

# FORMAL DECLARATION

## Passed Congress Without Dissenting Vote.

### THE PRESIDENT REQUESTED IT

The Measure Went Through Without a Dissenting Vote—Naval Appropriation Bill Passed—Secretary Sherman Resigned—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 of 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, a 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, but 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 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 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 Board 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.

### 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 23, 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 and using the powers conferred on me by act of congress, approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of this proclamation are hereunto 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 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 70,000,000 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 41 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.

### 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 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 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 Paquette and the Spanish schooner Tiren, 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 80 miles of Havana. There was a raid by them just before Boca de Jaruco 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 Cumming will be the house conferees.

It has been announced by the Richard Silk Company, of Chicago, that if any of their employes 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 upon its own facts. The third class includes articles not suited to warlike use, such as church service and musical instruments, household wares and goods of such like, and including many that 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 dissensions among her statesmen and warriors; the intrigues of the Carlisle, the plotting of Weyler and Romero Robledo, and the popular agitation.

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

### TO SUCCEED GARY.

Charles Emory Smith Named for Postmaster-General.

Washington, April 23.—The president sent this nomination to the senate today:

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster-general, vice James A. Gary, resigned.

It is stated at the White House that the resignation of Postmaster-General Gary had absolutely nothing to do with our foreign complications. It was owing entirely to the condition of Gary's health. He has been suffering from a general breaking down of the system. The new postmaster-general is editor of the Philadelphia Press.

### Co-Operations of Cubans.

Washington, April 23.—Brigadier-Generals Nunez and Castillo, of the Cuban insurgent army, are now associated with the active work of the Cuban delegation here, and their recent conference with Major-General Miles, commander of the army, is looked upon as suggesting possible co-operation of the insurgent forces in the event of an attack by the United States troops on the Spanish forces in Cuba.

At the Cuban legation, no statement would be made as to the conference, but Senator Albertino, first secretary, said the Cubans would most gladly cooperate with the United States forces, if co-operation was desired. At present, he said, there were 35,000 Cubans in arms, and there would be a general uprising as soon as the forces began to attack Havana.

### An Alliance Possible.

New York, April 23.—A Herald dispatch from Washington says: Henry White, secretary of the American embassy in London, is here on a diplomatic mission in connection with the relations of this government with that of Great Britain, and the particular relations growing out of the situation between this country and Spain. One official high in administration circles said that Mr. White is here in connection with the preparation of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, something on the line, he believed, of the arbitration treaty which failed last year. He only knew that some kind of negotiations were in progress, and that Mr. White is here in connection with them.

### Cheers in Commons.

London, April 23.—Replying in the house of commons to Sir Arthur Bower Norwood, conservative, Mr. Balfour, the government leader and acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that in regard to neutral vessels, the government had received from the United States a notification that it would adhere to the principle of the treaty of Paris. The announcement was greeted with cheers. Mr. Balfour announced that no answer on the subject had yet been received from Spain.

### Frenchmen Side With Spain.

London, April 23.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: There is not a single French paper, nor even, I believe, a single Frenchman, who supports the United States. The news from Spain indicates that the national subscription will total £30,000,000. It is said that all able-bodied men are ready to take up arms. All the Spaniards that I meet are convinced that serious resistance is useless, yet they are all convinced that Spain will not yield, but will fight all the more admirably because the fighting is for honor.

### Passed the Senate.

Washington, April 23.—Three important measures were passed by the senate this afternoon, each of which related largely to the national defense. The sundry civil bill, which has been pending for weeks, and which carries a large amount of money intended to be used in the strengthening of the country's defenses, was finally passed. The naval appropriation bill was immediately taken up and practically completed. A joint resolution was adopted, giving the president power to prevent the exportation of coal and other war material.

### The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, April 23.—In the Spanish senate today, Marshal Martinez Campos asked the minister for foreign affairs, Gullon, to make a statement regarding the relations of Spain and the United States, whereupon the latter replied that the relations were broken off. The ex-captain-general of Cuba then made a patriotic speech, in which he declared that Cuba will never lose her Spanish sovereignty.

### Charles Fiester Sentenced.

Grants Pass, Or., April 23.—Judge Hale this afternoon pronounced the death sentence upon Charles Fiester, the wife-murderer, fixing Friday, June 10, as the date of execution. Fiester broke completely down and wept like a child. Fiester drowned his wife in a pool of water in May, 1895.

### Naval and Military Preparations.

Washington, April 23.—With the actual beginning of war, military and naval preparations were vastly stimulated today. The navy bought a ship and number of yachts. It secured some more material for guns and renewed orders for haste in the construction of guns. Orders were sent to the squadrons to guard their movements and the preliminaries of a blockade were executed.

Secretary Long has decided to assign Commodore Howell to command the newly organized patrol fleet, consisting of the Yosemite, Prairie, Yankee and Dixie. Secretary Long was very anxious to avail himself of the experience of Commodore Howell, but found some difficulty in doing so, in view of the fact that he outranks both Schley and Sampson, in command of the two fleets. Neither of these officers could in justice have been relieved to make room for the former commander of the European squadron.

### WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

The prospect of arranging peaceably the differences between Spain and this country began to disappear about the opening of this month. Foreign buying of cash wheat began then in a liberal way and continued on a larger scale than the the speculators would at the time believe. Between March 30, when Leiter reported 2,500,000 bushels sold abroad in one transaction, and the middle of last week, when in two days he reported 1,800,000 bushels, his sales of spot were almost 6,000,000 bushels. Within that same period he kept disposing of May on the hard spots, possibly in the two weeks to the extent of 2,000,000 bushels. Last Friday the enormous July sales effected through Cudahy, estimated by different people from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels. That drew attention to the enormous liquidation of May and cash that had been quietly effected during a fortnight. It did not require long retrospection to make plain that within less than three weeks the Leiter selling of cash, May and July had aggregated from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. What has made this possible was demonstrated Saturday, when, in spite of the known enormous selling of the largest holder, the foreign markets came higher and foreign orders were received on a scale to rally prices two cents a bushel. At the close of last week traders were agreed that the one man influence, so all important for a year, had at last been supplanted by broader ones; that what Leiter did would not be nearly so influential for the future as what the foreigners did and that crop prospects and receipts and exports and the other circumstances, of which one operator might learn as well as another, would become the important factors again.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 8½@90c; Valley and Bluestem, 83c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.65; graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 40@41c; choice gray, 38@39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$25; brewing, \$26 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$13@14; clover, \$11@12; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 12c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@4.50; geese, \$6.50@7.00; ducks, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.50 per sack. Hops—5@12½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, 10c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.25 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6½@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@6½c per pound.

### Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$12@13 per ton; natives, \$9@11; sweets, 2½c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 10@12c; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 23c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; Eastern cheese, 12½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7½c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 15@16c; dressed, 17c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17@18c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$24; feed meal, \$24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$26; whole, \$25. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$4.25@4.50; straights, \$4.25; California brands, \$5.50; Dakota brands, \$5.00@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$16; shorts, per ton, \$17@18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$10@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$25@26. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$22@24.

### San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$23@25.50; California bran, \$21.00@21.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskins, \$2.50@2.65 per cental. Butter—Fancy creamery, 20c; do seconds, 18½c; fancy dairy, 19c; good to choice, 17@18c per pound. Potatoes—Early Rose, 40@50c.

### GOOD-BYE, POLO.

Spanish Minister Takes His Departure From Washington.

Washington, April 22.—The Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock tonight, and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. From there they will go to Halifax to take an ocean steamer.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration, although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot. There was no time at any occasion for their doing more than keeping back a crowd of curious onlookers.

### Lieutenant Carantha's Statement.

Lieutenant de Carantha asked a press reporter to make known the lieutenant's view on the war.

"It is no longer a question of retaining Cuba," said Lieutenant de Carantha. "That was merely a question of territory. Now a higher purpose is in view—the honor and dignity of Spain—since the United States has contemptuously ordered Spain to vacate Cuba, and has made the infamous charge that we are responsible for the murder of the poor men of the Maine. These orders and charges are made with a kick of the boot, and against such action, Spain will resist to the utmost. There should be no mistake about this. History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon, with 400,000 men, bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain, after those legions had lost between 300,000 and 800,000 men.

"We realize the gallantry of the American navy, and the noble heroes of its past—Paul Jones, Farragut, Porter—but Spain, too, has her heroes and their blood is in the vein of those called upon to defend her honor. I have recently talked with my naval associates, commanders of Spanish ships and of torpedo-boats, and I know that there is but one sentiment; namely, that not one Spanish ship shall be taken. Your navy may send many of them to the bottom; superior forces may seek to annihilate them, but not one Spanish ship will surrender to the American navy. With honor at stake, that will be the response of the navy of Spain."

Lieutenant de Carantha spoke with great earnestness, and his statement was taken in note and authorized. The departure of the Spanish party brought to a close a most eventful day at the Spanish legation.

### Senator Polo's Letter.

At 11:20 o'clock the minister received from the state department a copy of the ultimatum, and immediately demanded his passports in the following letter:

"Legation de Espanole, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1898.—Mr. Secretary: The resolution adopted by the congress of America and approved today by the president is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request of you the delivery of my passports. The protection of the Spanish interests will be intrusted to the French ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian minister.

"On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to convey to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

"LUIS POLO Y BERNABE.

"Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America," etc., etc.

The passports reached the minister at 4 P. M. They were accompanied by a letter from Secretary Sherman, in which the secretary expressed his regret that the minister had felt called upon to take this step.

The Spanish legation is now closed. An attendant remains there simply to clear up the effects of hasty departure.

The Cuban colonial delegation also terminated its relations at Washington this afternoon.

### Emergency Measure.

Washington, April 23.—The house today passed, as an emergency war measure, the bill empowering the president to call out the volunteer forces and providing for their organization. Both the president and Secretary Alger had urged the imperative necessity for the passing of the bill today, and Chairman Hull, of the military affairs committee, drove it under whip and spur. The bill was drafted at the war department, introduced in the house yesterday and considered and reported by the committee today. No such expedition could have been possible except under the stress of war pressure. The bill is permanent in its character. The principal change in the bill, as introduced, was that the appointment of all regimental officers are to be made by the governors of the states instead of by the president, as was proposed originally by the war department. This conforms to the practices of the civil war.

### Some Pity for Spain.

London, April 22.—The afternoon papers today, while generally friendly to the United States, express a certain amount of sympathy with Spain.

### Chartering Transports.

Washington, April 22.—Arrangements are being made by the war department for the transportation of troops from Southern ports to Cuba, and it is expected that they will be perfected tomorrow. Colonel A. S. Kimball, chief quartermaster, department of the East, will open bids at New York for the charter of steam vessels for this service. It is believed he will have no difficulty in securing sufficient vessels of good speed for the army to be sent to Cuba.