

BLANCO GETS READY

Putting Things in Shape to Greet the American Fleet.

FILLS CARDENAS BAY WITH TORPEDOES

Wants to Keep United States from Trying to Land There.

EVERYBODY IN HAVANA BEING ARMED

Even Small Boys of Fourteen Have to Carry Guns.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE VOLUNTEERS

Get Out Ten Thousand Strong and Parade the Streets to Brace Up the Spirits of the Spaniards.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA (via Key West), April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Blanco requested the British consul to notify Secretary Sherman that while he is in command of the island all American steamers will be considered by him as neutral ships and respect shown them.

The entrance and surroundings of the bay of Cardenas are lined with torpedoes. The Spanish government has taken this precaution, having been notified by its agents that American troops were to be landed, Cardenas being the best port on account of its proximity to Havana for a land attack. Ten miles out of Cardenas there can be seen three United States war ships and a monitor.

The inhabitants of this city are fleeing to the country by the hundreds and the government officers are not able to use any means of keeping them. The Ward steamer Saratoga left Havana filled with Cuban families. There are no American vessels in Havana harbor and there are only two foreign steamers, which the Spanish government has notified to leave, as it is a matter of honor for the United States to be momentarily expected.

The Alfonso XII has been stripped and is getting in shape for a fight. Pinzon and Nueva Esposa, torpedo chasers, are also in the harbor. Three guns fired from Morro castle to make known the approach of the American fleet. The city into the wildest excitement, people running through the streets saying that they were about to start to bombard in an hour after the firing of the three guns. All places of business on Obispo and all other leading streets were closed. The only place where people could be seen was in Central Park, where it was a complete mass belonging to the Diario de la Marina for news.

On Thursday night General Blanco gave orders to the colonel of volunteers to promote a manifestation of adherence to and loyalty to the government. This parade was composed of the volunteer element and numbered about 10,000 people. After going through the city it dispersed opposite Blanco's palace, after the general's patriotic speech pleading for the unity of all the elements to face honorably the mutual foe of both the Cubans and Spaniards.

Three steamers of the Herrera line chartered by resident families have left Havana for Mexico filled to their full capacity. Standing room could not be had at any price. Havana is completely out of beef, although large shipments are expected from Mexico. All necessities of life have gone up to prices never heard of and if something is not done soon many will perish of hunger. All families of means have stored large supplies of stores in their warehouses. All Cuban families leaving are urged to stay, the offer being made that they will be respected and protected. Blanco has issued orders to arm all men and to take money obediently. Even boys of 14 are compelled to carry guns. A large number of Cubans have joined the insurgents around Havana.

MADRID GOVERNMENT IS UNSURE.

Much Excited Over the Present Condition in England.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID (via the Frontier), April 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The government will ask the Cortes this week to let the budget this year remain the same as last year and authorize the minister of finance to raise up to 600,000 if necessary by gold and silver and an increase in the cash reserves of the state, sharing expenses with the bank. The run for silver at the bank continues.

When looked at closely it is singular that the cabinet has taken advantage of circumstances to put the opposition under a patriotic obligation by declining to accept the responsibility of taking office. It was necessary to tender a co-operation for the struggle which all foresee can hardly end favorably. Maneuvering thus the cabinet hopes to put off for some time a crisis and modifications of the cabinet that must shelve Moret and the partisans of colonial home rule, which is a certain damage to them in the eyes of Europe and a play into the hands of America. In the meanwhile they hope to get unlimited supplies for the war and close parliament promptly to avoid trouble.

Either the present cabinet will be reconstructed or a new and strong military government will be formed with a state of siege proclaimed in Spain and the colonies to be better able to deal with the revolutionary parties now busy and almost publicly threatening to take things in hand. Matters are getting very critical politically and even more so financially and both aspects of the situation are national hatred against America or general expectations of victory in the struggle with a foreigner, always an object of hate and suspicion in the Spanish masses and even the better classes.

