

WAR DRUMS ROLLING

Gauntlet Thrown Down to Spanish Government.

JOINT RESOLUTION IS FOR WAR

Intervention Without Recognition, as set forth in the Message.

Washington, April 20.—The tocsin of war has been sounded by the American congress.

After one of the hardest-fought battles between the two houses known in many years, congress, at an early hour this morning, came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century. The Cuban resolution passed and will be sent to the president this morning. Its provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were roll-calls in both houses, and each body had tenaciously held to its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing.

The first conference showed a determination on the part of the house not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultations with the house leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "are and" in the first section of the senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. The resolution, as finally adopted, was that reported from the senate committee on foreign relations, with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disavowing any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba. The resolution cannot be sent to the president until after it is signed by the presiding officers today.

Speaker Reed will not sign the Cuban resolution until the house meets this noon. It will then go to the vice-president, and after his signature, to the president.

Washington, April 20.—The house, after one of the hardest and most desperate fights in its history, succeeded in forcing the senate to yield its main contention in the Cuban resolution, the independence of the existing government of Cuba. With that exception, the house accepted the senate resolution. The Republicans who joined with the Democrats in an attempt to concur in the senate amendments were rallied 14 votes at one time, and on every vote thereafter the vote in the house was 147 to 47.

When the final vote was taken shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, 310 votes were cast for the declaration, upon which we are going to war, if war is to be. Six votes only were cast against it. They yielded five Republicans and one Democrat.

House, 310 to 6; Senate, 42 to 35.

Washington, April 20.—The resolution as agreed to is as follows:

Joint resolution.—That the independence of the island of Cuba, and the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to 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 this resolution into effect.

Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship and 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, cannot be longer endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval force of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Fifth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Sixth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Seventh—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Eighth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Ninth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Tenth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Eleventh—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Twelfth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Thirteenth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Fourteenth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Fifteenth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Sixteenth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Seventeenth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

Eighteenth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

THE TWO PROPOSALS

Text of the Resolutions Passed by the Senate and House.

The following passed the senate 67 to 21:

Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States; have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second—That it is the true duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval force of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

House, 323 to 19.

Whereas, the government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a resolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said rebellion, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, this long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people there of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

RIOTS IN MALAGA.

American Consulate Stunned—Escutcheon Torn Down—Injuries to Americans.

Malaga, April 19.—The rioting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gendarmes returned the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised, and numerous arrests were made. The city is quieter this morning.

The insult to the United States.

London, April 19.—The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail says: About 10 o'clock last evening a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American consulate, and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this time utter any cry against the United States.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval force of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

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Eighth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

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Twelfth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said 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.

TO RECOGNIZE CUBA

Senate Passes Resolution by a Majority of Forty-Six.

ASK FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

Stirring Speeches Closed the Four Days' Debate—Twenty-Five Senators Heard.

Washington, April 19.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the Western hemisphere, and furled forever.

His voice, too, is for the independence of the island republic of the West Indies. "Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the debate throughout the four days of debate which ended tonight.

While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of dissent almost foreboding in their tones were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:10 o'clock the Davis resolutions—those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba—were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled, even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until its final moment the interest in the debate never abated. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. The great speech of the day was made by White, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question.

The speech was a masterly oratorical effort, and attracted a profound attention from every auditor.

No less than 25 senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and it was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Turpie, providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken, that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life. On the floor was every member elected to the senate save one, Walthall, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness.

Probably the most notable utterances of the closing hours of the debate were made tonight. Hale, Gorman, Allison, Aldrich, Jones of Arkansas, and Hoar, all deeply impressed by the magnitude and possibly awful consequences of the step about to be taken, addressed the senate with an eloquence and solemnity born only of the most profound feeling for their country's welfare. As the words fell from their lips, the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

The test vote, quite naturally, was on the amendment offered by Turpie, recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14, the vote being 31 to 17. By political parties, the vote was cast as follows:

Ayes—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; silver Republicans, 5.

