sooner terminated. All the regimental and company officers of the volunteer army are to be appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the governors of the states in which their respective organizations are raised. Concerning the national guard it is provided that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body as such company or regiment the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the president, subject to an examination as to fitness and capacity, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it is received in the service as a part of the volunteer army. The troops in time of war, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army or to the militia are to be organized into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and when three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the president is to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions. The president is to appoint in the volunteer army not exceeding one major general for each organized army corps and division and one brigadier general for each brigade, to be selected from the regular or volunteer army or the militia.

Miles Selecting His Staff.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—General Miles made another addition to his staff today. Brigadier General J. C. Breckenridge, now inspector general of the United States army, will serve on General Miles' staff as chief of inspection to department. This makes four staff officers selected for assignment on General Miles' staff within the last few days and it is the general idea to have all the staff officers of the army represented, so that it will be only necessary to add a signal officer and an ordnance officer.

Spain States Its Grievances.

MADRID, April 19.—On the receipt of a dispatch from the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, giving the result of yesterday's voting in congress, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, today forwarded to all the Spanish ambassadors a memorandum to submit to the foreign governments setting forth the grievances of Spain, showing all Spain has done to avoid war and saying the responsibility for war rests entirely upon the United States.

MEASURE TO INCREASE ARMY

Plans Formulated for Providing the Government With Troops.

PUT FIGURES AT TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Provides for Volunteers, Increase in Regular Army and Calling the Militia Into Service.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Plans now being formulated in congress involve the placing of about 200,000 soldiers in round numbers at the disposal of the government within a very short time after the Cuban resolutions are approved by the president. This calculation is based on the following figures covered in plans already in effect or in contemplation, viz.:

Standing army, 27,900; call for volunteers, 60,000; by calling out state militia, 75,000, or 100,000; by army reorganization bill, 5,000. Leaving aside the regular army force, the second and fourth items are practically settled in committee, while the third, as to the state militia, is being actively canvassed, and while there are differing views they are expected to crystallize into an authorization to call out the numbers stated. The bill drawn up by the War department for introduction by Representative Hull, chairman of the military committee, authorizes the president to call for something like 60,000 volunteers to be drawn through the various states. While this method obviates the legal technicalities involved in the services of state militia organizations, it is likely the volunteers thus obtained through quotas furnished by the respective state and territorial governors will come from within state militia ranks. In the house committee on military a plan to effectually put a large number of militia at the disposal of the president is being formulated. Some think 100,000 excessive, but Chairman Hatch and others regard the figure as conservative, in view that the resolutions evidently mean war. The president, as now suggested by Representative Marsh, can call out the militia at any time, and congress follow up the executive action by legislative enactment, providing for their mustering into the United States service. At the same time the army reorganization bill, recently recommitted by the house, is being carefully pruned in the military affairs committee to meet objections. It is proposed to extend the army organization to the three-battalion war formation and to increase the batteries of artillery to 200 men each. This measure, it is said, may bring about 5,000 men into the regular service to be added to the present 27,000 regular troops.

DETAIL OF THE BILL.

The following are the provisions of the bill in full:

A bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes.

Section 1. That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and with such exceptions, and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the army of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the service of the United States, provided that in time of war the army shall consist of two branches which shall be designated respectively as the regular army and the volunteer army of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the regular army is the permanent military establishment which is maintained both in peace and war according to law.

Sec. 4. That the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and shall be raised and organized, as in this act provided, only after congress shall have authorized the president to raise such a force, provided that all enlistments for the volunteer army shall be for a term of three years, unless sooner terminated, and that all officers and men composing such army shall be discharged from the service of the United States when the purposes for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities.

SELECTED PRO RATA.

Sec. 5. That when it becomes necessary to raise a volunteer army the president shall issue his proclamation stating the number of men desired, within such limits as may be fixed by law, and the secretary of war shall prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this act as may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of examining or organizing and receiving into service the men called for; provided, that all men received into service in the volunteer army shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several states and territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population.

