

President Harris, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, issued instructions that any employes who desire to enter the service of the country on account of the hostilities now impending between this government and Spain may do so with the understanding that upon leaving government service and presenting honorable discharges therefrom he will be taken into the service of the company.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating \$150,000 for militia equipment.

John A. Logan, Jr., has received authority from the War Department at Washington to recruit a regiment of 1,200 men and equip them for light cavalry service.

Ninety carloads of oranges are leaving Southern California every day for the East. As 300 boxes of 200 oranges each fill each car, the shipments represent nearly 5,500,000 oranges every twenty-four hours.

A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport, N. Y., resulted in the death of John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman, and Frank Dowd, fireman. Fred T. Wadleigh, of Buffalo, engineer, was badly injured.

The stage between Geronimo and Globe was held up about five miles north of Geronimo, Ark., by two robbers, who took the registered mail and express and robbed all the passengers. Agent Rice, of San Carlos, sent Indian scouts on their trail.

Edward Bender, who has been separated from his wife for a year went to her home in New York, and abused her so violently that their seventeen-year-old son, Harry, called in a policeman and two friends to protect his mother. Bender was so enraged at the interference that he shot at all of them, killing Richard Bennett, nineteen years old, Policeman Daniel Driscoll and Harry Danger received slight flesh wounds. The son was not hit. Bender was arrested.

A bill substituting electrocution for hanging in Massachusetts has been signed by Governor Wolcott.

T. T. Geer has been nominated for Governor of Oregon by the republicans.

Young ladies of a Georgia town crowned with white roses a local option leader who had won a successful fight against license. Hon. Clement Dowd died at Asheville, N. C. He was at one time the law partner of Hon. Z. B. Vance and served two terms in Congress.

Dawson City has become the capital of the new Yukon Territory, which has been formed out of part of the Northwest Territory.

An explosion in a grain elevator at Charlestown, Mass., shook Boston like an earthquake and led to a fire that caused nearly \$600,000 damage.

Eighty per cent. of the chamber suit manufacturers are said to have formed a combination to be incorporated as the American Furniture Company.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was injured two months ago at Alton, S. C., will be removed to her New York home.

TALMAGE WOULD GO TO WAR.

Will Tender His Services as Chaplain in the Army.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage told his son Frank in Chicago, that he proposed going to the front as an army chaplain. He may be placed over an entire division of the army, such as the gathering at New Orleans or Chickamauga.

Dr. Talmage thinks his work as chaplain will not keep him long away from his regular congregation. "The war will be very short," he was heard to say. "Two weeks' hard fighting will be enough for the Spaniards, in my opinion."

"I hate war and wish it could be avoided, but now we are in for it I want to see real hard fighting and quick decisive action. If we only go at it as if we meant business we shall have Cuba freed before we know it."

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY.

The United States is the fifth naval power in the world. The navies of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy rank ahead in the order named. Germany and the United States are about tied.

Our present effective fighting force consists of four battle ships of the first class, one battle ship of the second class, two armored cruisers, eighteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch boat, one transport and eight torpedo boats.

The powder used is brown. A charge for the biggest guns weighs 500 pounds, and is hoisted to the breech by a derrick, the powder being sewed up in burlap bags.

Armor plates are tested by firing steel projectiles weighing from 100 to 1,500 pounds at them from guns charged with 500 pounds of powder and at a distance of about a city block.

Our battle ships have a speed of from fifteen to seventeen knots an hour. Cruisers make nineteen to twenty-four knots, while the monitors can travel about twelve knots.

The biggest guns in the navy are forty-nine feet long, big enough for a man to crawl into; four feet in diameter at their largest part, and weigh 135,500 pounds, or thereabouts.

The fastest vessels in the navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

Battle ships cost from \$2,500,000 to \$3,750,000, and cruisers from \$600,000 to \$3,000,000. A good torpedo boat costs over \$100,000.

Battle ships are for the heavy work; cruisers are commerce destroyers; monitors are useful only for coast defense.

