

FORMALLY DECLARED

Congress Says War Has Existed Since April 21, 1898.

Quick Action Taken by Both Houses in Response to a Message from the President—Text of Declaration of War.

Washington, April 26.—The house of representatives on Monday 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 floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm 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 on its way to the senate in an hour and six minutes. The speaker signed it at 4:49.

Following is the text of the declaration of war reported by the house foreign affairs committee:

The War Bill.

"A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"Be it enacted, etc.
"First—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

"Second—That the president of the United States be and he hereby is 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."

Action in the Senate.

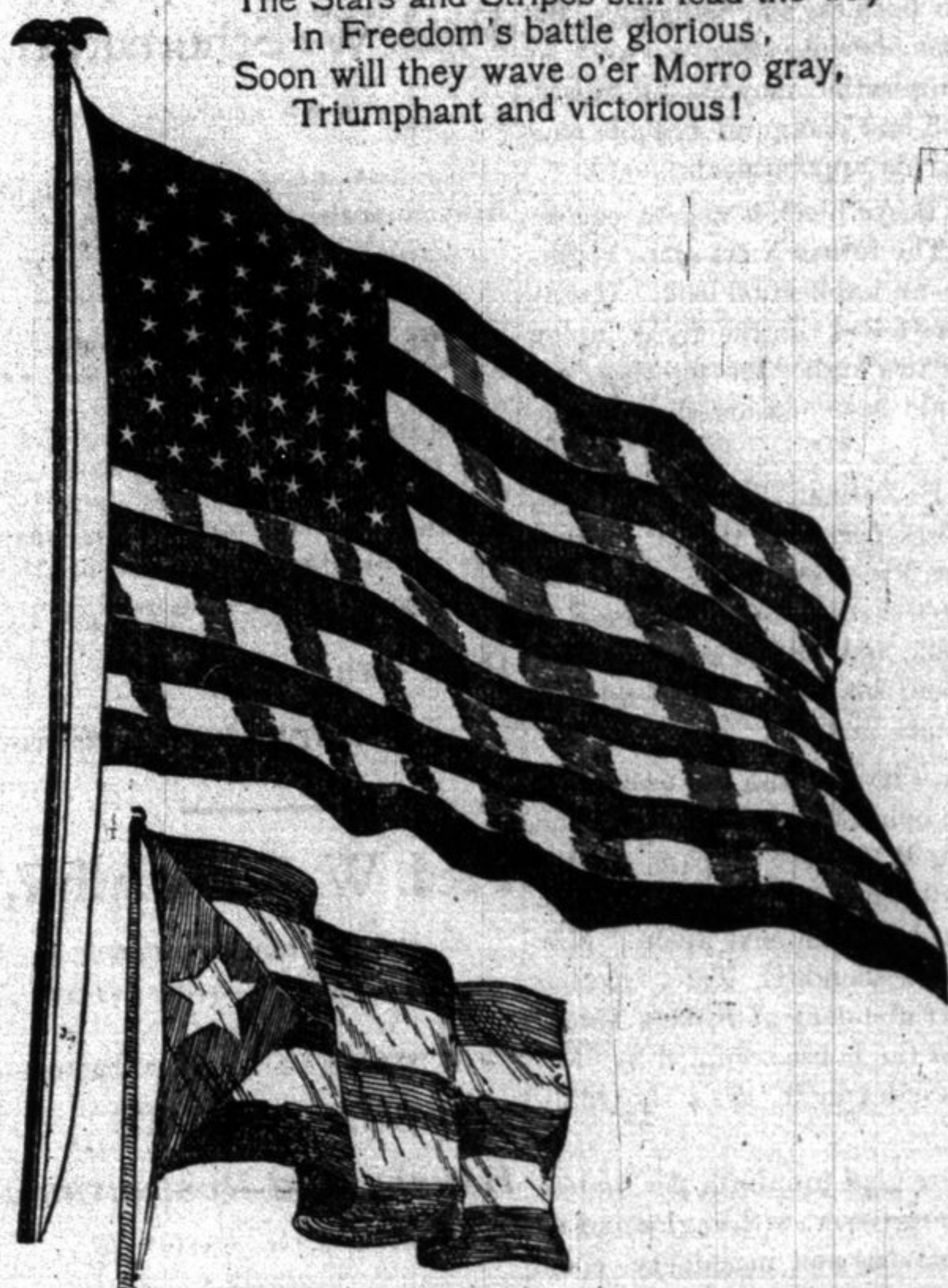
Washington, April 26.—After a debate of an hour and a half's duration, conducted in secret session, the senate passed a bill declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Spain. The bill was in the same language as that passed by the house. The debate in the senate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpie (Ind.), 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 Gen. Maximo Gomez to be treated as belligerents, the freedom and independence of the Cuban people having heretofore been recognized by an act of congress."