Both the government and authorities are at least very uneasy because Madrid and twenty of the largest towns are thus virtually several hours daily in the hands of mobs, composed partly of socialists, anarchists and republicans, who would soon turn these demonstrations into anti-dynastic, anti-monarchical movements or at least into the cabinet, if news came of serious reverses beyond the seas. All Spanish revolutionary periods have begun in such outbreaks of a spirit of lawlessness. Noisy street demonstrations are especially dangerous now, when all classes have been led to indulge hopes of national military success.

PESSIMISTIC VIEWS OF CRISIS.

Italian Statesman Talks on the War Situation. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) ROME, April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Ex-Premier Crispien has given an interesting interview on the Hispano-American war. Asked what would be the result, the greatest Italian statesman said emphatically: "It is the end of Spain. I regret, like all Italians, that our Latin sister should allow herself to be drawn into such an impasse; but I can assure you she will only get out considerably damaged." "You are very severe on valiant Spain."

"You are very wrong, yes. But these virtues of the middle ages as understood by Spain in our nineteenth century are initiative and necessary to the practical spirit in which the Spaniards are absolutely wanting. They have committed enormous faults, for which they are now paying the penalty. I do not say the Americans have any right to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, but certainly the Spaniards have shown themselves cruel, barbarous and incapable of government at the Pearl of the Antilles. In one way or other they will lose this beautiful colony. The first cause of all is the general condition of ignorance in the upper as well as the lower classes. It is the priesthood, absolutely the sovereign everywhere, which has led this fine country into ruin. The Catholic religion is indeed a beautiful religion, Christian in its aims, but by its very retrograde spirit the Catholic clergy has done irreparable damage to the Latin race."

"What result do you anticipate it will have?" "Very grave results. In the first place, what will become of Cuba after the war? It is a small republic. There are already too many over there constantly in revolution or bankruptcy. But that is an unimportant side of the affair. It is to be feared that the Americans, intoxicated by success, will throw haphazard all their energy against the European colonies which are in the neighborhood. The republic of Canada will assuredly be one of their first victims unless the Anglo-American alliance is established between the United States and Great Britain, which would offer to my mind many dangers for the peace of the world. In effect, if the United States be obliged, in order to maintain their position, to have recourse to costly armaments and Europe, which is looking forward to an actual time of disarmament, will be more than ever plunged into endless expense. The war in perspective has in store some unpleasant surprises."

PRIVATIZING PLANS OF SPAIN.

Will Soon Cause a Revolution of Feeling in England.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Spain's refusal to give unconditional adherence to the declaration of Paris has created much disappointment in the House of Commons. When Arthur Balfour made his speech this evening the ministers were convinced that Spain intended to resort to privatizing when its fleet meets with the first serious reverse. It is also known that in declining adherence to the declaration of Paris in this respect it acts with the approval of the French, the Austrian and the Italian governments.

steamed out of the harbor this morning, pursued a course evidently intended to baffle the authorities here. It first shaped a due westerly course for ten miles, then turned southerly for about five, and when it disappeared over the horizon was going south. Admiral Lake, in command of the station, had a long interview with the captain of the Audaz, when he conveyed to him an intimation from the admiralty that if the Audaz did not leave in twelve hours it would be detained till the end of the war. The Audaz was quite ready this time with the exception of a few minor repairs, which it took artificers to get with it to complete. The admiralty authorities gave it only 120 tons of coal to take it to Cadiz, which the captain said was his destination.

GOING TO TAKE PHILIPPINES.

Commodore Dewey and His Fleet Will Attack Manila.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) HONG KONG, April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The American guns will probably salute Manila Sunday. Orders are for the fleet to proceed to the Philippines on the arrival of Consul Williams. The Emeralda with the consul aboard will arrive in the morning and a fast dispatch boat will take him at once to the flagship Olympia. Ministers Bayr and Williams will proceed with the fleet. It is supposed that he brings full information of the fortifications, torpedoes and mines. The fleet will be under way in twenty hours. Manila is sixty hours distant. The Spanish fleet will meet the ships in the harbor under protection of the fortifications.