The Indiana could lie outside Sandy Hook and throw 1,200 pound shots into New York at the rate of four a minute.

Those artists who show smoke in their pictures of naval battles are wholly wrong. Smokeless powder is used.

All of the cruisers are named in honor of cities, and the battle ships, except the Kearsarge, in honor of States.

A big battle ship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

Sailors are paid from \$9.50 to \$12.50 per month and board.

An act of Congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

Great Britain has 294 torpedoes and torpedo-boat destroyers; Uncle Sam has only eight.

There are six rear admirals in active service. The offices of vice-admiral and admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

At present the total enlistment force of the navy militia is 3,870 officers and men.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corr. plate or copper bunks.

It costs \$500 every time one of the big guns on board a ship is fired.

We have the only ram—the Katabid.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold thirty tons of water.

BREAK WITH SPAIN.

Diplomatic Relations End and State of War Begins.

GEN. WOODFORD LEAVES.

Not Permitted by Spanish Ministry to Present the Ultimatum—Escorted to Frontier by Guard—Jingo Demonstration at the Station, Where Cheers Led by the Civil Governor Were Followed by Cries of "Viva Espana."

A cable dispatch from Madrid, says—The ultimatum of the United States was received early Thursday morning, in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the United States Minister to this effect before he was able to present any note.

The Spanish government having received 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.

It is not expected that there will be any formal declaration of war, as Spain's action is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may begin immediately. Both nations, however, may make to their own people and to all neutrals what is termed "the notification of war."

Senor Gullon's Note to Woodford.

The following is the text of the note received by Gen. Woodford from Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Dear Sir: In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the Republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war."

"The government of her majesty has ordered her Minister to return without loss of time from North American territory, together with all the personnel of the legation."

"By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the two countries and all official communications between their representatives cease."

"I am obliged, thus, to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your excellency to acknowledge receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration."

"P. GULLON."

Gen. Woodford Leaves Madrid.

Gen. Woodford left Madrid at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for Paris. There was a jingo demonstration at the railway station. G. H. Barolay, the British Charge d'Affaires and the Secretary of the German Embassy, Count Von Castell Ruedenhausen, saw the United States Minister off.

Gen. Woodford arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave. But the train started half an hour late and during the interval Gen. Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of private friends.

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civil guards maintained order while amid the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of the civil guards accompanied Gen. Woodford to the frontier. The retiring Minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

When the crowd was thickest about him, Gen. Woodford forced his way through and, approaching Col. Morel, the Chief of Police, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States Legation and his (Gen. Woodford's) residence for so many months.

WILL SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

Prof. Stading Will Go to Klondyke and Search for Him.

Prof. Stading, who has been appointed to conduct the search for Prof. Andree, the balloonist, who started last year in an attempt to cross the arctic regions in a balloon, has decided to proceed to the Klondyke, owing, it is said, to the fact that geographers give evidence to the report that Andree has been heard from in those latitudes.

TORPEDOES FOR SPAIN'S NAVY.

Germany to Be Asked to Prevent Shipment if War Breaks Out.

Senor Sandovila, the Spanish agent in Berlin, is enroute to Kiel to test thirteen Schwartzkopf torpedoes, which he has purchased for Spain, before their shipment to the country. The United States Embassy has been notified of the facts in the case, and will request the German government to prevent the shipment of the torpedoes, if war breaks out before they are on their way to Spain.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

A memorial of Dr. Arnold, of Ruby, has been placed in Latham Church, which he used to attend.

The late Mrs. Julia W. James, of Boston, left nearly all her estate, valued at \$542,000, to the Museum of Fine Arts and the Institute of Technology.

The Count of Turin, nephew of the King of Italy and hero of the sensational duel with Prince Henry of Orleans, is coming to the United States next month.

The Rev. Samuel J. May, the venerable Unitarian minister of Leicester Hill, Mass., celebrated his 88th birthday last Sunday. Despite the weight of years, he has full possession of all his faculties.

