WAR IS NOW UPON US

Naval Fleet Ordered to Blockade Ilavana.

SPAIN REJECTS ULTIMATUM

Minister Woodford Is Given His Passports and Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Spain

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 and independent government as they succeeded today with rapidity by others | may establish. 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 from today.

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, of the Spanish government as render- served notice of the purpose of this tion on the part of the United States, and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing United States on the 19th. Immediupon 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 depart-

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 morning, immediately after the receipt requrie that the movements of the ships of your telegram, and before I had greatest care from undue publicity, in government, the Spanish minister of

ing advantage of information. Captain Sampson's command, is a official communications between their splendid array of fine vessels, and this respective representatives have ceased. force is quite competent to blockade all I accordingly asked for safe passports. It caused much excitement, and was the ports in Cuba, or at least all of the I shall turn the legation over to the ports connecting by rail with Havana, British embassy and leave for Paris and so likely to be used to supply that this afternoon. I have notified the place in the event of seige with food consuls.

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 vesterday as terminating diplomatic negotiations, showing that it was not disposed to accept the expressed intention of our government to continue Minister Woodford as a medium of 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 confided to the British charge, Sir George E. Bonham. To all intents and purposes, this re-

lieves the state department from further negotiatins 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 use 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 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 authorized the call of 80,000 reserves. coast and in manning the heavy Three vessels loaded with troops left

guns of the coast defense. The Fowers 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 actul beginning of war was received with gravity at the | and are putting themselves in position

Following is the text of the presient's ultimatum to Spain, as given

"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 apon 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 takng 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 the island to its people under such free

'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 by Lieutenant Dillingham. full and satisfactory responses to this war, so that the war between this coundemand and resolution, whereby the try and Spain may fairly be said to date | ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the president will proceed without fur-Two minutes after the opening of the ther 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 SHERMAN." same into effect.

> The following statement regarding was issued today:

Yesterday, April 22, 1898, at about announced that it regarded the action 11 o'clock, the department of state ing unnecessary further diplomatic ac- 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 ately 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 with enthusiasm. All work was susdiplomatic action on the part of the United States:

"Madrid, April 22 .- Early this guarded with the | communicated the same to the Spanish order to prevent the enemy from tak- foreign affairs notified me that diplomatic relations had been broken be-The North Atlantic squadron, under tween the two countries, and that all tured a Spanish merchant ship gained "WOODFORD."

THE OREGON IN DANGER.

Feared That the Spanish Squadron Will

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-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 porof Montevideo, Uruguay,

The formidable Spanish torpedo-boat is supposed to be somewhere in that egon, and some fear is expressed that she may creep on her unawares and, consequently, considerable relief will be telt 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 Nictheroy, 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

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 States steamship Monadnock has left started for Gibraltar. The American flag over the consulate has been re- for sea, en route to Puget sound. In moved, and the archives transferred to her coat of gray paint the Monadnock the British consulate.

London, April 23 .- A dispatch from Madrid says War Minister Corres to Spain, accompanied by the party with which he left Madrid, arrived in Caliz; destination unknown.

Rogers Receiving Applications. Olympia, April 23.-Now that was with Spain has begun, the executive office is crowded with people who are anxiously looking for an opportunity to dispatch from Shanghai, has sailed for serve their country, mostly in an offi- Manila, which it will attack. The cial capacity. Governor Rogers has dispatch says: received two applications from women who would like to serve as army nurses.

The Danish manufacturers of clay products are adding improved machiniry of the latest style to their yards department, and there were many spec-ulations as to the ultimate outcome. | to turn out the best sort of clay manu-lactures of all kind.

Nashville Takes a Spanish Steamer.

The Buena Ventura the Unfortunate practically useless after they got into Vessel-The Skipper Surprised, as He | the Pacific, through the lack of coal. Did Not Know That War Had Been Declared-Prize Crew Put on Board.