Sec. 6. That the volunteer army and the militia of the states, when called into the service of the United States, be organized under and shall be subject to the laws, orders and regulations governing the regular army. Provided, that each regiment of the volunteer army shall have one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, and that all the regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the governors of the states, in which their respective organizations are raised, subject to such an examination as to fitness and capacity as the president may prescribe. Provided, further, that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia of any state shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the president, subject to such an examination as to the fitness and capacity of said officers as he may prescribe to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it shall have been received into the service of the United States as a part of the volunteer army.

Sec. 7. That all organizations of the volunteer army shall be so recruited from time to time so as to maintain them as near their maximum strength as the president may deem necessary, and no new organization shall be accepted into service from any state unless the organizations already in service from such state are as near their maximum strength of officers and enlisted men as the president may deem necessary.

GOVERNMENT KEEPS RECORDS.

Sec. 8. That all returns and muster rolls of organizations of the volunteer army and of the militia organizations, while in the service of the United States, shall be rendered to the adjutant general of the army, and upon the disbandment of such organizations the records pertaining to them shall be transferred to and filed in the record and pension office of the War department.

Sec. 9. That in time of war, or when war is imminent, the troops in the service of the United States, whether belonging to regular or volunteer army or militia, shall be organized as far as practicable into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and whenever three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the president is authorized to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions.

Sec. 10. That the staff of the commander of any army corps shall consist of one assistant adjutant general, one inspector general, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary of subsistence and one chief surgeon, who shall have, respectively the rank of colonel, one assistant adjutant general who shall have the rank of captain, and the aids-de-camp authorized by law. The staff of the commander of a division shall consist of one assistant adjutant general, one inspector general, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary of subsistence and one chief surgeon, who shall have respectively the rank of lieutenant colonel and the aids-de-camp authorized by law. The staff of the commander of a brigade shall consist of one assistant adjutant general, one assistant quartermaster and one commissary of subsistence, each with the rank of captain and the aids-de-camp authorized by law. The staff officers herein authorized for the corps, division and brigade commanders may be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, s officers of the volunteer army, or may be assigned by him, in his discretion, from officers of the regular army, or the volunteer army, or of the militia in the service of the United States.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS GENERALS.

Sec. 11. That the president is hereby authorized to appoint in the volunteer army, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not exceeding one major general for each organized army corps and division and one brigadier general for each brigade, who may be selected from the line or staff of the regular or volunteer army, or of the militia in the service of the United States, and any officer so selected and appointed from the regular army shall be entitled to retain his rank therein; provided, that each general officer of the volunteer army shall be entitled o the number of aids-de-camp authorized for an officer of like grade in the regular army.

Sec. 12. That all officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army and of the militia of the states, when in the service of the United States, shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as that of officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the regular army.

Sec. 13. That the president may, upon the recommendation of the governors of states, appoint officers of the regular army in the grades of field officers in organizations of the volunteer army, and officers thus appointed shall be entitled to retain their rank in the regular army. Provided, that not more than one officer of the regular army shall be commissioned in any one regiment of the volunteer army at the same time.

Sec. 14. That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the volunteer army to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of said army within his command. Provided, that each member of the board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into; and provided, further, that if the report of such a board is adverse to the continuance of any officer and the report be approved by the president, such officer shall be discharged from service in the volunteer army at the discretion of the president, with one month's pay and allowance.

THERE SHOULD BE NO ILL FEELING.

England's Part in Intervention Taken with Kindly Motives.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Balfour, government leader, replying to James H. Dalziel, liberal, said the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, at the end of March, was "authorized to join with the other ambassadors in friendly representations to the United States, provided we were first assured such representations were likely to be well received and useful."

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "Sir Julian Pauncefote accordingly joined with the others, and the British charge d'affaires at Madrid, on April 9, joined with the representatives of the other powers, in verbal identical representations, expressing the opinion that the Spanish government would do well to effect a suspension of hostilities which might lead to an honorable understanding for the peace of Cuba. No further representations have been made."

Mr. Parish, Irish nationalist, asked whether the representations had not been resented by popular opinion in America, as an unwarranted interference in the domestic responsibilities of the republic?