Noes—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 5.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Ayes—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; silver Republicans, 5—total, 67.

Noes—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2—total, 21.

War Revenue Measure.

Washington, April 19.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the house have practically completed the preparation of the revenue measure, which will be passed to raise revenues sufficient to prosecute the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burdens of the war, and, proceeding upon the theory, they have prepared a bill that will raise \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 additional revenue per annum.

The bill provides for an additional tax of 1 cent per barrel on beer, an increase from 1 to 6 cents a pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and an increase on cigars and cigarettes not yet fixed. A proposition to tax all stocks and transfers of corporations is embodied in the measure, together with practically all the schemes of internal revenue taxation of the act of 1866, which includes the stamp tax on all checks, drafts and all instruments of business, mortgages, loans and bonds. Taxes on patent and proprietary medicines, and a tax on telegraph messages and express messages are also incorporated. A duty of 10 cents per pound is placed on tea and 3 cents on coffee.

Spain Calls in Her Fighters.

Paris, April 19.—Spain has called home all able-bodied Spaniards.

A Dual Explosion.

Boston, April 19.—The roof of the grain elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel locks, Charlestown, was blown completely off by a dust explosion at 4 o'clock this morning. The fire that followed not only destroying the remaining portion of the immense structure, but consuming nearly the entire contents, over 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. The steamer Cambro-ma, which had just finished loading at the dock, was towed out without injury, but some of the small tenants adjoining were damaged.

SPAIN WILL SUFFER.

England's Proposal to Declare Coal Contraband Suits Uncle Sam.

New York, April 20.—In directing her colonies to regard coal as contraband of war in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, Great Britain has taken action, American officials say, in line with the wishes of the president and naval authorities, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. Pressure will be exerted upon France, Hayti and San Domingo to accomplish the same result, and some attention is being given by the state department to South American countries, with a view of securing a contraband character of the war, as well as an announced determination on their part not to sell either to Spanish or American men-of-war a supply of fuel greater than necessary to enable the belligerent vessels to steam to the next home port.

So far as the Danish West Indies are concerned, the authorities have purchased, in their reports, all the coal that is possible to secure. With coal declared contraband of war, administration officials and naval experts say it will be impossible for Spanish vessels to operate in the West Indies or in the Pacific, and as a result the chances of success for Spanish arms would be immeasurably enhanced.

Great Britain's declaration of the contraband character of coal will affect the United States at only one point in the far East. The United States now has at Hong Kong six vessels, the cruisers Baltimore, Olympia, Raleigh, and Boston and gunboats Concord and Petrel—and these ships are awaiting the word to rush to Manila.

If the fortifications of the Philippines should stand off the American fleet for any time, the operations of the vessels would be greatly embarrassed, by England's declaration, her colonies will be only allowed to sell to either belligerent a supply only sufficient to take him to his home port.

Appreciating the position assumed by the British government, Commander Dewey, acting under instructions from Secretary Long, has purchased a large quantity of coal and has stored it on board two colliers which will accompany his fleet to the Philippines. Extended operations would necessitate a renewal of the supply, and the central position of Hawaii is pointed to by naval experts who want it for a naval base. Hawaii is 4,000 miles from the Philippines. Her position in the family of nations would compel her to observe strict neutrality, and not favor one belligerent more than another, but her annexation, it is pointed out, would result in placing supplies for the Asiatic squadron 2,000 miles nearer to the vessels than would be the case if coal, munitions of war, etc., had to be shipped from the United States. It is also pointed out that Hawaii will find it necessary to sell coal to a Spanish vessel in at Honolulu sufficient to take it a portion of the way to its next home port, just as a vessel would to any American ship.

In the event that coal is declared contraband by France, San Domingo and the United States, it would be impossible for Spanish vessels to secure coal in the West Indies.

JOAQUIN CRESPO KILLED.

Venezuelan President Slain While Fighting to Maintain His Government.