Key West, April 25 .- The United put a shot across her bows from the

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 the sending of the ultimatum to Spain and accepted the situation philosoph-

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 dsiposition. The Buena Ventura is a tramp steam-

er of 1,155 tons, and hails from Bilbos, Spain. She has a cargo of lumber, loaded at Pascagoula, Miss., and was bound for Rotterdam. The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic

Spain renders unnecessary any further pended, 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 caprapid circulation throughout the navy department shortly after noon today. 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 ship Oregon, now on its way from the much satisfaction, although it was said Pacific coast to join Captain Sampson's the capture of a Spanish warship command. There is also some fear would have been more acceptable. that the Oregon may be taken at an There is said to be no question as to unfair advantage, without knowledge the right of taking Spanish merchant of the existence of war, by the Span- ships at this time. Two of these ships ish torpedo-boat destroyer Temerief, left Galveston within the last day or which is now at Buenos Ayres. Pos. so with considerable cargoes of cotton sibly, with a view of avoiding a con- on board. Another Spanish ship is flict in the straits of Magellan, where said to be en route from Vera Cruz, she would be at a disadvantage, the Mexico, with 1,000,000 pesetas on board, representing the subscription of Vera Cruz to the Spanish in Cuba.

Washington, April 25.-The voluneeer army bill was signed by the president at 3:06 P. M. The bill, as agreed to, reduces the time of enlistment from there years to two. The amendment authorizing the president to organize must be effective. 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 receded from the amendment attaching grounds in the interest of civilization, an engineer officer to the staff of each brigade commander.

London, April 25. - The Daily Mail says that it is stated in Falmouth shipping circles that the American cruiser Topeka, which left Falmouth the evening of Tuesday, April 19, was in collision with the bark Albatross, at midin all of the large towns, the proceeds night, 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 Censorship. Key West, April 25 .- The United States government has established a cenorship of telegrams, forbidding the self-interest all around, yet will have a transmission of code messages to or

from Havana. This begins at once. Vallejo, Cal., April 25 .- The United

is not visible at sea 1,000 yards distant. Paris, April 25 .- General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister

this city at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

London, April 25 .- The American squadron at Hong Kong, according to a

"Three steamers, recently purchased by the United States government, will and places under martial law all those follow the fleet with coal. The ap- who are guilty of treason, espionage, proaches to Manilla 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 only by means of printed matter.

PACIFIC COAST SAFE. Varships in These Waters More Than

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," said Rear Admiral Kirkland. "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 BROUGHT HER TO KEY WEST possibility lies in sending a fleet FIRST TIME IN THIRTY YEARS through the Straits of Magellan. Even if Spain had the ships, they would be

"We have two monitors, the Monadnock and the Monterey, that are more than a match for any vessel in the States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand Spanish navy. Besides these two we to leave the government and control of key light this morning at 7 o'clock have the Bennington and Mohican, when the Spanish merchantman Buena which are now en route from the Ha Ventura was sighted bound north. The waiian islands. The Charleston will gunboat Nashville ran her down and be in commission by May 1, and if it were necessary we could have the 4-inch gun on the port side aft, manned Yorktown and Philadelphia in fighting trim by the 1st of June.

"What I rely upon largely to com plete our coast defenses are the ter 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 Declar ing 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 declara tion 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 tactful 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 pleasing American opinion.

mercial interests. This has been done by the official announcement from Vachington 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, discountenance privateering, protect neutral goods under any flag and the enemy sailing under a neutal 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 s 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 protestion of neutral commerc and private property under any flag, and the establishment of the principle that a blockade in order to be binding

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 may force Spain to follow it. If Spain to capture and destroy private property 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 moral justification in the high aims of civilization.

Old Glory Burned. Madrid, April 25 .- This evening a crowd 6,000 strong carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana!" war!" and "Down with the Yankees!" burned the Stars and Stripes in front of the residence of Senor Sagasta, who was

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

Havana, April 25 .- Captain-General Blanco has published a decree confirm-

ing his previous decrees, and declaring the island to be in a state of war. He also annuls his former similar de crees granting pardon to insurgents, crimes against peace or against the independence of the nation, seditious revolt, attacks against the government or

The President Issues His Proclamation.