"I doubt that," answered Mr. Balfour, amid cheers, "and I am sorry if it is a fact. I am sure that if such a feeling exists in any section of opinion in America, that opinion was formed under a misconception. I am certain that the instructions furnished to Sir Julian Pauncefote, which I have just given to the House, will convince both the House and public that we have not intruded ourselves unnecessarily." (Cheers.)

NEGOTIATIONS WITH INSURGENTS.

Spain Offering Further Concessions to Secure Submission.

MADRID, April 19.—An official note issued this afternoon says negotiations are actively proceeding between the colonial government of Cuba and the insurgents of the island with the view of obtaining the submission of the latter as a result of further concessions regarding autonomy.

Keep Militiamen on Pay Rolls.

DETROIT, April 19.—The National Express company has sent to all its offices notice that all employes who are members of militia companies or other military bodies or who may be called to active service in the prospective war will be allowed half pay during their entire term of service and all who return alive will be reinstated at full pay, either in the position vacated or in one carrying equal compensation.

LOYAL CHEERS FOR TROOPS

Boys in Blue Receive an Ovation as They Start for the Front.

SCHOOL CHILDREN WAVE TINY FLAGS

Home Towns Take a Holiday and Everybody Joins in Enthusiastic Greetings to Uncle Sam's Defenders.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Light batteries C and F, Third artillery, left here today for Chickamauga park, via the Southern Pacific road. Two batteries marched from the Presidio to the depot at 1 o'clock. At every point along the line of march they were cheered by enthusiastic crowds and Market street was lined by the children of the public schools, all of whom had a half holiday, and, with flags i ntheir hands, cheered the soldiers as they passed.

The First infantry will leave tomorrow in four sections, two for the troops and two for the government property. The regiment, in light marching order, will leave the Presidio tomorrow afternoon and take the same route as the light artillery today. The school children will also have a half oliday to cheer them on their way to war.

General Merriam, who will be in command of this department in General Shafter's absence, arrived this morning with adjutant general, Major Barry. Major Barry will return to his proper station on the Department of the Columbia.

Major Field, artillery inspector, has assumed the duties of adjutant general of this department.

General Shafter, his staff and headquarters will leave on the regular trains on Thursday.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Thousands upon thousands of deeply moved and keenly interested spectators witnessed the remarkable ovation given the Sixth infantry on its departure today for Tampa. It was a spontaneous outpouring of the people, glad to give expression to the deep feeling in favor of punishing Spain, and showing a friendly spirit to Colonel Cochran and the soldiers of his command. The streets were lined with school children with flags, and the entire line of march was marked by incessant cheers.

The regiment, in full marching order, was escorted by the high school cadets, the Chamber of Commerce and by the commandery of the state of Ohio military order of the Loyal legion. Colonel Cochran was overloaded with flowers, and received an ovation never before shown to the commander of a regiment.

MARRED BY AN ACCIDENT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—The departure of the First battalion of the Nineteenth infantry from Fort Wayne this evening 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 Eggman had his right arm nearly blown off by he premature explosion of a cannon and Sergeant John W. Anniss, who was in charge of the firing party, had his right hand severely injured.

Eggman was ramming in the charge for the eleventh shot, which was to have been the last, when the powder exploded. The rammer, a heavy piece of wood, was blown against his right hand and arm, tearing off two of his fingers and bruising his arm almost to a pulp. His arm was later amputated.

Sergeant Anniss was covering the vent with his thumb and his hand was bruised and burned.

The battalion, consisting of 230 men, fifteen officers and a band of twenty-five pieces, left over the Wabash road at 6:30. The men filled seven tourist sleepers and in addition the train consisted of two flats, two box cars, one horse car and a sleeper for the officers. The train goes to East St. Louis and from there over the Mobile & Ohio, arriving at Mobile Thursday.

Governor Pingree and a throng of people witnessed the start and great enthusiasm was manifested.

COLUMBUS, O., April 19.—The Seventeenth regiment left Columbus for Tampa, Fla., at 5:26 p. m. on a special train over the Pennsylvania lines. The regiment is composed of 528 officers and enlisted men, Colonel John S. Poland in command. The citizens of Columbus insisted on giving the regulars a "send-off," and Colonel Poland by request marched the troops from the post to the union depot over the principal streets.