New York, April 20.—A special cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela, to the Evening World, says that Joaquin Crespo, of Venezuela, was killed in a battle with Hernandez, the leader of the rebel forces, last Friday. Joaquin Crespo first came into prominence in 1858, when he acted as a substitute for General Guzman Blanco. In 1858 he served part of a term as president. He got up a revolution shortly afterward, and had to flee. In 1892 he got up another revolution, captured the capital, Caracas, and declared himself dictator. At a subsequent election he was elected for four years, beginning February, 1894.

Stock in Danger of Starving.

San Francisco, April 20.—A Chronicle special from Fresno says: Unless something at present unforeseen happens, fully 100,000 head of sheep and cattle will die of starvation in this county in the next few months on account of lack of grazing grounds. It is said in Fresno that there has been a closing of the ways and means committee of the house have practically completed the preparation of the revenue measure, which will be passed to raise revenues sufficient to prosecute the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burdens of the war, and, proceeding upon the theory, they have prepared a bill that will raise \$100,000,000 to \$120,000,000 additional revenue per annum.

Spanish Fleet at Porto Rico.

Provincetown, Mass., April 20.—Captain Belmont, of the United States navy, who reached this port today from Ponce, Porto Rico, reports that on April 6 eight Spanish torpedo-boats arrived at that port from the Canaries. Two Spanish men-of-war were there already. A Spanish cruiser was sighted as the vessel sailed.

No More Foreign Warships.

Washington, April 20.—It was stated at the navy department that efforts to secure the Chilean battleship O'Higgins have been practically abandoned, and that there is no longer any prospect that the United States desires or will be able to secure any more warships either belonging to foreign nations or having been built in foreign shipyards.

Invitation May Be Accepted.

Paris, April 20.—The Journal publishes an interview which its Madrid correspondent has had with M. Morel, in the course of which he said: "Spain has made all the concessions compatible with her honor, and if McKinley wants Cuba let him come and take it."

Barcelona University Closed.

Barcelona, April 19.—The university here has closed, in consequence of the demonstrations made by the students.

London, April 20.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, Senor Morel, secretary for the colonies, has approved a contract to buy a cable between Cadix and Havana, by way of Tenerife and Crab Island, nine miles east of Porto Rico.

St. Louis, April 20.—The Eighteenth Infantry at Jefferson barracks, and the Third cavalry, regularly on post there, received positive orders today to move immediately to Manila and Chikama, respectively. The work of embarking the troops was carried on until a late hour tonight.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT

Orders to Mobilize the Army in the South.

TROOPS WILL BE MOVED AT ONCE

To Be Stationed at Chickamauga, New Orleans, Tampa and Mobile—Will Be Close to Cuba.

Washington, April 18.—Decidedly the most warlike step taken by the war department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated today, when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the South of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry, and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa seven regiments of infantry; and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

When the civil war, no such preparation of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation, as looked upon by the president and his advisers.

The determination to re-transfer the troops in the South where they can be concentrated in the conditions of a more tropical climate, has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until today, however, that the president, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

When Secretary Agler returned from the cabinet meeting, he at once called into conference General Miles and Adjutant-General Corbin and acquainted them with the result of the cabinet's deliberations.

There were hurried consultations, in which the quartermaster-general, who has charge of the transportation of troops, the commissary-general, who looks after their subsistence, and representatives in Washington of various railroads running to the South, participated.

The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not been recalled to their full strength, and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites for service, and therefore are not included in today's orders.

The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the Gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Freights have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work.

Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late today, with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible. It is the confident expectation of the officials that the movement in some places will begin tomorrow. The railroad facilities are more than ample to meet the demands of the occasion, and no trouble will be occasioned in mobilizing this large body of men at the places designated within a reasonably short time.

PLOT TO INJURE THE MARIETTA.

Spaniards Intended to Blow the Gunboat Up in the Valparaiso Harbor.

New York, April 18.—It is stated that there was a plot here to injure the United States gunboat Marietta while she was in this port, says the Valparaiso correspondent of the Herald.

