

## DOINGS OF THE WEEK

### What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

#### GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

##### A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The war excitement set December wheat up to \$1.71 1/4 in San Francisco Monday.

Monte Cristo island, 700 feet square, situated 18 miles above Dawson is the latest Klondike discovery. It was found by two woodchoppers, and is very rich.

A Berlin correspondent says that Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States nor probably will she join in any intervention on Spain's behalf.

The state department has information that the governor of Hong Kong had issued a neutrality proclamation pertaining to the war between the United States and Spain. It is similar to that proclaimed by Japan and Newfoundland.

The devastation of Cuba has been commenced by Spanish soldiers. They have received orders declaring the armistice at an end, and are laying waste the interior, burning towns and plantations, and concentrating their forces on the sea coast.

The St. Petersburg Vidomosti, speaking of Russia's attitude towards the United States, says: "The friendship which has existed for many years between the two states excludes every idea of unfriendly attitude on the part of Russia at the present juncture."

According to the policy announced in a decree gazetted in Madrid, Spain will fit out a fleet to prey on American commerce on the high seas, and in our waters. The decree begins by saying that diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and a state of war has begun between the two countries.

Hawaiian annexation, which would not be accomplished in time of peace, is more than a probability now that war is on, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. It is learned that a great effort is to be made in congress soon to procure the ratification of the treaty annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

Montana's quota of volunteers is one regiment of infantry; Oregon, one regiment of infantry; Washington, one regiment of infantry; Wyoming, one battalion and one troop of cavalry; Idaho, two troops of cavalry; Utah, one troop of cavalry, two light batteries; California, two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

A Seattle Alaskan company has wired Secretary of the Navy Long for six Gatling guns, to be placed on one of their steamers as a protection against any Spanish warship or privateer that may be in the North Pacific ocean when the first steamers start on their return trip from St. Michaels with passengers and gold from the Klondike.

The United States has cut the Havana cable. The cut was made about 10 miles out of Havana, and the southern end of the cable is now on the Mangrove, which was recently converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

This gives the government exclusive use of the cable and entirely cuts Captain-General Blanco off from communication with Spain, as the insurgents are between him and the other cable ports.

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.

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 ...

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.

## LATER NEWS.

The state department sent notice to all foreign nations of congress having declared war, and that war has existed since April 21. Responses have already begun to flow in. A neutrality proclamation was issued by the British government. Among the first to take cognizance of the existence of a state of war were the British colonies. This in a measure supports the contention of this government that war actually existed before the declaration by congress.

The conference report on the army reorganization bill was passed by both houses of congress and signed by the president. No progress was made on other pending war measures.

Secretary Day's nomination was sent to and confirmed by the senate.

The cabinet has decided that no Spanish prize ship shall be released previous to the passing upon of their respective cases by the courts.

A Hong Kong dispatch says the Philippine insurgents are massing around Manila, and a massacre of the Spanish is feared.

The Mangrove took in the big steamer Panama, of the Ceballos line, a Spanish auxiliary cruiser, off the Cuban coast, and brought her prize to Key West. The Panama is a steamer of 2,800 tons, and carried a valuable cargo, including stores for the Spanish army in Cuba. She sailed from New York April 20. The capture of so large a steamer by so small a vessel as the Mangrove is regarded as a notable achievement, and there was unusual rejoicing at Key West over the capture.

A rebellion is again imminent in Spain. Towns are in the hands of rioters at frequent intervals daily. The authorities are totally unable to control the mob. All revolutionary parties are active and the stability of the present monarchy is threatened.

A royal decree proclaiming neutrality has been issued by the government of Great Britain and printed in the London Gazette. This was followed by the issuance of proclamations of similar import by a majority of the British colonies in all parts of the world. As a result of the issuance of this decree, the international laws respecting vessels sailing under the flags of belligerent powers will be strictly enforced in the ports of the British empire.

Two more Spanish prizes have been captured by the gunboat Newport. The Newport brought in to Key West the Spanish sloop Paquete and the Spanish schooner Fireo, Cuban coasting vessels, captured off Havana.

Cuban advices are to the effect that the insurgents are forcing the fighting. The Spanish, fearing assault by land and sea, are hurrying their troops into the cities. Insurgents have appeared in force within 30 miles of Havana. There was a raid by them just before Bodega Jancu early in the morning, and the combatants must have had a full view of the blockading squadron.

The house committee on naval affairs has decided to report a disagreement with the senate amendments to the naval bill, and ask for a conference. Boutelle, Hillborn and Cunningham will be the house conferees.