No military organization ever received a greater ovation. The streets for a distance of two miles were so packed with people that there was scarcely room for the regiment to march. The crowd was conservatively estimated at 75,000. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and the American and Cuban flags were displayed on every hand. The escort of the regiment consisted of the Columbus battalion of the Fourteenth regiment of Ohio National guard, Ohio State University cadets, members of the city council and city officials, and about 800 veterans of the late war. Colonel Poland was moved to tears by the magnificent demonstration which was wholly spontaneous.

As the regiment passed the capitol, a salute was fired by battery H, First light artillery, Ohio National guard. One of the regulars was taken with an epileptic fit while on the march, and was carried to the train on a litter.

WILL PARADE THE STREETS.

DENVER, April 19.—The movement of troops in the Department of the Colorado begins this afternoon with the departure of two troops of the Second cavalry from Fort Logan for Chickamauga. The Seventh regiment of infantry will leave Fort Logan about noon tomorrow and will parade in this city before taking the train for New Orleans. The hegira from Fort Russell, Wyo., will take place tonight.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The troops at Fort Sheridan, who have been ready to start since Saturday, will leave for the south at noon today. It had been expected that they would march through the city, but General Brooke, commander of the department, would not permit this. The troops are to go over the Belt line to the Illinois Central and Pennsylvania tracks, the former to take battery A, Second artillery, and a squad of cavalry to Chickamauga Park and the latter the Fourth infantry to Louisville.

On account of the somewhat limited trackage accommodations at Fort Sheridan it was decided later that only the Fourth regiment of infantry, who go to Tampa, Fla., would leave today. Battery A, Second artillery, and the company of cavalry will require considerable time for the loading of their horses, guns, etc., and will not leave until tomorrow for the Chickamauga camping ground.

Major General Brooke, who will command the forces at Chickamauga, will leave tonight over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road. He will be accompanied by his staff, Captain Richards, Sixteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Dean, Fourteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant McKenna, Fifteenth infantry; Colonel Sheridan, assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Colonel Hartsuff, deputy surgeon general.

A larger number of men will be left at Sheridan than at any other post in the Department of the Lakes. A department prison is located at Fort Sheridan and at the present time an unusual number of long-time prisoners are in confinement there and a larger force will be left to guard them than would otherwise be the case.

General Wade and his staff, formerly in command of the Department of the Dakotas, arrived in Chicago today from St. Paul on his way to Tampa, where he will take command of the light artillery and cavalry.

The first section of the train with the troops composing the Fourth infantry left Fort Sheridan this afternoon. The train did not come into the depot at Chicago, but was transferred to the Panhandle tracks at Leavitt street in the outskirts, and continued on the long journey south. The second section with the baggage and officers' horses will leave tonight.

FORT CROOK BOYS ENROUTE.

KANSAS CITY, April 19.—The Twenty-second regiment of infantry, which left Fort Crook, Neb., yesterday over the Missouri Pacific for Mobile, passed through Kansas City at 5 o'clock this morning and left in half an hour's time over the same road for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Owing to the inability of the Louisville & Nashville railway company to get cars, the Third cavalry was not able to leave for Chickamauga last night as expected. Sufficient cars were obtained today from Louisville and that command expects to get away before night. The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain will move the Eleventh infantry tonight. Eight companies of the Twenty-second infantry, Colonel Charles A. Wickoff commanding, are expected to arrive this afternoon from Fort Crook, Omaha, enroute to the south. The First and Second cavalry and eight companies of the Twentieth infantry will also pass through St. Louis from the west to their newly assigned posts within the next few days.

The first three special trains bearing the Twenty-second regiment, United States infantry, en route from Fort Crook, Neb., over the Missouri Pacific, to Mobile, passed through this afternoon. The regiment is under the command of Colonel W. A. Wyckoff.

