

WAR

American Men-of-War Advance on Havana.

BLOCKADE IS DECLARED

White Squadron to Silence Guns of Morro Castle.

CALLS THE NATION TO ARMS

Proclamation Prepared Asking the Country for 100,000 Men.

FIRST SHOT IS FIRED AT SEA.

Cruiser Nashville Captures the Spanish Ship Buena Ventura.

Ultimatum of the United States Was Considered a Declaration of War by the Government at Madrid—Handing of Passports to Minister Woodford Definitely Put a Stop to All Peaceful Diplomatic Negotiations—McKinley Signs the Bill Asking for 100,000 Men—Those Willing to Serve Are to Take Up Arms at Once and Aid in Fighting the Spaniards.

Washington correspondence:

If any lingering doubts have remained as to the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain they may be dismissed. Havana, the capital of the island of Cuba, is in a state of siege, and our navy has commenced the capture of Spanish boats attempting to enter the harbor. The President Friday afternoon, in compliance with the law of nations, issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of Havana. This proclamation is a notice to the world and stops the vessels of neutral nations from entering the harbor of Havana with merchandise or supplies of any sort. The proclamation applies to all harbors on the north coast of the island and to Cienfuegos on the south.

Captain Sampson, in command of the squadron at Key West, was ordered to Havana Thursday.

On Wednesday, April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock a. m., the Department of State served notice of the purposes of this Government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of instructions to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst. After the receipt of this notice the Spanish minister forwarded to the State Department a request for his passports, which were furnished to him the same afternoon. The United States minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the Government of Spain.

Thursday morning the department received from Gen. Woodford a telegram, showing that the Spanish Government had broken off diplomatic relations with this Government. The Spanish Government, having the text of the ultimatum of the United States from its own sources, did not wait for the United States minister to present the ultimatum, but sent him his passports. This course rendered unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, as Spain's action was considered a virtual declaration of war.

A semi-official note issued from Madrid Thursday afternoon says:

"The Spanish Government, having received the ultimatum of the President of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain and that the proper form to be adopted is not to make any further reply, but to await the expiration of the time mentioned in the ultimatum before opening hostilities. In the meantime the



CAPTAIN SAMPSON.

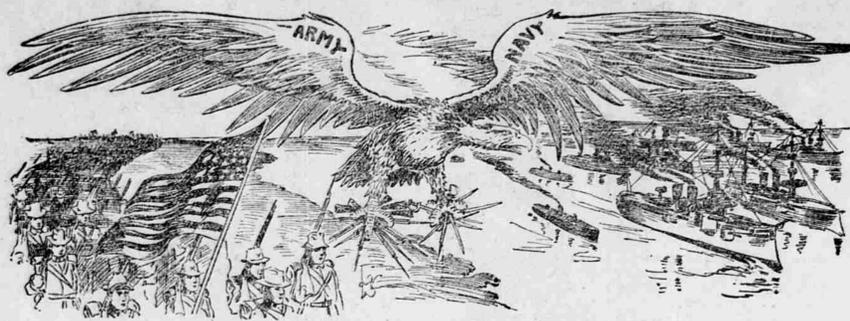
Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defense and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States."

REFUSE WOMEN NURSES.

Under No Circumstances Will the Gentler Sex Take Part in War.

The Secretary of War and the surgeon general of the army issued an ultimatum which is calculated to create a sensation throughout the country. This is the unalterable decision not only to employ trained or volunteer women nurses for the care of the sick and wounded in the war with Spain, but to recognize them in any way whatever. No proffer of their services, however strongly backed by official or other kind of influence, will avail in the slightest degree to alter this decision.

ON TO HAVANA!



CALLS UPON EVERY STATE.

President's Proclamation Asks Volunteers from All Sides.

The bill for the creation of a new regular and volunteer army passed both houses of Congress Friday afternoon. The measure was immediately signed by Vice-President Hobart and Speaker Reed and was then sent to the President. An official proclamation was prepared at the War Department calling for 100,000 men to serve in the war against Spain. This was approved by Secretary Alger and sent to the President for his signature. In many respects the proclamation follows the lines of the first call made by President Lincoln of April 15, 1861, when he asked for 75,000 men. Necessarily there are a number of changes, because of the different purpose for which volunteers are asked.