It has been announced by the Richard Silk Company, of Chicago, that if any of their employees desire to go to war, his salary will be continued during his absence, his position will be retained until his return, and if he is killed \$2,500 will be given by the firm to his family.

There was a meeting on Trafalgar Square, London, Sunday afternoon to protest against Spanish barbarities in Cuba and the Philippines. "Tom" Mann, Louise Michael and Lathrop Tathington, an American, who was greeted with cries of "Good old Yankee," made speeches. Resolutions favoring free Cuba were adopted amid cheers.

### CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Character of Merchandise That Is Liable to Seizure.

Inasmuch as there exists a great amount of misapprehension, not only among foreign countries, but also among American shippers, as to the character of merchandise that is contraband and liable to seizure during the progress of war, the following unofficial but authentic statement has been obtained from a high official of the government:

In determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is contraband of war, it is classified:

1—Absolute contraband.

2—Occasional or conditional contraband.

3—Goods not contraband.

The first class includes all goods of an essentially warlike character. The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, certain forms of steel, iron, etc., that are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not, according to occasion and conditions as to their character, shipment and destined use. Every such case depends on its own facts.

The third class includes articles not destined for warlike use, such as church bells, musical instruments, household goods of such like, and the like. Many of these are purely of a mercantile character.

A New York World dispatch from Madrid says that a revolution is imminent there. The correspondent says no one can tell what will be the result of her rapidly increasing domestic troubles—the cabinet crisis; the distinctions among her statesmen and warriors; the intrigues of the Carlists, the plotting of Weyler and Romero Robledo, and the popular agitation.

United States warships made demonstrations against Cardenas and Mariel on the 26th.

## 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 rapidity by others of more importance, culminating in the afternoon in 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 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 their 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 notified the consuls."

### 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 Tormerik, 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 unwarred 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: Bullights 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. Bartleben, 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.

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 said resolution, with a formal demand upon the government of Spain to at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba 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 this demand and resolution, whereby the ends 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."

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## THE DECLARATION

### Congress Passes a Resolution Proclaiming War.

#### THE PRESIDENT REQUESTED IT

The Measure Went Through Without a Dissenting Vote—Naval Appropriation Bill Passed—Secretary Sherman Resigns—Judge Day Appointed.

Washington, April 27.—A formal declaration that war exists between the United States and Spain passed both branches of congress today. The declaration was made in accordance with the recommendation of the president, engrafted in a message sent to congress this morning. The measure was first adopted by the house, and later agreed to by the senate.

The senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea-fighting arm of the federal service. The Hull army reorganization bill was passed by the senate, and now goes to conference; Secretary Sherman resigned, as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law, and the war department called on the several states for their quota to the volunteer army of the United States.

These make up the important events of the day.

It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect, the secretary abandoned his original idea of leaving at once, and it is thought he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor. The selection of Judge Moore, who is now professor of law at Columbia university, New York, to succeed the latter, was warmly welcomed by all of the state department employes.

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

A few telegrams came from Key West, announcing the arrival there of the prizes whose capture has been reported through the press. Nothing could be obtained as to the intentions of Commodore Schley in so hastily rushing away the flyers Columbia and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads, and it is believed that their purpose is to shelter the Paris or some of the liners from attack of some Spanish cruisers. There was talk of establishing a supply depot in the Philippines to meet the conditions in Asiatic waters. Our fleet there now has no home, and under neutrality laws, the stay of the ships at any port is limited to a few hours. This is unpleasant, besides involving the expenditure of a great deal of coal, so that it may become necessary for Commodore Dewey to seize a port in the Philippines and fortify it as a base of supplies.

The department today purchased two tugs, the Hercules, of New Orleans, and the Mary Willick, of Galveston.

The feature of interest at the war department was the dispatch to the governors of the states and territories of circulars, notifying them how many men they would be expected to furnish as volunteers, how they should be apportioned among the three arms of the service, and where they should rendezvous as a United States army. A good many details to be arranged in order to carry out the project for the mobilization of the volunteers, but these are rapidly being disposed of.

The rendezvous for the troops to be mustered in the service of the volunteer army in the Pacific states and territories has been designated by Secretary Alger as follows:

California—San Francisco.  
Colorado—Denver.  
Idaho—Boise.  
Montana—Helena.  
Oregon—Portland.  
Utah—Ogden.  
Wyoming—Cheyenne.

### THE BLOCKADE PERFECT.

Vigorous Chasing of Every Moving Light That Appears.

On Havana the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 27.—The early morning hours today were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessels spoken were the British schooner Iolanthe, of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side. The Dolphin and the yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this morning. The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews who had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio. All were glad to get back, although they said they had had no trouble with their prizes.