LEAVENWORTH, April 19.—The troops at Fort Leavenworth, who have been ready to move for a week, made their start this morning. They composed the Twentieth infantry, which will go to Mobile, and four troops of the Sixth regiment of cavalry, bound for Tampa, Fla. The troops go to St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific, then south over the Illinois Central. Nearly the entire population were at the fort depot to witness the departure. Business houses in the city were deserted, schools had been dismissed and factory hands released. Whistles blew and bells rang all over the city. The entire body of soldiers at the national home had come over on street cars with the home band and took part in the demonstration.

VETERANS TURN OUT.

When the veterans from the Home, headed by their band playing Sousa's Marine March, entered the parade ground the most intense enthusiasm was displayed. The 600 odd soldiers of the Twentieth sent up cheer after cheer, threw their caps into the air and danced for joy at the prospect of being off. Two thousand spectators joined in the demonstration, making the camp ground ring. Up to the time of departure it was noticeable that few officers were on parade. They remained at their quarters with their families and friends to the last moment, bidding adieus. The start was to be made this morning, but was delayed owing to a shortage of cars. The first section, made up of the infantry, started at 1 p. m.; the second section, composed of the cavalry, following soon afterward.

The cars were decorated with several characteristic mottoes. One read: "Our war cry: Remember the Maine." Another: "Remember the Comrades of the Maine."

When the first stop was made, at Leavenworth, an immense crowd greeted the soldiers, the public school children massed on the platform, singing "America." A twenty-five-minute wait followed, during which the home band serenaded the infantry with patriotic airs, and the crowd kept up a constant cheering.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—Company E of the Thirteenth regiment, U. S. A., arrived here from Fort Niagara last night and joined the four companies stationed at Fort Porter. The five companies left for Tampa this afternoon over the Nickel Plate road.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 19.—Company F of the United States light artillery embarked here today for Chickamauga. Eight field pieces accompany the battery. A great crowd witnessed the departure.

DALLAS, Tex., April 19.—The general offices of the Texas & Pacific railroad in this city were today notified of the departure of the Eighteenth United States infantry from El Paso by their road en route to New Orleans. The first train, sixteen cars, is due at Dallas tomorrow. Four twelve-inch mortar guns passed southward over the Houston & Texas Ceneral railroad at Dallas, Tex., today, to be erected for the defense of Sabine pass.

SECOND CAVALRY STARTS.

DENVER, April 19.—The two troops of the Second cavalry, stationed at Fort Logan, near this city, started for Chickamauga over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The train is a mixed one of seventeen cars, carrying al the officers, men, horses and luggage of the two troops. The infantry, which will remain at the fort until tomorrow afternoon, cheered their departing comrades as the train pulled out. Otherwise there was no demonstration.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 19.—Company G, Fifth infantry, is the first of the new troops ordered here to arrive. It came in Monday from Fort McPherson, Atlanta, and was at once transferred to the barracks at Fort Barracks, which had been vacated by the troops of the First artillery sent to Fort Pickens and the batteries on Santa Rosa island.

The last Spanish steamer in port cleared Monday for Liverpool with a good cargo.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 19.—At Chickamauga park everything is about in readiness for the reception of the several thousand troops due tomorrow. Chief Quartermaster Lee of the Department of the Lakes arrived this afternoon and will spend the time intervening before the arrival of General Brooke in arranging preliminary matters. The camping places of the various detachments have not yet been selected. General Brooke's headquarters will probably be at the Park hotel.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 19.—Fort Brady officers were banqueted last night at the Soo club by the citizens of the two Soos. It was an international affair, in which Canadian military officers took part and wished the United States troops godspeed in the coming war.

ST. PAUL, April 19.—This afternoon the Third regiment of United States infantry left Fort Snelling for Mobile in three sections on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, passing half an hour later through the union depot, where a crowd of several thousand people enthusiastically cheered them during their short stay. It had been planned to have them march through the city and the public school children were to join in the greetings, but almost at the last minute the plans had to be abandoned. The union depot sheds and adjoining streets and the bridges were crowded with people. A group of girls presented a mass of cut flowers to the soldiers, but otherwise the farewell was informal.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Jefferson barracks was the scene of activity this afternoon, orders being received for the six troops of the Third cavalry and the six troops of the Eleventh infantry to proceed south.