The Senate and House conferees reached an agreement in the morning before Congress convened. The measure was immediately reported and adopted. According to the agreement the Senate receded from its first amendment concerning the time in which the organized militia shall serve, but the time for which all volunteers are to be enlisted is reduced from three years to two. The Warren amendment, authorizing the President to organize independent troops, was retained, but the number was limited to 3,000. The Senate receded from its amendment, making it compulsory for the regiment and company militia officers to receive their commissions from the governors of their respective States, and leaving it optional, as fixed by the House.

The number of men required from each State is to be in the proportion that its population bears to that of the whole

NOW THEY ARE OFF!



country. According to this ratio the several States are called on to furnish men as follows:

Alabama	2,000	New Hampshire	602
Arkansas	1,600	New Jersey	2,370
California	2,500	New York	10,011
Colorado	1,050	N. Carolina	2,067
Connecticut	1,280	N. Dakota	320
Delaware	375	Ohio	5,750
Florida	600	Oregon	663
Georgia	2,350	Pennsylvania	8,615
Idaho	180	Rhode Island	528
Illinois	6,430	South Dakota	1,480
Indiana	3,442	S. Carolina	508
Iowa	3,018	Tennessee	2,448
Kansas	2,290	Texas	3,383
Kentucky	2,726	Utah	340
Louisiana	1,552	Vermont	507
Maine	1,065	Virginia	2,230
Maryland	1,531	Washington	942
Massachusetts	3,777	W. Virginia	1,111
Michigan	3,495	Wisconsin	2,619
Minnesota	2,290	Wyoming	185
Mississippi	1,720	Arizona	145
Missouri	4,320	D. of Columbia	350
Montana	419	New Mexico	272
Nebraska	1,225	Oklahoma	114
Nevada	110		

Oath of Volunteers.

Whether these volunteers consist of National Guardsmen or of simple enlisted men, they will be required to take the following oath:

I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the articles of war.

This puts the men in the same category as the regular army so far as any foreign service is considered.

FIRST SEIZURE OF THE WAR.

Cruiser Nashville Captures a Spanish Merchant Steamer.

The first shot of the war was fired early Friday morning. About daylight the United States cruiser Nashville captured the Spanish ship Buena Ventura, 1,000 tons, having on board a cargo of lumber. She was taken seventeen miles south of Key West. The cruiser fired a six-pounder and the Spaniard surrendered. The Buena Ventura was bound from Pascagoula, Miss., for Rotterdam with lumber. The Nashville fired a blank shot, which the Spaniard ignored. This was followed by a shot from a six-pounder. The



Buena Ventura then surrendered, with her crew of twenty men. The Nashville towed her prize into Key West harbor at 11 o'clock, and put a prize crew on board.

The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work was suspended and the people crowded the docks in great numbers.

Second Ship Taken.

The Spanish freighter Pedro, from Antwerp for Pensacola, Fla., was captured by the U. S. cruiser New York Saturday morning. The steamer was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Captain Sampson's fleet. The New York sent a shot across the Spaniard's bow. This did not stop her. Then Captain Sampson ordered all steam on, and a

FROM THE FRONT.

"D-r-r-rum! D-r-r-rum! D-r-r-rum, d-r-r-rum, d-r-r-rum!"

The American squadron has sailed from Hong Kong for Manila.

Gen. Woodford reached Paris after an exciting trip from Madrid.

The United States Government has purchased a number of British steam colliers.

The United States military attaches at St. Petersburg and Vienna have been called home.

Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska has received offers from 15,780 individuals, who desire to enlist.

A Havana newspaper calls our handsome battleships Texas and Iowa "damaged barges."

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has announced his intention of going to the front as an army chaplain.

Spaniards are arriving in New York from abroad in order to evade service in the Spanish army.

The crew for the patrol cruiser Dixie has been selected from the members of the Maryland Naval Battalion.

