

the Lord loves he rebukes and chastens," and Christ gives us a beautiful consolation in the following words: "Blessed are ye when men shall persecute you for My name sake for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you."

The "News" is a welcome visitor.

We remain as ambassadors of Christ,

ALBERT HARRIS,

THOS. B. LEE.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Norfolk, Va., April 27.—A terrific storm is raging on the Virginia and the North Carolina coasts this morning. The wind is blowing sixty miles an hour from the northeast, and many vessels are in danger of being wrecked.

Captain Forry of the British steamship Castledale, from Tampa, reports passing a derelict bark named Cadic, completely stripped and her long boat lying on the deck.

The fate of the crew is unknown. A big three-masted schooner with part of her masts gone and rails smashed in is signalling for help at Chickamiconico life saving station, and she will surely be driven ashore.

The cruiser Montgomery and transport Panther, which left here yesterday for Key West, were also in danger, but it is known that they rounded Cape Hatteras before they encountered the storm. Nothing has been heard from them, but it is believed they are safe.

Madrid, April 27.—A dispatch from Manila says the Spaniards have captured the American bark Saranac, loaded with coal.

The Spanish Philippine islands fleet has sailed from Manila to meet the United States squadron.

Havana, April 27.—(Copyrighted, by the Associated Press.)—The Spanish coasting steamer Cosme Herrera, which ran the blockade on Saturday last, it appears is not the only vessel that has reached this port since the blockade was established, as the arrival of the steamer Aviles from Neuavistas is also reported. It is announced from Cayo Frances, near Calbarion, that two United States monitors captured two schooners loaded with coal, but discovering that they were German vessels released them.

Dispatches from Matanzas say an American torpedo boat destroyer has twice entered the port of Matanzas. The second time six shots were fired at her and she retired.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bolzan arrived here Saturday. Her band played the Spanish national hymn and the forts and Spanish warships answered with their bands playing the Italian national hymn. The usual salutes were exchanged.

The local newspapers publish what they believe to be the names of vessels composing the United States blockading fleet and incidentally refer to the Dauntless, now the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, which gave the Spaniards so much trouble, it is claimed, by landing filibustering expeditions on the coast of Cuba.

The Spanish gunboat Ligera, it is announced here, encountered near Cadenas, not far from Matanzas, an American torpedo boat destroyer, which opened fire on the Spanish warship. The gunboat, it is added, answered with 11 shots. It is claimed the American destroyer was damaged and retreated.

The Spanish steamer Montserrat, from Cadiz, on April 10, via Las Palmas on April 13, for Havana, has arrived safely, it is announced, at Cienfuegos.

She had on board two millions in silver and a quantity of ammunition. She is commanded by Capt. Dechamma and is of 2,855 tons.

It is announced that the insurgent brigadier general, Masso, has been authorized to form a division of natives to fight against the United States troops.

The Spanish officials say that the well known insurgent leader Juan Delgado, and seventeen of his followers, have been killed near Cano.

The situation here today is one of expectation, and quiet patriotic enthusiasm, combined with a desire on the part of the Spaniards for the opening of real hostilities.

Washington, April 27.—Soon after the Senate convened today Mr. Stewart of Nevada introduced the following resolution for which he asked immediate consideration:

That the secretary of war be and is hereby directed to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the amount of the appropriation necessary to arm, equip, subsid and furnish with munitions of war, the Cuban army now at war with Spain and such additions as may be made thereto from the people of Cuba, until the Spanish army shall be expelled from the island of Cuba, or until the next session of Congress.

Mr. Hale (Maine) suggested the resolution better go to the committee on military affairs, and after a statement by Senator Allison (Iowa) that the whole subject covered by the resolution was now being considered by the proper committees of Congress, and that there would be no delay. Mr. Stewart agreed that the resolution should go to the military affairs committee.

New York, April 27.—War seems inevitable between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, says the Panama correspondent of the Herald. Despite the mediation of the sister republics, the two countries seem determined to decide the issues between them by an appeal to arms.

Advices received from San Jose and Punta Arena, Costa Rica, says that there is no prospect of peaceful settlement of the difficulties.