According to the latest advices an order from Washington directs Commodore Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet unless it is in hiding. Fighting will begin Monday at the latest. The rebel president, Aguinaldo is coming from Singapore and will go with the members of the cabinet of the Philippines to begin an attack with 30,000 well equipped revolutionaries. The Spanish land force, acting in conjunction with the United States fleet, they claim to be more than a match for the Spaniards. Their movements have the sympathy of Dewey, but he gives no direct aid. They hire their own steamship.

The American fleet consists of the Olympia, Baltimore, Boston, Concord, Raleigh, McCulloch, transports Zafra and Manahua. Spanish coal bunkers have filled in 4,000 tons of additional coal. They have a six months' supply on the transports.

FAMOUS TROCHA IS NOW ABANDONED

Both Insurgents and Spaniards Leave Its Vicinity.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) NASSAU, Island of New Providence, W. I., April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I have just returned from an observation trip to Cuba. The famous Moron-Juarez trocha across Puerto Principe province from ocean to ocean has been abandoned by the Spaniards and Spanish troops guarding it having left Moron, its northern termination, by boat for Neuvitas, near the eastern end of the province. The heliograph stations on the hills of Cayo Romano kept the Spanish vessels informed of the movements of the American cruisers in the vicinity. They are thus of great service to the Spaniards and to Gray Corbett and Neuvitas.

The Spanish officers are appealing to the insurgent forces to unite with the mother country to "kill and bury the accursed Yankees," which they declare "can easily be done in sixty days." The Spanish officers are dashed at suggestion that they can be beaten by American troops. They are saying that "we will not have been guarding the trocha presented a pitiable spectacle with their gaunt faces and ragged uniforms, but their spirits were undaunted and they appeared to be eager to meet the Yankees."

HAS A BAD TIME AT HAVANA.

British Captain Comes Near Being Shot for the Night.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) KEY WEST, April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The British steamer Myrtle Dene of Newcastle arrived early this morning from Havana. Captain Milburn reports a very bad time. He had had with the Spanish authorities. He went down to the new fortifications, intending to make some plans to be given to the American government, but was arrested as an American spy, and was taken to Morro castle and notified he would be shot in one hour. He protested that he was a British subject and captain of a British ship. Finally he was released and ordered away.

CUBAN LEAGUE NAILS A LIE.

Passes a Vote of Absolute Confidence in America.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Fonst and Ventura, two representative members of the Cuban league, were seen today by your correspondent and characterized as an infamous falsehood, propagated by Spain, the statement that the insurgents are unwilling to co-operate with Americans. At a special private meeting tonight the league passed a vote of absolute confidence in America.

Great Excitement at Kingston.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There is tremendous excitement here over the war between the United States and Spain. The city is liberally decorated with American and Cuban flags. The crew of the American schooner Bertha Louise, which has been loaded here with sugar, has been mutilated and refused to go to sea. They fear capture by a Spanish war ship.

Fleet May Sail Today.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) ST. VINCENT, April 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is rumored that the Spanish squadron has postponed its departure till noon tomorrow. The Portuguese Corvette has sailed for Madeira.

Looking After French Interests.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 25.—The third class French cruiser Admiral Rebeux de Genouilly leaves here tomorrow for San Juan, Porto Rico, to protect the interests of France in those waters.

CALL FOR TWO REGIMENTS

Nebraska's Quota to the Volunteer Army Finally Announced.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY OF WAR

National Guard is to Mobilize at Lincoln on Thursday, According to the Latest Order from Washington.

LINCOLN, April 25.—(Special Telegram.)

The long season of anxiety in the Nebraska state guard was ended at 6 o'clock this evening, when the following message was received from Washington: To the Governor of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.: The number of troops from your state under the call of the president, dated April 23, 1898, will be two regiments of infantry. It is the wish of the president that the regiments of the National Guard, or state militia, shall be used as far as their number will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., you have and what the National Guard will require. Also please state when troops will be ready for muster into United States service. Details to follow by mail. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

Later an order was received from Washington, designating Lincoln as the place for rendezvous. Tonight it has been determined to have the National Guard mobilized here by Thursday.