Prof. Benjamin Howard is the only American who has thus far been able to reach the Siberian Island of Saghalien, where the worst Russian criminals are sent. He asserts that the commonly accepted tales of the horrors of this prison are exaggerations.

Ex-Gov. William J. Northern, of Georgia, has declined a nomination for the Mayoralty on the ground that his business interests require his attention.

Queen Victoria has read and reread the poems of Scott so often that she knows most of them by heart.

The late Princess De Joinville received from the Government of Brazil, independent of a dower of \$20,000, a small colony named San Francisco, of which she was never deprived.

Captain Sigabee's revolver, which was found by one of the divers on the wreck of the Maine, is now on exhibition in a New York theatre.

FROM PEACE TO WAR

Spain Severed the Diplomatic Relations Before She Received the Ultimatum.

GAVE GEN. WOODFORD HIS PASSPORTS.

North Atlantic Squadron Moves to the Enemy's Country--Inspiring Scenes in Key West Harbor--Big Warships Flash Night Messages Across the Skies--No Interpreter Needed to Tell That They Meant Hostile Actions--Fleet Moves Under Cover of Night.

A dispatch from Washington, says—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by Congress.

The stirring events of Thursday culminated in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron to blockade Havana. This is practically an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may truly be said to date from April 21, 1898.

A few minutes after the opening of the State Department came word from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government had notified him, before he could present President McKinley's ultimatum, that it had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. General Woodford's cablegram also stated that he had then asked for his passports and was about to leave Madrid.

The administration in a public statement soon afterward announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as putting upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

General Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special cabinet meeting to arrange and outline a plan of campaign, or rather to determine how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic boards of the Army and Navy Departments. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana.

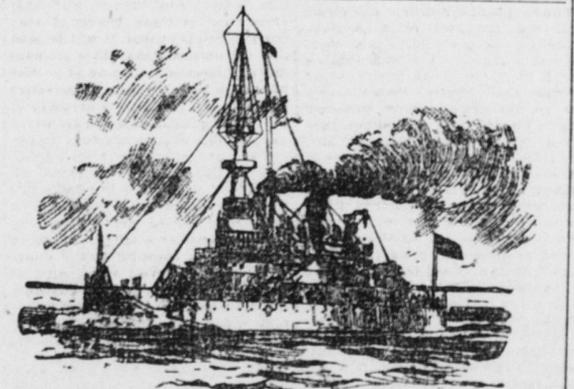
On April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock A. M., the Department of State served notice of the purposes of this Government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of an instruction to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst. After the receipt of this notice the Spanish Minister forwarded to the State Department a request for his passports, which were furnished to him on yesterday afternoon. Copy of the instruction to Woodford is herewith appended.

The United States Minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the Government of Spain. This morning the Department received from General Woodford a telegram, copy of which is herewith attached, showing that the Spanish Government had broken off diplomatic relations with this Government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States.

"April 20, 1898.

"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 today—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



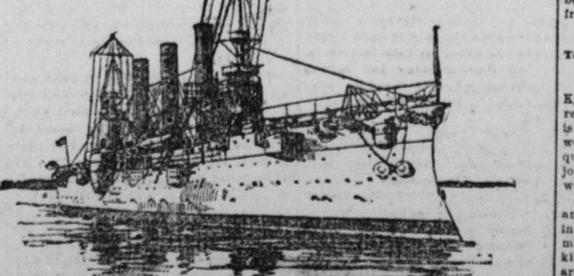
BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts is a 15-knot ship and cost \$3,020,000. She displaces 10,288 tons of water, has 2,020 horsepower and carries four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch and 30 guns of smaller size.