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 30 years, to manifest their martial with a foreign country. The call is for 125,000 volunteers. The secretary of two, taken together, with regular army work, and if she keeps on at this rate, to by the senate. soon will move on Cuba, and that her crew will have no end of prize meanhile the volunteers will be equipped and drilled.

The president's proclamation, while sctually issued, was not certified to the governors of the states and territories, tible. and will not be until Wednesday. The reason is twofold. In the first place, the National Guard, which is to be the United States, at 11 o'clock last called into service first. The Guard regiments are composed of 12 companies, and being officered more numerously that 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 Gull bill, however, provides for meeting just such an emergency, impotant than would appear at first, aling. inasmuch as many of the National Guard have volunteered only on condition that they may serve as now organ-

The second consideration which inand guarantee security for neutral com- each state where they are to be col- Morro castle. lected by the governors.

The Proclamation. The president's proclamation fol-

"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 Mc-Kinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and by-laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call, and hererby do call, for volunteers to the aggregate the purpose of said resolution, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and 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 23d day of April, 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 122d. "WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President. "JOHN SHERMAN. "Secretary of State."

every section to Secretary Alger from draws back, owing to a wanton desire governors and militia officers conveying information as to the length of at sea, it will be an offense against the time, surprisingly short, in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster.

Points of Mobilization. The men, as fast as mustered in by 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 for. nine brigadier-generals provided 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 the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura by call, vast numbers of letters and telea United States gunboat off Key West grams have begun to flow in on Secrehas aroused great indignation, the tary Alger, offering service as volunteers in the army. So numerous are those communications that the secretary has asked the press to notify the people that such communications should be directed to the governors of states and territories.

A Capture by the Ericsson. On Board Flgship New York, off Havana, April 26.—The torpedo boat Ericsson captured a Spanish fishing boat last night under the guns of Morro castle.

The Helena's Prize. Key West, April 26.-The gunboat Helena captured the Spanish steamer Miquel Joves early this morning. The Jove's cargo is composed of cotton and staves. The prize is estimated to value \$400,000, the cargo alone being worth \$150,000. She belonged to the Pennilo line, of Barcelona.

was captured about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, 12 miles from Havana. She is carrying a cargo of 6,000 bundles of staves.

FIRED ON THE FLEET. forro Castle Opened on the North

On Board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 26 .- During the early morning, the Morro castle batteries again opened fire on the fleet, but without the slightest effect. There have been no casualties among our forces up to this hour, and not a single shot has been fired against the batteries.

At 3 o'clock this morning the Detroit mdae a rich haul, capturing the Spanish merchant steamer Catalina, bound for Cadiz. She carried a large quantity of provisions, which she intended to land in Havana.

Ensign Christy, from the Detroit, and four marines and six bluejackets were put on board of her and she steamed off for Key West.

The Wilmington and Porter, when the United States, for the first time in dawn broke, were both seen towing United States and Spain passed both prizes in the shape of small schooners. strength, the call this time being to a The Wilmington's capture was laden united people to go forth to battle with charcoal, and the Porter's, the Sophia, had rum and sugar aboard. They were both towed to Key West. The torpedo-boat Porter, commanded war created a new army corps. The by Lieutenant Fremont, is doing great adopted by the house, and later agreed

> money to divide. About 9 o'clock this morning, the

An Effective Blockade. On Board the Flagship New York, off the war department wishes to avoid Havana, April 25 .- Morro castle destroying the present organization of opened fire on the fighting squadron of night. About 10 shots were sent in the direction of our ships. Not one of them took effect, and no shots were fired in return.

The Spaniards evidently had seen the lights of the New York while the latter was signaling to a ship of the squadron. The fire was reported by the officer of the deck, Ensign J. R. Edito, to Captain Chadwick, who was asleep at the time. The young officer asked the capand permits the use of the National tain in command whether the New Guard, as organized. This is more York had not better discontinue sig-

> "No," muttered Captain Chadwick, with the utmost coolness. "There is no necessity for stopping the signals. Go ahead.