President Rafael Iglesias, accompanied by sixty officers, embarked at Puntas Arenas on the national guard boat Poas for the Nicaraguan frontier, where he will place himself at the head of a large force of troops and commence operations against Gen. Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, immediately.

Minister Lainfesta has failed in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the trouble. El Comercio, the semi-official organ of President Zelaya, under the caption "There is No Peace," says:

"Notwithstanding the persistent rumors circulated within the last few days to the effect that an understanding had been arrived at with Costa Rica as a result of the efforts of Minister Lainfesta, we are in a position to assert that such reports are absolutely unfounded, and that war is now more probable than ever.

War at present amounts to a necessity, as no other step can put an end to this already too long drawn out question. President Iglesias, with his well known hostility toward us, has provoked the indignation of the Nicaraguan people, who will no longer bear the aggressions of a restless and ambitious neighbor.

In conclusion El Comercio says:

"There is no peace; there can not nor should there be peace."

Santa Cruz, Cal., April 27.—It is now known that eleven people were killed in last night's explosion at the Santa Cruz powder works. All that remains to tell of the gun cotton plant is some twisted iron and a large hole in the ground made by nitroglycerine.

Besides those killed by the explosion an employe named Decocoa, who had suffered from heart disease, dropped dead at his home this morning as a result of the shock.

H. Connelly had his ribs broken. It is thought that a young man named Miller was killed, as his horse, with both eyes blown out, was found where he left the animal. There were two others by the name of Miller who were in the list of killed. The bodies of those killed, with the exception of Glickman, are unrecognizable, having been frightfully mangled. H. C. Butler, who was thought to have escaped, is now found among the dead.

The bodies of C. A. Coleman and H. C. Butler were recovered this morning. Both were carpenters. It is definitely known that the explosion was the result of an accident due to the spontaneous combustion of nitro glycerine.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 27.—Ida Houston, a white woman, while defending her sister, was shot and fatally wounded by her negro brother-in-law, Andrew E. Strander, at her home in this city. Strander in turn was shot twice by the woman and fatally wounded. Strander is said to be the notorious Taylor Strander of Wheeling, whose brutal murder of his first wife caused one of the most celebrated legal battles in the history of West Virginia. Finally, after long imprisonment, he escaped further punishment on a technicality.

Two years ago he married Kate Houston in this city.

Later she heard of her husband's early career and refused to live with him.

Strander went to her home, broke in the door and had an interview with his wife. The wife's sister Ida confronted him and both began shooting.

Key West, April 26.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove puffed proudly into Key West harbor this morning with the richest prize of the war thus far. The captive was the Panama. Capt. Quevedo, a big trans-Atlantic liner and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana. She had twenty-nine passengers, including three women, one Frenchman and one Mexican, and a crew of 72.

As the Panama carried two 12-pounders she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove, and as the latter came into harbor with her prize, there was not a craft that did not salute her with rousing cheers.

The Mangrove, under Lieut. Commander William H. Everett, who came down from the hydrographic office a few weeks ago to take her, was cruising along the Cuban coast, navigated by Ensign Palmer, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, about twenty miles north of Havana. At 5:45 p. m., she sighted the Panama. The only other ship of the fleet in sight was the battleship Indiana, three miles to the rear.

Lieut. Commander Everett scented a prize and scudded toward the stranger. When the latter came within range a shot from the Mangrove's 12-pounder was sent across her bows, but the Spaniard ignored the challenge and went on. Another shot followed without result, but the Mangrove was drawing nearer the stranger, who calmly proceeded on her course, apparently without any intention of running away.

When the third shot was fired, the Mangrove was within a hundred yards of the Panama and Lieut. Commander Everett shouted to the deck officer that if she did not surrender, he would sink her. The Mangrove's officers admit that they expected the enemy's 12-pounders to open on them in response to the threat, but the Spaniard promptly came to.

Ensign Dayton, the senior officer of the Mangrove, boarded the prize. The battleship Indiana had seen the capture and meanwhile drew up to the Mangrove, giving her a lusty cheer.