ORDERS SENT OUT

The orders to the guard were all prepared and sent out tonight. Lieutenant Stotsberg of the Sixth United States cavalry supervising the details. The two Lincoln companies, F of the Second and D of the First, will lay out the camp at the fair grounds tomorrow and company F will go into camp Wednesday morning and all the other companies will come in on Wednesday. The order does not include the cavalry troop at Milford and the artillery company at Wymore. The camp will be named "Camp Alvin Saunders" in honor of Nebraska's war governor. The officers of the various companies are as follows:

Brigadier General Charles J. Bills, commanding; headquarters, Fairbury. Personal staff: Samuel H. Steele, first lieutenant; David City; Charles M. Keefe, first lieutenant; Lincoln; Brigade staff: Robert W. Johnson, adjutant; Fairbury; John L. Wilson, quartermaster; Tekamah; Orle A. Beals, commissary, Genaville; Gilbert L. Pritchett, surgeon, Fairbury.

FIRST REGIMENT

Colonel, John P. Bratt, headquarters Bennett band, Omaha. Company A, York—Captain, George H. Holden; first lieutenant, Fred D. Yale; second lieutenant, Charles E. Stroman. Company B, Fullerton—Captain, Robert G. Adams; first lieutenant, John T. Smith; second lieutenant, Joseph A. Storch. Company C, Beatrice—Captain, Arthur H. West; first lieutenant, Harry L. Archer; second lieutenant, Warren R. McLaughlin. Company D, Lincoln—Captain, Martin Herpolsheimer, first lieutenant, Frank D. Egan; second lieutenant, George C. Stumate. Company E, David City—Captain John F. Zellinger; first lieutenant, Frank D. Narac; second lieutenant, George W. Burr. Company F, Lincoln—Captain, Charles E. Vickers; first lieutenant, Fred Gagner; second lieutenant, Jacob Henderson. Company G, Geneva—Captain Fred A. Dugh; first lieutenant, Clad G. Hugh; second lieutenant, Burton Fisher. Company H, Nelson—Captain, Lee D. Bald win; first lieutenant, William K. Moore; second lieutenant, Alexander Van Vain. Company I, Bennett—Captain, Albert E. Collins; first lieutenant, Earl Boyce; second lieutenant, Christian Hansen. Company K, Columbus—Captain, Julius Killian; first lieutenant, Charles W. Jens; second lieutenant, Charles L. Billman. Company L, Omaha—Captain, Charles C. Taylor; first lieutenant, Les Forby; second lieutenant, William E. Statham. Company M, Broken Bow—Captain, John G. Felt; first lieutenant, Howard V. Orr; second lieutenant, Charles T. Carr. Company N, Lincoln—Captain, Harry L. Muirford; first lieutenant, Charles H. Wilson; second lieutenant, Albert T. Cone. Company O, Chadron—Captain A. G. Durringer; first lieutenant, Ernest H. Stewart; second lieutenant, Ernest H. Hopper. Company P, Norfolk—Captain Ernest H. Tracy; first lieutenant, John W. Beels; second lieutenant, John W. McClary. Company Q, Grand Island—Captain George Roeder; first lieutenant, Dwight C. Durringer; second lieutenant, Othman A. Abbott.

BARRY NOTIFIES COMPANIES

Anticipating the call for mobilization of the state guard, all the companies have been notified to be in readiness to move on short notice. The following general order was prepared today, to be telegraphed to the commanding officer of each company immediately upon receipt of the call from Washington: LINCOLN, April 25.—General Order No. 9: 1. In obedience to the call of the president of the United States the National Guard of Nebraska will, upon the receipt of this order, rendezvous at the city of Lincoln, Neb. 2. Company commanders will assemble their companies at their several armories, fully armed and equipped for field service. All serviceable ball ammunition will be shipped. Civilian overcoats will be taken and worn on duty when necessary. Whatsoever clothing and bedding is necessarily required for the health and comfort of the men in camp and all company books and records, camp and field equipment will be taken. Company commanders will be held responsible that unnecessary baggage is not taken, as that available for further

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warm; Southerly Winds.