The Third cavalry is under command of Major Wessells and consists of 313 men and twenty-two officers. The men each drew two suits of clothes today, enough for a year. Fifty-four thousand rounds of ammunition were taken and the troop left for Chickamauga park over the Louisville & Nashville road in three sections tonight.

The six troops of the Eleventh infantry are commanded by Colonel De Russey. They consist of 356 men and twenty-two officers, and left tonight over the Mobile & Ohio road for Mobile.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 19.—Remarkable enthusiasm was evinced this afternoon by the 2,000 men on the flying squadron when a barge bearing the men, horses and fighting apparatus of company F, Fifth light artillery, left Fort Monroe for Norfolk, on its way to Chickamauga. A cheer from the Fort Monroe wharf announced the departure of the battery to those on the ships of the squadron and immediately, permission being given, the men on all the ships swarmed into the forecastle, rigging and rails and began cheering. As the barge swung by each boat the men of the navy gave three hearty cheers, hats in and, and the representatives of the army returned it with a will.

BLUE JACKETS CHAFE AT DELAY.

Key West Squadron Stripping for Coming Conflict.

KEY WEST, April 19.—A high naval officer, discussing the situation today, said: "Spain cannot surrender without at least one fight. It must make a show of resistance, in order to appease its people at home. I suppose it will now be given twenty-four or forty-eight hours' notice to get out, but, personally, I think five minutes is all it should get and that the fleet should be sent to Havana forthwith, so that the Spanish troops may evacuate the island under our guns."

The effect of the news from Washington was soon noticed on board the ships lying in the inner harbor. The officers began sending their personal belongings ashore, and the ships were stripped of whatever superfluous articles remained. All the work in progress is being rushed to a finish, but little or nothing remains to be done which would delay the fleet for a moment.

The Cuban colony here is in a high state of elation. All the morning groups of excited patriots have been discussing the possibilities, while others have been marching through the streets, shouting "Cuba libre."

POLO WILL LEAVE AT ONCE

Goes When the President Signs the Cuban Resolutions.

MAY NOT EVEN WAIT FOR HIS PASSPORTS

Abandons Hope of Peaceful Solution, and Wants to Get Out of the Country as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, has made his final preparations for departure, and is calmly awaiting notification that the president has affixed his signature to the Cuban resolutions, at which time the minister will take his leave.

He had expected this would come today, and every arrangement had been made with that in view. Now that the signing is deferred until tomorrow it is probable that the minister and his staff will depart before another twenty-four hours pass by.

He will not move precipitately, however, as the transfer of the legation archives and effects to the French embassy must first be accomplished, and, moreover, there is felt to be no disposition on the part of the authorities here to unduly hasten the movements of the minister.

Whether the State department will send Senor Polo his passports or he will ask for them is felt to be an immaterial detail. He intends to go without reference to these formalities, and there is every reason to believe the State department will afford him the protection of passports and any further attentions usual in the enforced departure of a minister on the breaking out of war.

The entire staff of the legation will accompany the minister. Their exact movements after leaving Washington are not made known, except that they will return to Spain at the earliest possible moment. It would be no surprise if the minister and his staff went by way of Canada, instead of New York, taking one of the Atlantic steamers from Halifax.

This morning the large metal sign bearing the words "Office of the Spanish Legation" was wrenched from its place on the gate leading to the legation and carried off by vandals. The minister made no complaint to the State department or to the police, as he has sought to minimize the petty depredations against the legation, although this was the most flagrant one committed.

It is said Great Britain has taken steps not only to maintain a passive neutrality, but to enforce it with arms if necessary.

So far as known the French government will observe the same neutrality. Its West Indian possessions are considerable and it has several ships in those waters. Germany and the other powers are expected to take the same neutral attitude.

NEW YORK, April 19.—It was said at the office of Aturio Baliadonzo, Spanish consul general, today, that orders to close the office are expected as soon as the president signs the Cuban resolutions, and that the Spanish officials are ready to go when so directed. When the Spanish consulate general is closed the French consul will take charge of its affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Senor Carmelo Martin, who represents the Spanish government as vice consul here, says he intends to remain and has made no arrangements to send any of his countrymen away. He said today: "I see no reason why the Spanish residents of California should entertain any fears, even though war should be declared between Spain and the United States, for I know the American people too well to imagine that they would allow foreigners to be molested merely because they happened to belong to the nation with which they are at enmity. I shall remain here and in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary will advise others to do so."