How much further than this the cabinet progressed in its deliberations it is not possible to say, for the obvious reason that the time has now come when the interests of the government require that the movements of ships and troops should be guarded with the greatest care in order to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of the information. Minister Woodford's action as reported to the State Department in a late telegram, indicated that he was following a carefully prepared programme. The Spanish government notified him that it regarded its withdrawal of Minister Polo as ending diplomatic negotiations. General Woodford further stated that he had informed the Spanish government, after asking for his passports, that he had put the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British embassy. The British ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confided to the British charge d'affaires, Sir George G. F. Bonham.

To all intents and purposes this relieves the State Department from further negotiations to Cuba, except those relating to privateering, neutrality observances and the like. It was found necessary to frame a force 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 when that 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, instant, 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.



SCHLEY'S FLAGSHIP, BROOKLYN. The Brooklyn is the Navy's greatest cruiser. Her speed is 20 knots, her displacement 9,271 tons, and she cost about \$3,000,000. She carries eight 8-inch, twelve 5-inch and 29 smaller guns.

notice to the powers of the intention of this government to establish a blockade of Havana, such a notification being required by international law.

TEXT OF ULTIMATUM.

A dispatch from Washington, says—The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued Thursday.

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 have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. Turn legation over to English Embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls. WOODFORD.

A BLOCKADE ONLY. Instructions to Captain Sampson, It is Said, Do Not Contemplate a Bombardment.

Captain Sampson's instructions contemplate the institution of a blockade of the ports of the entire island of Cuba. There will be no bombardment of the fortifications; there will be no attempt to enter any of the harbors, but should Spanish vessels attack American ships, the latter will destroy or capture them if possible.

Naturally much has been left to Captain Sampson's judgment, and the authorities are confident that he will not fall the country in its time of need. Any ineffectiveness of blockade will result in its non-observance by neutrals and the consequent resumption of commerce between them and the ports of Cuba.

It is the purpose of this government to starve the Spanish troops into a state where they will be comparatively easy prey for the American army. It is, therefore, proposed to make the blockade effective at all times. The only exception to this rule may arise out of the occasional temporary absence of the blockading squadron produced by accident, as in the case of storm, which does not suspend the legal operation of a blockade.

It is not expected that the execution of the plan will be performed without danger to the American vessels.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

Thirty-eight vessels of the United States Navy, comprising the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Capt. W. T. Sampson, are at or near Key West. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which belongs to the squadron, is in Long Island Sound and about to proceed South. The torpedo boat Rodgers is on her way to join the squadron.

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POLO DEPARTS.

Spanish Minister Requested His Passports.

PROCEEDS TO CANADA.

He Spoke Feelingly of His Departure and the Circumstances, and Said His Request for His Passports Followed the Enactment of a Law Which Attacked Spain's Sovereignty.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, left Washington Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock, and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States.

After President McKinley had signed the ultimatum to Spain, a copy was sent to the Spanish Minister by Edward Savoy, one of the trusted employes of the State Department, and Assistant Secretary Day's personal messenger. The Minister at once requested his passports in the following note:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.

"Mr. Secretary: The resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States of America and approved to-day by the President, is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request you the delivery of my passports.

"The protection of the Spanish interests will be entrusted to the French ambassador and to the Austrian-Hungarian minister. On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

"LUIS POLO DE BERNABE.

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

The Minister's Passports.

The passports reached the minister at 4 P. M. It was in the usual printed form as follows:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

"To all whom these presents shall come greeting:

"Know ye, that the bearer hereof, Don Luis Polo y Bernabe, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, accompanied by his family and suite, is about to travel abroad.

"These are, therefore, to request all officers of the United States, or of any State thereof, to permit him to pass freely, without let or molestation, and to extend to him all friendly aid and protection in case of need.

"In testimony thereof I, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington, this 20th day of April, 1898, and of the independence of the United States of America the 122d."

Minister Polo was accompanied by six members of his staff. The party left by the Pennsylvania Road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. By 10:40 o'clock Thursday morning the Spanish officials will be on British soil. They will stop for a day or two on the Canadian side of Suspension Bridge, and will then spend some days at Toronto. From there they go to Halifax to take an ocean