- 1 Great Excitement in Havana. Cuban Nebraska Troops Issued. Congress Formally Declares War. 2 Day's Doings in the Senate. War is Now a Fact. Government Calls for Volunteers. Spain's Guard King in Danger. 3 Nebraska News. Minneapolis Defeats Omaha. Camp Notes from Chickamauga. 4 Social and Comment. 5 National Guard Mobilizes Its Identity. Havana Blockade is Successful. Spanish Challenges Capt. Sigsbee. 6 Council Hints Local Matters. Iowa News and Comment. 7 Missing News from the Black Hills. Secretary Sherman Resigns. 8 Stamp Issue for the Exposition. Mayor Wants Flags Hung Out. 9 Spain's Trade Fair at St. Louis. Women and the Exposition. Fort Meade Cavalry Moves. 10 Commercial and Financial News. 11 "The Lafayette" and the "Lafayette". Success as a Detective.

Temperature at Omaha

Table with columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Data points for various hours and temperatures.

use will be returned to the men's homes from Lincoln at the expense of the state. 3. In case of regular transportation blanks have not been received, company commanders will issue written receipts for rail transportation and regular forms will be issued from here. 4. The commissioned and non-commissioned staff residing at the station of a company will report to the company commander for transportation. The greatest care will be exercised in accepted men who may be physically incapacitated for active field service. 6. On receipt of this order each company commander will telegraph to the adjutant general the time of his probable departure and of his arrival at Lincoln. 7. Travel rations only will be issued. 8. The transportation is necessary for the public service. 9. Command of the commander-in-chief, P. H. BARRY, Adjutant General. A copy of this order will be furnished to each field and staff officer and company commander of the Nebraska National Guard.

RATIONS FOR THE MEN.

Much inquiry has been made as to the amount and quality of rations issued to soldiers while in camp or in the field. The following is taken from the United States Register of 1895, showing the amount of rations issued daily to each 100 men. It is given out at the office of the adjutant general that this is the allowance that will be made for the Nebraska soldiers, so far as it can be followed: Beef, beef or fresh mutton, 125 pounds; or fresh mutton, 75; or salt beef, 125; or when meat cannot be obtained, dried beef, 87½; or pickled or fresh fish, 12½. Flour or soft bread, 112½ pounds; or hard bread, 160; or corn meal, 125; baking powder, 160; or corn meal, 125. Beans or pea meal, 125; or rice of hominy, 100; potatoes, 400; or potatoes 12-45 ounces and onions, 3-15 ounces per man, making 400 pounds in combination; or potatoes 12-45 ounces and onions, 3-15 ounces per man, making 445 ounces; or 4-15 ounces of other fresh vegetables not canned, when they can be obtained in the vicinity of the post or transported in a wholesome condition from the post, his combination making 300 pounds for 100 rations. Green coffee, 30 pounds; or roasted, 8; or tea, green or black, 2; sugar, 15; or molasses, 2 gallons; or cane syrup, 2 gallons. Vinegar, 1 gallon; salt, 4 pounds; black pepper, 4 ounces. Soap, 4 pounds; candles, when illuminating oil is not furnished by the quartermaster's department, 1 pound, 8 ounces.

GENERAL BILLS WILL LEAD.

The governor was asked this afternoon whether he had an intention of taking the field in charge of the Nebraska troops. He replied that in his opinion the men who should lead the state troops was Brigadier General C. J. Bills. He said General Bills is well qualified for the position and merits the honor of commanding the guard to which he had done so much to bring to a state of perfection. As for himself the governor said he believed it his duty to stay and do the work of the office to which the people elected him. He is, however, ready for any duty the government may call upon him to perform.

The question as to what position General Bills will fill in the event of the Nebraska National Guard being mustered into the United States service is agitating the minds of guard officers. Under the regulations the governor will not have the appointment of any officers above colonel, the brigade commanders being designated by the president. General Bills will remain in charge of the troops until they are mustered in, and an application will be made to the president for a commission for General Bills as a brigadier general in command of the Nebraska troops. In this application he will have the endorsements of Governor Hotelom, General C. F. Manderson and other prominent people, in addition to those of officers and members of the guard.