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The Spanish consul at New Orleans, Senor Petinto, said today he had received no instructions to return to Spain or to get all of his countrymen out of the United States into Cuba or other Spanish possessions. Two Spanish merchant vessels are now in port. The steamships Miguel Ji Jouver for Barcelona and the Catalonia for Barcelona and Genoa are loading at the head of St. Andrew strait. They are losing no time about it.

CUBANS AT KEY WEST ARE HAPPY.

Offer to Raise a Regiment to Help Fight Spain.

KEY WEST, April 19.—The naval plan of action, it is understood, has been finally and definitely decided upon. It involves the blockade of Cuba, but not a bombardment of Havana. The blockade will involve no engagements, it is said, except the accidental encounters, which more or less are bound to occur.

The senior naval officers of the fighting squadron believe that Spain is playing a clever game in concentrating its entire naval forces at a distance from the immediate scene of action.

Wherever the eye turns tonight it is met with the colors of Cuba libre. Invariably the stars and stripes float above the insurgent ensign, and here and there a new broom surmounts all, signifying that Spain will be swept from the sea. Throughout the entire day the "vivas" of patriotic Cubans have sounded through the town, and there have been processions of more or less dignity in every part.

This afternoon some 200 Cubans, headed by a brass band marched through the streets and halted in front of the hotel. After a serenade of American national airs, cheers were given for President McKinley and the newspapers of the United States. Several prominent Cubans made addresses in Spanish, the turn of these being gratitude to America and the joy at the near prospect of freedom for Cuba.

The procession then marched to the cable office, where the following message was sent to President McKinley:

"A thousand Cuban volunteers at Key West offer services under United States flag. J. S. GIVON, Major."

Today has been a Cuban holiday. The schools have been closed, and the streets crowded with excited groups discussing the situation. For the first time the flag pole over the old Spanish consulate was made to bear the Cuban flag, and when the banner was raised, "Cuba libre" rang out from every throat.

A number of demonstrations are in progress tonight. Word for the movement of the fleet on Havana is expected at any moment and when it comes it will find no delay here. All day the warships have been making final preparations for immediate action, and few of the officers have been ashore.

FLYING SQUADRON AT THE POST.

Lined Up Ready for the Nod of the Starter.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 19.—There was nothing particular to be done this morning on board the flying squadron when the news came that definite action had been taken by congress on the Cuban question. Everything was in perfect order at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The Minneapolis, which had some small defects in its steering gear, was reported complete in every detail. Each ship in the squadron has a full complement of ammunition and the Massachusetts, by coaling this morning, makes the squadron complete in that particular. Each ship has more than its extraordinary complement of coal aboard and is ready for a long cruise. Sub-caliber gun practice was indulged in this morning by the squadron. Captain Higginson of the Massachusetts reported that his men were unusually proficient at the guns and that he was greatly pleased with their work. Captain Jewell of the Minneapolis said this morning that stories as to the disability of the ship were the merest nonsense, it was in splendid condition and would give a good account of itself. The ships and men in the squadron were ready for action and no short leaves were granted today.

Twelfth Leaves Fort Niobrara.

VALENTINE, Neb., April 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The Twelfth infantry left Fort Niobrara over the Elkhorn today, being billed direct for New Orleans. One freight train of seventeen cars and two passenger trains of eight coaches each were required to haul the troops and baggage. Almost the entire population of the town turned out to see the boys off and much enthusiasm was displayed. Colonel Andrews, his gallant officers and well behaved men leave many warm friends here, who would be pleased to see them return to the post. No regiment ever stationed here has been liked by the citizens of Valentine better than the Twelfth. Lieutenant C. H. Barth and a detail of sixteen men have charge of Fort Niobrara.