The roll of the senate was called upon this amendment and it was defeated by a majority of 14, the vote standing 24

FREE CUBA IN OLD GLORY'S CARE.

The Stars and Stripes still lead the way
In Freedom's battle glorious,
Soon will they wave o'er Morro gray,
Triumphant and victorious!



TO ARM INSURGENTS.

Our Government Completes Arrangements for Sending Proper Equipments to Cuba.

Washington, April 26.—Arrangements have been completed by the government to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and ammunition. The government is preparing now to land in Cuban from 20,000 to 30,000 stands of improved Springfield rifles, a number of artillery batteries, rapid-fire Maxim guns and an abundance of ammunition for the effective use of them. It cannot now be said when these munitions of war will be placed in the hands of the insurgents, but when the proper time arrives for 30,000 armed Cubans to cooperate with the American forces they will be thoroughly armed and equipped for battle. It is understood that this government will not deliver the arms to any person but Gen. Gomez in person, and he will, as a guarantee of good faith, receive them. Gen. Miles believes that if the insurgents are properly armed and supplied with the artillery they have so long needed they can do

HER PORTS BARRED.

Great Britain Issues Neutrality Proclamation—Other Powers May Take a Like Course.

Washington, April 25.—Great Britain served notice Sunday on the governments of the United States and Spain to withdraw their men-of-war from her ports within the next 24 hours. This notification was contained in a neutrality proclamation formally presented to the state department Sunday morning by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador here.

Of the utmost importance is this proclamation of neutrality issued by Great Britain. It is regarded as being highly favorable to the United States. By her action Great Britain has shown the powers of Europe that she proposes to be strictly neutral, and, having committed herself to this policy, diplomats here say that such influence as nations sympathizing with Spain may have been desirous of bringing to bear upon her with a view to securing her assistance in intervention to end the war will not now be exercised, because it will be

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Call for Troops Issued by War Department—Quota of Men Each State Is to Send.

Washington, April 26.—The war department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas:

- Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battalion.
- Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry.
- California—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.
- Colorado—One regiment of infantry and one light battery.
- Connecticut—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.
- Delaware—One regiment of infantry.
- Florida—Two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
- Georgia—Two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
- Illinois—Seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
- Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
- Iowa—Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
- Kansas—Three regiments of infantry.
- Kentucky—Three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
- Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry.
- Maine—One regiment of infantry and one heavy battery.
- Maryland—One regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries.
- Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries.
- Michigan—Four regiments of infantry.
- Minnesota—Three regiments of infantry.
- Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry.
- Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.
- Montana—One regiment of infantry.
- Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry.
- New Hampshire—One regiment of infantry.
- New Jersey—Three regiments of infantry.
- New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
- North Carolina—Two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery.
- Ohio—Six regiments of infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry.
- Oregon—One regiment of infantry.
- Pennsylvania—Eleven regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries.
- Rhode Island—One regiment of infantry.
- South Carolina—One regiment of infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery.
- Tennessee—Three regiments of infantry.
- Texas—Three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
- Utah—One troop of cavalry and two light batteries.
- Vermont—One regiment of infantry.
- Virginia—Three regiments of infantry.
- Washington—One regiment of infantry.
- West Virginia—One regiment of infantry.
- Wisconsin—Three regiments of infantry.
- Wyoming—One battalion and one troop of cavalry.
- District of Columbia—One battalion.
- North Dakota—Five troops of cavalry.
- South Dakota—Seven troops of cavalry.
- Idaho—Two troops of cavalry.
- Nevada—One troop of cavalry.
- Arizona—Two troops of cavalry.
- New Mexico—Four troops of cavalry.
- Oklahoma—One troop of cavalry.

Washington, April 26.—It is positively stated that the president does not contemplate a call for additional volunteers for the present.

Victims of a Feud.

Little Rock, Ark., April 26.—A bloody tragedy in the Eagle-Boole feud was enacted at Lonoke at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, in which the Boole faction was almost wiped out of existence. The Eagles caught the Booles at a disadvantage and poured a terrible volley of shots into them. W. K. Boole, the father, a prominent business man, and his two sons, Will and Charlie Boole,

TO INVADe CUBA.

Preparations Being Made to Land a Big Force of United States Troops.