Just prior to the arrival of the Marietta the United States consulate in Valparaiso was informed by trustworthy persons that an attempt against the gunboat was contemplated by Spanish subjects in Chile. Immediately upon receipt of this information the United States minister, Henry L. Wilson, Consul John F. Caples and Vice Consul August Mier, Jr., called upon the governor of the province and laid the matter before him. This explains the unexpected trip of the United States minister from Santiago to Valparaiso.

Once acquainted with the facts of the case, the governor immediately gave assurance that the city and maritime authorities would take precautions to protect the Marietta, and extended, through the minister, a cordial welcome to the officers and seamen.

During the stay of the Marietta no greater vigilance could have been exercised by the Chilean authorities had the safety of one of their own warships depended upon it. Before the gunboat sailed the American minister, consul and vice-consul, accompanied by Captain Symonds, of the Marietta, called upon the governor and on behalf of the United States government thanked the Chilean authorities for what had been done to protect the warship.

Warships Take Hold.

Washington, April 18.—It was learned tonight in high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had been begun between the European capitals with a view of making strong representations to the Spanish-American situation.

Only War Will Do It.

Washington, April 18.—In view of conflicting reports as to the attitude of Spain, a high foreign authority authorized the following semi-official statement of the Spanish position as to the surrender of Cuba:

"Once for all let it be understood that the erroneous impressions as to Spain's relinquishment of the island of Cuba are false and calculated to inspire false hopes and embarrass intelligent action. The government of Spain has never entertained the thought, and never will entertain it, of evacuating Cuba. No rulers, no statesmen, no cortes of Spain would ever consider such a humiliation."

For the Massachusetts Militia.

Boston, Mass., April 18.—Governor Walcott sent a message to the legislature this afternoon recommending an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 to increase the efficiency of the state militia. Twenty-five minutes from the time the message had been received by the legislature a bill was framed and passed and signed by the governor and had become a law.

CARLOS' MANIFESTO.

Urges His Followers to Fight the United States.

Madrid, April 18.—The action taken by the Spanish cabinet today has confirmed the general belief which yesterday that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here, and creates much excitement. Contrary to the general opinion that the queen regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude today had much to do with the firm action of the cabinet.

It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement:

"I prefer even the horrors of war to tarnishing the prestige of the army or impairing the rights of the crown."

Another factor undoubtedly is Don Carlos' manifesto of yesterday, of which the following is an extract, which was not risked submitting to the censor:

"The governors of Madrid may make a call to arms inevitable and immediately, if they continue to permit the Spanish standard to be dragged in the mud. Twenty years of patriotic retirement have proved that I am neither ambitious nor a conspirator. The greater and better part of my life as a man has been spent in the difficult task of restraining my natural impulses, and those of my enthusiastic Carlists, whose eagerness I was the first to appreciate, but which, nevertheless, I cooled, although it went to my heart to do so. Today, national honor speaks louder than anything and the same patriotic duty which formerly bade me say 'wait yet awhile,' may leave me to cry, commanding the Carlists, 'Carlists, forward,' and not only the Carlists, but all Spaniards, especially the two national forces who will bravely make the stand—the people and the army. If the glory which the Yankee has flung in the face of Spain is picked up by Madrid, I will continue the same example of abnegation as before, with the exception that I cannot partake in the slightest other than by prayers and by the influence of my name."

FEAR THE PRIVATEERS.

Londoners Apprehensive Regarding This Phase of the Contest.

London, April 18.—There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibilities of privateering in the event of war. Special applications for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the minister of naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy.

It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies to that direction, pressing upon American overseas trade. It is not believed she will risk offending the European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels, or searching transatlantic ships for American goods, for if European ships are molested the powers probably will adopt radical preventive measures.

The prominent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression.

At the admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish naval scheme will not be to pit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's warships about the coasts and engage in guerrilla warfare, sweeping down upon coast towns and retreating before they are overtaken. It is deemed certain that this will be Spain's policy if she abandons the hope of retaining Cuba and merely pursues a war of revenge.

BOY TO BE HANGED.