A little later, Captain Chadwick was fluenced the department in postponing on the forward bridge, whence he the certification of the call until watched the tongues of flame shoot out officer. He will be stationed at Key Wednesday is a desire to make sure from Morro castle. He glanced in the West, where he now resides, and it will that adequate arrangements can be direction of the Spanish fortifications be his duty in conjunction with two ing vessels, captured off Havana. one sacrifice after another, without completed by quartermasters and the for a few seconds, and then turned his other members, to be selected as a part commissary departments for feeding back on them in silent contempt, and of the commission, to make appraise-It was important that the state de- and transporting the number of men went back to his bed, perfectly certain ments of the value of prizes and to The Spanish, fearing assault by land partment, while justifying war on called for. This is no light task, as the Spaniards could do no damage at assist the prize courts in their work. humane principles, should restrict the the volunteers must be taken by the five miles, which was then the approxigovernment at a certain point in mate distance of the flagship from

Another officer said: "The Spaniards probably became nervous and decided they could not of Commodore Schley in so hastily

can't hit anything anyway." There was no excitement on board the flagship during Morro castle's futile attempt at gunnery. The discipline was really splendid. In fact, at this do not know that Spain's first guns of war have been fired, and that the New York was their target.

Morro castle light, which was burnout at midnight. The Spaniards evidently realized, though rather late, that time had been to serve as a guide for the Philippines and fortify it as a base the fleet of the United States.

Washington, April 26 .- The most important development today in regard number of 125,000 to carry into effect to the movements of the various ships of the navy was an official statement issued by Secretary Long to the effect that the department is fully aware of territories and the District of Colum- the whereabouts of the battle-ship men they would be expected to furnish bia, according to population, and to Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, but serve for two years, unless sooner dis- for prudent reasons positively declines portioned among the three arms of the charged. The details of this order will to say where the vessels are, whether be immediately communicated to the or not they have been ordered to return to San Francisco, or, in fact, to make any statement respecting them, further than that it has no apprehension for

their safety. It is known that the department has taken steps to have the commander of the Oregon met by friends and warned of the outbreak of hostilities and of the presence of a Spanish torpedo gunboat at Buenos Ayres in the path of the wahsrip on her way to the North At-

lantic squadron. Three More Prizes. New York, April 26 .- A dispatch to the Press from Key West says: The gunboat Wilmington captured the Spanish schooner Candiga, with a deckload of charcoal for Havana, where it is extremely valuable for fuel. At this writing, the Cushing is bearing down on a schooner to the southeast. The breeze is slow and while she has regular army officers in the various on all sail, the Cushing will overhaul morning hours today were taken up by of machinery, certain forms of steel, her shortly. She has the start, but a vigorous chasing of moving lights. the Cushing has the steam. The tor- The only vessels spoken were the Britpedo boat Porter today captured the ish schooner Iolanthe, of Windsor, N. Spanish schooner Antonio, laden with S. She was allowed to proceed. She tions as to their character, shipment sugar for Havana. The Antonio was was just out of Matanzas. No shots and destined use. Every such caes desent to Key West with a prize crew of have been fired since yesterday morn-pends upon its own facts. four men, under Cadet Dubers.

> Key West, April 26.-The governmatter will be handled subject to the communication with Havana has been abandoned.

They Call It Piracy. Madrid April 26.-The capture of

not yet supposed to have begun. The citizens of the city characterize the seizure as an act of piracy, being in Long this afternoon said Captain Sampdefiance of international law, characteristic of the Yankees.' The Catalina Captured. Key West, April 26.-Ensign Christy, with a crew of 16 men from the cruiser Detroit and four from the flagship, brought into port this morning the captured Spanish steamer Catalina, Captain Fano, 3,491 tons, which left Cadiz March 7, and was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona via

Passed Congress Without Dissenting Vote.

THE PRESIDENT REQUESTED IT

Dissenting Vote - Naval Appropria-Bill Passed-Secretary Sherman Re signs—Judge Day Appointed.