Washington, April 27.—Gen. Miles will leave Washington on Thursday. The first important landing on Cuban soil will be made early next week. The attack is planned for two grand divisions. Gen. Merritt will be in command of the first of these columns, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. With the second column Gen. Miles will go. He cannot lead the first, because he is in command of the entire army, much of which will be unorganized when the first column lands. Before he goes to Cuba he will inspect the four important military stations—Chickamauga, New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa bay. The embarkation will be made from the last named point because of the scarcity of good water at Key West.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 27.—Gen. Garcia, commanding the Cuban forces in the eastern end of the island, is now in full possession of the United States military plan of campaign. He received his information from Lieut. Iowan, of the Nineteenth infantry, who has succeeded in landing on the coast of Cuba and reaching the insurgent forces.

Lieut. Rowan was ordered by the secret service bureau to go on a secret mission in behalf of the war department. It was at first thought that his destination was Puerto Rico. Then definite orders were issued for him to proceed to Jamaica, and thence cross to Cuba and endeavor to reach Gen. Calixto Garcia's camp, to communicate to the general the plans of the United States government.

He was also to ask the rebel leader to make arrangements for effecting a junction of the insurgents in southeastern Cuba with a probable American expedition. Lieut. Rowan was told to obtain information of the character of the country and to make maps and plans for the use of the information bureau as soon as he made a landing.

He sailed for Jamaica April 9 by the Atlas steamer, and reached Kingston April 15. He put himself at once in communication with Mr. Dent, the United States consul here, and perfected his plans to cross over the line. As he went to eastern Cuba, it is inferred that a blow will be struck there before one is struck at Puerto Rico. With him he took an official Spanish map of eastern Cuba, with emendations made by the war department hydrographers. It is expected that Gen. Garcia will cover a landing of the United States troops.

Washington, April 27.—Conditions in Washington are rapidly settling down to those of actual war. Notices came to the state department from the four quarters of the globe Tuesday showing that the nations as a rule are prepared to assume an attitude of strict neutrality as between the United States and Spain in the present struggle. In most cases they were in answer to the identical note sent out Monday by the state department to all United States embassies and legations instructing them to inform the governments to which they were accredited that war has existed since April 21.

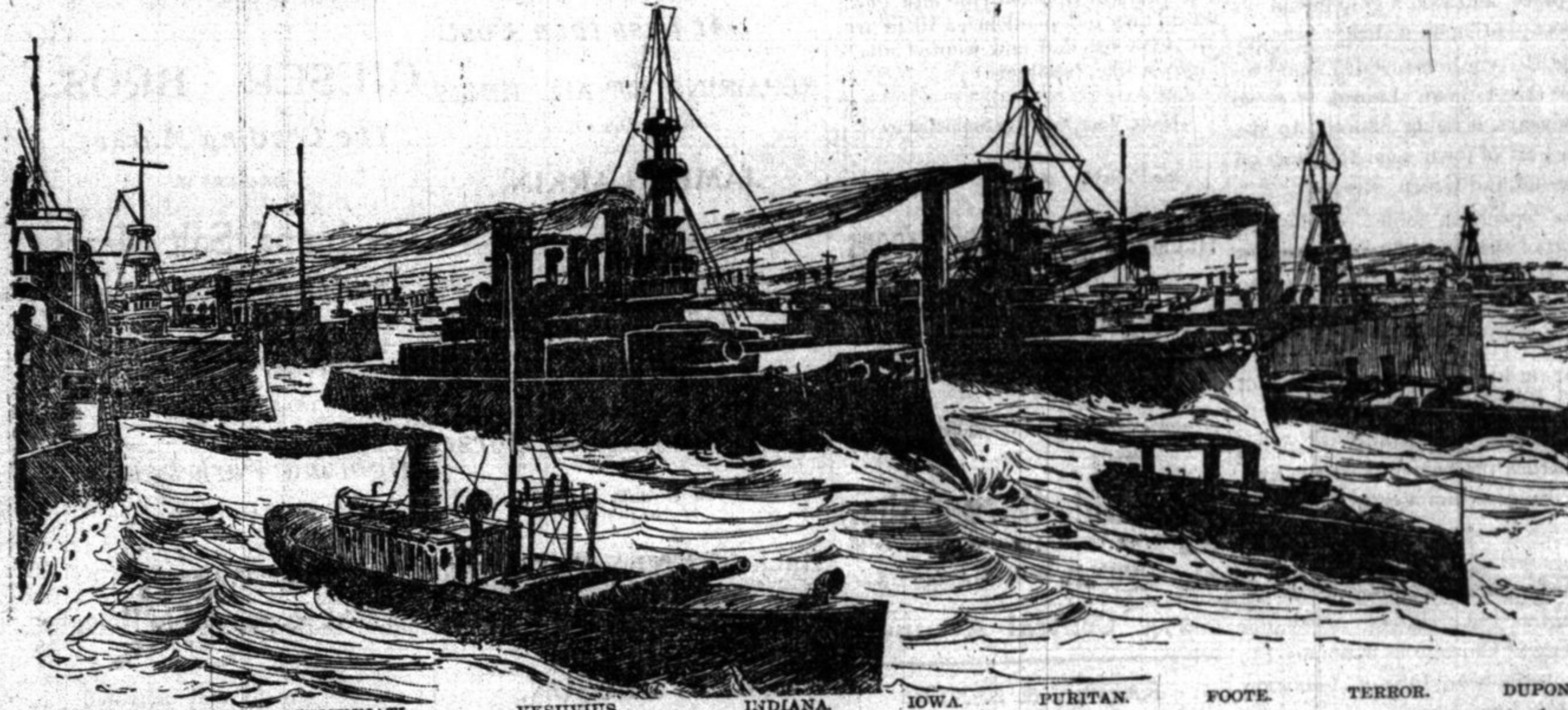
Great Britain always has taken an advance stand in the principles of neutrality, so that it was with great interest that the news was received here of the terms of the neutrality proclamation issued in London. On the whole officials are disposed to take the view that the strict adherence by Great Britain to these rules will be rather more advantageous to the United States than to Spain, particularly as we now are operating in the naval sense close to our own base of supplies and in all probability soon will cut Spain off from the two bases that she now has in the neighborhood of Cuba.