How Spain grasps at straws may be illustrated by the fact that she pretends to expect aid from Mexico.

The United States Government has established censorship of telegrams at Key West, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana.

Senor Bruzon, civil governor of Havana, has sent his family to Mexico, in anticipation of a bombardment and capture of the city by United States forces.

Several Chicago firms have notified their clerks that if any of their employees go to the front their salaries will be paid during their absence, their situations will be preserved for them, and if they are killed or disabled they will be pensioned.

RUSHED TO THE FRONT.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Are Hurried Towards Cuba.

On to Chickamauga! On to Mobile! On to New Orleans! On to Tampa! On to Havana! For a week 18,000 men in Uncle Sam's army blue have been moving towards points of concentration from which they could be quickly hurled into action.

Not since the close of the civil war has there been such unanimous action among the troops. The startling events of the previous few days prepared the soldiers for the order issued and found every man ready for the march. The President hesitated till the last possible moment before sanctioning the order, for the expense of sending the army to the South has been enormous.

The four points to which the army has been moving are Chickamauga battlefield, Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile. As soon as reaching those places the troops go into camp. Advance agents of the department preceded the troops and made all necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience. The soldiers carry thirty days' rations and a number of rounds of ammunition.

Orders were issued from the War Department Tuesday placing the light batteries of artillery on a strictly war footing. Telegrams were sent to the commanding officers of these batteries in all parts of the country, directing them to increase each battery from four to six guns and to increase the horses for each gun from four to six.

There is no lack of volunteers. Uncle Sam can have enough soldiers to eat up the Spaniards. The spirit of Paul Revere is riding through the land. It is knocking at the doors of the rich and the hovels of the poor. It is awaking alike the residents of the mansions in cities and the occupants of humble huts nestling in the valleys of the Shenandoah and Mississippi or perched far up in the white-bearded Rockies. Whoever it passes with its warning men are springing up; they are responding each in his own way, but the individual responses all blending into the one inspiring strain, "We are coming, Uncle Samuel, ten hundred thousand strong."

There is no diminution in offers of volunteers. They are falling upon the War Department like leaves from trees before the first strong wind of autumn. So great is the eagerness of patriots for the honor of defending the flag that during the past few days not a few letters have been received at the department from young men who state that, rather than not have a chance of going to the front when the war begins, they are willing to enlist in the regular army. Among men of all creeds, nationalities and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and the integrity of the flag of the republic.

As far as practicable the State organizations entering the volunteer service will remain intact, the Governors of the various States being permitted, as they were in 1861, to designate the regimental officers, which will include those of the grades of second lieutenants to colonels. The President will reserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and field officers. The total strength of the National Guard as reported to the War Department is 113,764 men.

GARY LEAVES THE CABINET.

President McKinley's Postmaster-General Resigns His Portfolio.

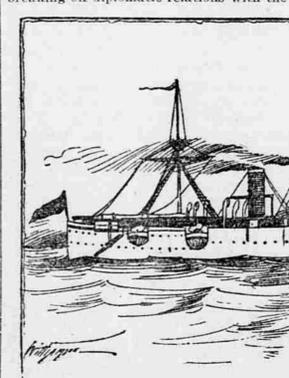
Postmaster General Gary resigned Thursday, and Charles Emory Smith was immediately nominated to succeed him. A Washington correspondent states that it is generally understood that Gary resigned because he opposed war and does not care to be connected with an administration that conducts it.

The official explanation is: "Postmaster General Gary's resignation had absolutely nothing whatever to do with our present foreign complications. It was owing entirely to the condition of Mr. Gary's health. He has suffered a great deal of late from a general breaking down of the system, which has continued to progress until finally Mr. Gary reluctantly reached the conclusion that he was unable longer to carry the burden of his office."

TRICKED BY SPAIN.

McKinley's Ultimatum to Woodford Held Until Discussion Is Had.

In forestalling Gen. Woodford by breaking off diplomatic relations with the



THE NASHVILLE, WHICH FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

United States in advance of the presentation of the American ultimatum by the minister of the United States Spain resorted to one of her old devices. President McKinley's telegram to Gen. Woodford conveying the ultimatum was held by the Madrid telegraph authorities while a copy of it was sent to Premier Sagasta.