Washington, April 27 .- A formal declaration that war exists between the respective cases by the courts. 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

The senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying large amounts cargo, including stores for the Spanish New York proceeded several miles of money for the improvement of our army in Cuba. She sailed from New closer inshore. Not a breath of wind sea-fighting arm of the federal service. York April 20. The capture of so stirred; the sea and the heat was ter- 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

> army of the United States. These make up the important events of the day.

> war department called on the several

states for their quota to the volunteer

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, a retired naval 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 sleep without some fireworks. They rushing away the flyers Columbia and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads, but it is believed that their purpose is to shelter the Paris or some of the liners from attack of some Spanish ernisers.

There was talk of establishing a supply hour many people on board the flagship depot in the Philippines to meet the conditions in Asiatic waters. Our fleet neutrality laws, the stay of the ships at any port is limited to a few hours. | war, his salary will be continued dur ing brightly all the evening, was put This is unpleasant, besides involving the expenditure of a great deal of coal, so that it may become necessary for the sole use of Morro lights at that Commodore Dewey to seize a port in to his family.

of supplies. The department today purchased two tugs, the Hortense, 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 as volunteers, how they should be ap 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 ter ritories has been designated by Secre

tary Alger as follow :: California-San Francisco. Colorado—Denver. Idaho-Boise. Montana-Helena. Oregon-Portland.

Wyoming-Cheyenne. THE BLOCKADE PERFECT.

Light That Appears.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 27. - The early ing on either side. The Dolphin and this morning. The Dolphin carried service and musical instruments housement has taken control and all press the officers and prize crews who had hold wares and goods of such like, and decision of the censor. Telegraphic the schooner Antonio. All were glad mercantile character. 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. Spaniards claiming that hostilities are under beautiful weather conditions.

> Washington, April 27.—Secretary and son had been appointed acting rearadmiral. It is supposed he will be named later as rear admiral.

Searching Neutral Vassels. Madrid, April 27.-The Official Gazette today publishes the instructions of the Spanish government respecting the right to search neutral vessels. In brief, they set forth that warships may detain merchantmen in any non-neutral Havana, for which latter port she was making when taken. The Catalina hostile port. was captured about 4 o'clock Sunday

The British board of trade has decided to establish a museum of commerLATER NEWS.

The state department sent notice to all foreign nations of congress having declared war, and that war has existed since April 21. Reponses 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 ex-

isted 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

A Hong Kong dispatch says the Philippine islands 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 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

Two more Spanish prizes have been captured by the gunboat Newport. The Newport brought in to Key West the Spanish sloop Paquette and the Spanish schooner Pireno, Cuban coast-

Cuban advices are to the effect that 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 Bocade Jaruco early in the morning. and the combasants 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 Cumminng will

be the house conferees. It has been announced by the Rich there now has no home, and under ard Silk Company, of Chicago, that if any of their employes desire to go to ing his absence, his position will be retained until his return, and if he is killed \$2,500 will be given by the firm

There was a meeting on Trafalgar Square, London, Sunday afternoon to rotest against Spanish barbarities in Cuba and the Philippines. 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.

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 tne 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 contra-

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 iron, etc., that are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not, according to occasion and condi-

The third class includes articles not the yacht Eagle arrived from Key West suited to warlike use, such as church been placed on the steamer Pedro and including many that are purely of a

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 dis-The blockade continues sentions 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.

A Landon paper is in receipt of advices from its Paris correspondent to the effect that France is inclined to go to Spain's aid. He says: "The American methods of dealing with Spain have excited unanimous indignation. France will not let Spain go down without a sustaining hand." The waters for the purpose of verifying the same paper professes to have informaauthenticity of the flag and for examin- tion that Chile is likely to attack San ing the cargo, if the vessel is bound for Francisco, working in conjunction with Spain attacking the Eastern coast.

> In Berlin and Leipsic cyclometers are strached to cabs, so that the occupant may know his legal fare.

Character of Merchandise That Is Lia-