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

Washington, April 27.—Secretary Long this afternoon said Captain Sampson had been appointed acting rear-admiral. It is supposed he will be

## THE WAR RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Senate and Agreed to by the House.

Washington, April 27.—Following is the text of the report of the house foreign affairs committee, formally declaring that war exists between the United States and Spain, as adopted by the house and agreed to by the senate today:

"Be it enacted by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled: "First, That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st of April, including Sunday, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"Second, That the president of the United States is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service the United States militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Full Text of Document Recommending Passage of War Resolution.

Washington, April 27.—The president today sent to congress the following bill recommending the passage of a declaration of war against Spain:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: I transmit to congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States minister at Madrid, and through the latter with the government of Spain, showing the action taken under joint recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Upon communicating to the Spanish minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, said minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish representative that the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and all official communications between their respective representatives ceased therewith.

I recommend to your attention the note directed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister of foreign affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was communicated. It will be perceived that the Spanish government, having cognizance of the resolutions, and in view of the things which the president is hereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the representative demands of this government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action.

The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture in the intercourse with Spain, I have been constrained in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid to proclaim under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports on the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, and further in the exercise of my constitutional powers by act of congress, approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation of April 22, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of this proclamation are herewith appended.

In view of the measures so taken and with the view to the adoption of such war measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the congress to the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that a definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known and the assertion of all its duties in the conduct of the public war may be assured.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, Washington.

### WITHOUT A ROLL-CALL.

Impressive Manner in Which the House Passed the War Bill.

Washington, April 27.—The house today passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the kingdom of Spain in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The representatives of 70,000 people voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting vote, and without a roll-call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required but one minute and 44 seconds to accomplish this. The house was considering an election case, and simply paused to declare war. There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question. It was only in the great cheer that went up from the floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the expression behind it was shown. After the president's message was read, the committee on foreign affairs framed the resolution, Acting Chairman Adams wrote the report, and it was passed and on its way to the senate in an hour and 6 minutes.

## A CALL TO ARMS

### The President Asks the Country to Furnish Volunteers.

#### FIRST TIME IN THIRTY YEARS

The Call Is for 125,000 Men to Fight the Spaniards—Apportionment of the Volunteers by States—National Guard Will Have Preference.

Washington, April 26.—The president today called upon the people of the United States, for the first time in 30 years, to manifest their martial strength, the call this time being to a united people to go forth to battle with a foreign country. The call is for 125,000 volunteers. The secretary of war created a new army corps. The two taken together, with regular army men will move on Cuba, and that meanwhile the volunteers will be equipped and drilled.

The president's proclamation, while actually issued, was not certified to the governors of the states and territories, and will not be until Wednesday. The reason is twofold. In the first place, the war department wishes to avoid destroying the present organization of the National Guard, which is to be called into service first. The Guard regiments are composed of 12 companies, and being officered more numerously than the regular army, would have to be changed to correspond to the army organization in order to comply with the order as it exists. The pending call bill, however, provides for meeting just such an emergency, and permits the use of the National Guard, as organized. This is more important than would appear at first, inasmuch as many of the National Guard have volunteered only on condition that they may serve as now organized.

The second consideration which influenced the department in postponing the certification of the call until Wednesday is a desire to make sure that adequate arrangements can be completed by quartermasters and the commissary departments for feeding and transporting the number of men called for. This is no light task, as the volunteers must be taken by the government at a certain point in each state where they are to be collected by the governors.

The president's proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States—A Proclamation: "Whereas, By act of congress, entitled an act to provide for the increasing of the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes, approved April 22, 1898, the president was authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and by-law, deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call, and hereby do call, for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 to carry into effect the purpose of said resolution, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The details of this order will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. "Done at Washington, this 26th day of April, 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 121st.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY, "By the President, "JOHN SHERMAN, "Secretary of State."

Telegrams have been coming from every section to Secretary Alger from governors and militia officers conveying information as to the length of time, surprisingly short, in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster.

Points of The men, as far as the regular army of the United States, will be brought to one of three great depots, viz., Washington, Richmond or Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of ordinary army tactics.

The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that General Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either as one of the four major-generals or as one of the nine brigadier-generals provided for. It is believed to have been largely at his instance that Richmond was selected as one of the points of concentration.

In anticipation of the president's call, vast numbers of letters and telegrams have begun to flow in on Secretary Alger, offering service as volunteers in the army. So numerous are these communications that the secretary has asked the president to be directed to the governors of states and territories.