McKINLEY'S ULTIMATUM IN FULL.

Woodford, Minister, Madrid:

You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst. (approved to-day) 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 the formal demand of the government of the United States 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.

In taking this step 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, which it is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people, under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April, inst., there be not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed, without further notice, to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

SHERMAN.

Sherman, Washington: Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram, and before I had communicated same to Spanish government, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries and that all official communication between their respective representatives has ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. Turned over to British embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls. WOODFORD.

DONS IN A PEN.

They Face Ships on One Side, Insurgents on the Other.

The blockade of Cuban ports is very significant when the map of Cuba is studied in connection with the President's proclamation. The President declares that he has "instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba."

Cardenas is about twenty-five miles east of Matanzas, and Bahia Honda is about fifty miles west of Havana. The coast on the north blocked is not more than 150



A LAST GOOD-BY.

miles in extent, and includes Havana, Matanzas and two or three smaller ports.

With the North Atlantic squadron blockading the coast controlled by the Spanish troops and leaving open all the coast from Cardenas east and around to Cienfuegos, a coast line of at least 1,000 miles, with numerous ports held by only a few hundred Spanish soldiers, the way is clear for the insurgents to extend their control to the coast and communicate with the United States gunboats. If they control five-sixths of the island, as is claimed, and have an army of 50,000 men in the field, which can be increased to 75,000 men when they have arms and ammunition, they can drive Spain out of Cuba.



The Spanish would better look out for a rainy season at home.

These are the days Spain wishes she had kept up her credit at the coal dealer's.

The Spanish battle cry is "To-morrow," and the American slogan is "To-Morro."

The cruiser Diogenes might appropriately greet the Spanish foe with Greek fire.

When a warship puts on her powder she is supposed to be all ready for the ball.

If Spain is anxious to do something religious, Sagasta might comply by passing the hat.

Havana never has been regarded as a first-class health resort, but a great many Americans probably will spend the summer there in the interest of Cuba's health.

Who's that man with the bullet-proof

STOCK BRANDS

Metzger Bros.,
Fullman Neb
Cherry Co.
Brand on left side and thigh
Earmark, square crop right ear
Southern branded cattle have but one brand on left side
Native cattle have throat wattle
Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks
Horses have same brand on left thigh
A Reward of \$100 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand

Joseph W. Bownet
P. O. address
Merriman, Neb.
Right ear cropped
Hole in center of left ear
Range Lake creek
S. D.

William M. Dunbar
Lessee from Heine & Kroeger
Cody, Neb
DU in Either side
Also low on Split
Left ear of cattle
Range head of Hay creek

Henry Pratt
Rosebud S. D.
Left side
Horses same on left shoulder
Deerhorn etip on some cattle

William Shangren
Cody, Neb.
Dunlap under side of neck

Jack LePoint
Merriman, Neb.
Cattle branded on left side. Some on hip also
Earmark round hole in center of left ear
Also some on left side
And on right side
Range Lake, Corn and Bear creeks

Charles H. Faulhaber
Brownlee, Neb.
Either right or left side on cattle
Horses same on left shoulder
Left ear cut off of cattle
Range Loup river

Marshall & Wolfenden
Kennedy, Neb.
Some on the left hip
Horses on left shoulder
Brand is small
Earmark: Quarter clip behind, half circle forward on left ear
Range Lone Tree Lake

Louis F. Richards
Merriman Neb
Range Lake

Charles Benard
Rosebud S. D.
Range Big White and Bad Rivers

W. R. Kissel
Brownlee, Neb.
Also some below left hip
Also right hip
Range Kissel's Ranch

Wheeler Bros.
Cody, Neb
Range on the Snake River and Chamberlain flat

Charles C. Tackett
Rosebud, S. D.
Range head of Antelope near St. Marys mission
Horses branded on left thigh

William F. Schmidt
Rosebud, S. D.
On left side
Horses branded same on left hip or shoulder
Range on House Creek