The president issued a proclamation during the day laying down rules as to the seizure of prizes and the result, it is believed, will be the release of some of the ships already captured, though it will be for the prize courts to determine in each case whether the conditions under which the ship was captured are such as to warrant release. The impression prevails that the Buena Ventura, the first on the list of prizes, will be declared no prize. The case of the Panama, whose seizure was reported Tuesday, is more complicated, owing to the fact that, while otherwise exempt, the ship was reported to have contained supplies for the Spanish army in Cuba, which are contraband. However, it may be said that while the settlement of these questions will be left to the courts, the administration believes the greatest liberality should be shown in the application of the laws where a vessel is not contraband or attempting to run the blockade.

It is noted also that the administration has not been deterred by any criticism in congress from again formally pledging itself to the nations of the world to refrain from privateering and abide by the declaration of Paris of 1856.

So far as is known all the United States consuls have made their way safely out of Spain. Consul Fay, at Dania, has reported to the department from Lisbon; Consul Bowen, at Barcelona, from Paris; and Consul Carroll, at Cadiz, and Consul Bartelme, at Malaga, from Gibraltar. The department has assured itself that the others are safe.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, NOW BLOCKADING CUBAN PORTS.



NEW YORK DETROIT CINCINNATI VESUVIUS INDIANA IOWA PURITAN FOOTE TERROR DUPONT

to 38. There was no division on the passage of the bill.

Signed by the President.

The war bill was brought from the capitol by the clerk of the enrolling division and reached the white house a few minutes before six. The enrolled copy of the bill was laid before the president in his office immediately on its arrival, and he at once went over the phraseology with the attorney general. The presidential signature was affixed at 6:18 and the measure was then the law of the land.

Was Intended for Havana.

New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the press from Key West says that the gunboat Wilmington Sunday captured the Spanish schooner Onadida with a deckload of charcoal intended for Havana, where it is extremely valuable for fuel.

more effective work and render the American troops invaluable aid in driving the Spaniards from the island.

Passed by the House.

Washington, April 25.—The house Saturday passed the army reorganization bill at the urgent request of the president and secretary of war, but the senate did not remain in session as was expected, and the bill will not go to the president until this week.

The bill reorganizes the army into the three-battalion formation and authorizes the 25 regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruitment of ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 15,457 men and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two noncommissioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service when at a maximum strength of 61,010.

appreciated that its employment would be useless.

Further than this, it is believed here that the proclamation will effectually prevent intervention of continental European powers, as they will not take action unless Great Britain is a party to it.

Postmaster-General Gary Out.

Washington, April 22.—The president Thursday sent this nomination to the senate: Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster-general vice James A. Gary, resigned. It is stated at the white house that Postmaster-General Gary's resignation had absolutely nothing to do with our present foreign complications. It was owing entirely, it is stated, to the condition of Mr. Gary's health. The senate has confirmed the nomination of Charles Emory Smith as postmaster-general.

were instantly killed. The Eagles came out of the engagement unhurt. All concerned are prominent. The Eagles were closely related to ex-Gov. J. P. Eagle, and W. K. Boole was an ex-member of the Arkansas legislature, his family being one of the oldest in the state. The Eagles are well known in Lonoke county, and their faction has dominated local politics for years. The feud is of long standing and grows out of a political clash between members of the two families.

Mexico Will Be Neutral.

City of Mexico, April 26.—Senor Mariscal, the minister of foreign affairs, has declared in the course of an interview that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality in the Hispano-American war, and that the government has decided to make its decision respected.

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