There was a big crowd at the state house this afternoon, composed of officers and members of the National Guard and individuals who seek the opportunity to enlist or secure commissions to raise companies. The statement in the papers this morning that the National Guard would be practically ignored some worry among the Guard officers, and the report was industriously circulated that the governor was to be ignored in the call for volunteers, the object being to create dissatisfaction among the members of the Guard, which would lead to denouncement of the national administration. In some cases this was suggested, but both the governor and General Barry refused to believe the report, holding that the government could not consistently ignore the militia of the states. They went ahead with their preparations with the expectation that the call for the state troops would come during the camp at Fair Grounds.

Judge M. L. Hayward was here seeking permission for the enlistment of another company of the guard at Nebraska City, and was accompanied by some of the men who desired to get up the new company. The visit was unsuccessful, as at present there is not room for an additional company. The Lincoln council met at an early hour this morning and ordered the use of Lincoln park to the state for the encampment of the guard. Later in the day the old state fair ground was closed to the public.

CONGRESS FORMALLY DECLARES WAR

Both Houses Pass the Resolution and the President Signs It.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Both houses of congress today passed, and President McKinley signed, a formal declaration of war against the kingdom of Spain. The text of the declaration is as follows: "He it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled: "1. That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain. "2. That the president of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT. Executive Asks Congress to Formally Declare War. WASHINGTON, April 25.—The president today sent congress the following message, recommending a declaration of war against Spain: "I transmit to the 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 the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the 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 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 these resolutions into effect. "Upon communicating with 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, the said minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all communications between the respective representatives cease therewith. "I recommend to your especial attention the note addressed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It is imperative that all communications of the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States congress, and in view of things which the president is thereby 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 whereby the usage of nations accords an existent state of war between sovereign powers. "The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid to proclaim to the world the existence of a state of war between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured. (Signed.) WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, Washington, April 25, 1898.

In the correspondence accompanying the president's message today was the following: On April 21, Minister Woodford telegraphed Secretary Sherman as follows: "Following is the text of my reply to the official note received this morning at 7:30, from the Spanish minister at Madrid: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your note of the date informing me that the Spanish minister at Washington has been ordered to withdraw with all his legation and staff, and to leave Spain at once. I have myself turned this legation over to her Britannic majesty's embassy at Madrid. That embassy will from this time have the care of all American interests in Spain. I now request passports and safe conduct to the French frontier for myself and the person-

nel of this legation. I intend leaving this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Paris. "WOODFORD." "WAR RESOLUTION IS PASSED WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOTE. WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house of representatives today reported 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 forty 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 floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it were 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 six minutes. The speaker signed it at 4:45. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise against Young, from the Second Virginia district. The house declined to agree to the senate amendments to the army reorganization bill and it was sent to conference. "WAR BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE. Democrats Try to Attach a Recognition Rider. WASHINGTON, April 25.—After a debate of an hour and a half, conducted in secret session, the senate today passed a bill declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain. The bill was in the same language as that passed by the house. The debate in the senate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpie, providing for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgent Cubans, the amendment being practically in the following language: "We hereby recognize the rights of the Cuban army, under General Maximo Gomez, to be treated as belligerents, the freedom of independence of the Cuban people having heretofore been recognized by act of congress. The roll of the senate was called upon this amendment and it was defeated by a majority of fourteen, the vote standing 24 to 18. There was also some criticism of the fact that the bill fixed a date in the past when the war began. Senator Pettigrew declared that the 21st was evidently used in order to make legal the capture of the lumber vessel, the Buena Ventura, on that date. He characterized this as a small piece of business for either the administration or congress to indulge in, and said that under the circumstances, if he had been president, he would have returned the ship to its owners. He predicted that the courts would in the end settle the claim against us regardless of this declaration. Senator Davis replied briefly to this point, saying that the date was not fixed by the capture of the Buena Ventura, but by the recognition of the Spanish government of a state of war as made on the 21st, and as outlined in the president's message. Senator White took up the Pettigrew contention, holding that the president had not indicated any date for the beginning of hostilities, but that he had rather shown in his message that he considered that the negotiations had by no means reached the point of hostilities. "The president speaks," said the senator, "of our reasonable demands upon Spain. Did he expect Spain to take the view that his demands were reasonable when he had asked Spain to give up a large portion of its kingdom, and to come up smiling in view of this polite request?" Continuing Mr. White said that it was his purpose to support the administration in all reasonable measures for the prosecution of the war, but he did not regard the fixing of this date as in any sense a response to a presidential request. There was a general plea for speedy action on the bill, and no amendment was pressed for a change of date. This move also actuated Senator Davis to withdraw an amendment suggested by the committee on foreign relations, directing the president to prosecute the war to a successful termination. This amendment was withdrawn in order to leave the bill as it passed the house, thus der Block the opportunity of a conference. It is possible to send the bill to today. There was no division on the bill.