GETTING READY FOR WAR

(Continued from First Page.)

of engineer officers who, with few exceptions, are available for immediate service with the army in the field. It is most comprehensive in character, and includes the names of nearly every officer of the engineer department throughout the United States. In order to take care of the important river and harbor and other engineering works in charge of these officers it probably will be necessary in particular cases where the works cannot be entirely neglected to double, treble or quadruple some of the duties of officers in order that the services of others may be availed of in military field operations. In a majority of cases the names are given with the general idea that the officers will not be called away from their present duties for more than a few months.

In the event of hostilities the engineer office of the War department will promptly take steps to form a corps of officers especially detailed to assist the army in the field in engineering projects.

The attention of Adjutant General Corbin of the army having been called to certain publications stating that ill-feeling existed between the regular army and the national guard of the several states, he stated that so far as he was informed the report had no foundation in fact; that so far as he could ascertain, or was edvised, only the most cordial relations existed and every effort to retain these relations was being fostered and put forth by officers in authority in the War department.

DEPUTY SHERIFF TAKES CHARGE.

Death of Henry W. King Brings on Litigation.

KANSAS CITY, April 19.—The big clothing house of Browning, King & Co. in this city is in the hands of a deputy sheriff, representing the public administrator in the city of St. Louis, Dr. William C. Richardson.

Henry W. King, a member of the firm, died in Chicago last week. There being no member of the firm resident in Missouri, nor heirs of the deceased in the state, the public administrator secured letters of administration in the courts there and under the letter of law, which provides that there must be only one administrator for an estate within the state, he today secured possession of the store here.

The local representative of Browning, King & Co. declares that it is a free grab and has taken the matter to the probate court here.

A TRAVELING MAN.

Gives Some Valuable Hints Regarding the Care of the Health While Traveling.

Mr. W. R. Wincherdon, a commercial traveller from Birmingham, whose business keeps him almost constantly on the road, relates in the Sunday News the dangers to health resulting from constant change of residence and the way to overcame the usual injurious effects.

He says: One thing people traveling cannot very well avoid is the constant change in water and food; the stomach never has an opportunity to become accustomed to anything and in a few years or much sooner the average traveling man becomes a hopeless dyspeptic.

For several years I suffered more or less from indigestion, sour stomachs, headaches, distaste for food, often no appetite, gas on the stomach and the usual unpleasant effects of imperfect digestion.

Nearly every traveling man has his favorite remedy for different troubles and I tried all of them with indifferent results. Finally on the train between Pittsburg and Philadelphia one day, I overheard a conversation between two ladies, one of whom had suffered severely from indigestion and stated she had been completely cured by a remedy which she called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I remembered the conversation because it directly interested me, and at the next town I inquired at the first drug store and bought a package for fifty cents, and from that day to this I have never been without them. They are pleasant tasting tablets, not a secret patent medicine, but composed of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, fruit salts and Golden Seal; being in tablet form they never lose their good qualities like a liquid medicine would, but are always fresh and ready for use.

I carry a box in my pocket continually, and whenever I see any symptoms of indigestion I take one, also one after each meal, and for a year and a half I have not lost a day by reason of poor health and can eat anything and relish what I eat; my digestion is absolutely perfect as far as I can judge from my feelings and although there may be other stomach medicines just as good as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, I do not know what they are. Certainly for people who travel they are far ahead of any liquid medicine, as they are so convenient; they can be carried in the pocket and used whenever needed.

I believe they are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and believe anyone who will try them will agree with me, that for indigestion and stomach trouble Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are unequaled.

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE

From generation to generation the taint of impure blood is transmitted, and in the same way the beneficial blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla are spread through families. If the life stream is purified at its source, or immediately when evidence of impurity first appears, much suffering will be avoided. The beneficent work of Hood's Sarsaparilla for young women, wives, mothers and little ones of all ages has won the highest praise, and is another gem in its crown as America's Greatest Medicine. For illustration of this thought, please read this letter:

"The end of one of my fingers began to itch and soon there was a collection of watery blisters under the skin. In a short time the blisters came to the surface and broke, discharging a watery substance and the flesh became inflamed around my finger nail. It kept getting worse and spread toward the knuckle. Then I began doctoring for poison, using carbolic acid for a wash and putting