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WASHINGTON, April 25.—Both houses of congress today passed, and President McKinley signed, a formal declaration of war against the kingdom of Spain. The text of the declaration is as follows: "He it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled: "1. That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain. "2. That the president of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Asks Congress to Formally Declare War. WASHINGTON, April 25.—The president today sent congress the following message, recommending a declaration of war against Spain: "I transmit to the 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 the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the 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 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 these resolutions into effect. "Upon communicating with 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, the said minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all communications between the respective representatives cease therewith. "I recommend to your especial attention the note addressed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It is imperative that all communications of the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States congress, and in view of things which the president is thereby 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 whereby the usage of nations accords an existent state of war between sovereign powers. "The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid to proclaim to the world the existence of a state of war between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured. (Signed.) WILLIAM M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, Washington, April 25, 1898.

WAR RESOLUTION IS PASSED WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house of representatives today reported 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 forty 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 floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it were 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 six minutes. The speaker signed it at 4:45. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise against Young, from the Second Virginia district. The house declined to agree to the senate amendments to the army reorganization bill and it was sent to conference. "WAR BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE. Democrats Try to Attach a Recognition Rider. WASHINGTON, April 25.—After a debate of an hour and a half, conducted in secret session, the senate today passed a bill declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain. The bill was in the same language as that passed by the house. The debate in the senate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpie, providing for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgent Cubans, the amendment being practically in the following language: "We hereby recognize the rights of the Cuban army, under General Maximo Gomez, to be treated as belligerents, the freedom of independence of the Cuban people having heretofore been recognized by act of congress. The roll of the senate was called upon this amendment and it was defeated by a majority of fourteen, the vote standing 24 to 18. There was also some criticism of the fact that the bill fixed a date in the past when the war began. Senator Pettigrew declared that the 21st was evidently used in order to make legal the capture of the lumber vessel, the Buena Ventura, on that date. He characterized this as a small piece of business for either the administration or congress to indulge in, and said that under the circumstances, if he had been president, he would have returned the ship to its owners. He predicted that the courts would in the end settle the claim against us regardless of this declaration. Senator Davis replied briefly to this point, saying that the date was not fixed by the capture of the Buena Ventura, but by the recognition of the Spanish government of a state of war as made on the 21st, and as outlined in the president's message. Senator White took up the Pettigrew contention, holding that the president had not indicated any date for the beginning of hostilities, but that he had rather shown in his message that he considered that the negotiations had by no means reached the point of hostilities. "The president speaks," said the senator, "of our reasonable demands upon Spain. Did he expect Spain to take the view that his demands were reasonable when he had asked Spain to give up a large portion of its kingdom, and to come up smiling in view of this polite request?" Continuing Mr. White said that it was his purpose to support the administration in all reasonable measures for the prosecution of the war, but he did not regard the fixing of this date as in any sense a response to a presidential request. There was a general plea for speedy action on the bill, and no amendment was pressed for a change of date. This move also actuated Senator Davis to withdraw an amendment suggested by the committee on foreign relations, directing the president to prosecute the war to a successful termination. This amendment was withdrawn in order to leave the bill as it passed the house, thus der Block the opportunity of a conference. It is possible to send the bill to today. There was no division on the bill.