

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1898.

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DECLARATION OF WAR WILL BE MADE

A Resolution to That Effect Will Be Introduced in Congress Today in Order to Safe-guard American Interests--War and Navy Departments Are Busy Directing Movements of Troops--No News Has Been Received Concerning the Spanish Fleet.

Washington, April 24.—A resolution formally declaring war against Spain will be introduced in the congress of the United States tomorrow. The decision to do so has been reached after mature deliberation in order to safeguard the interests of the United States. All the arguments pro and con were discussed this afternoon at the White House at a conference in which President McKinley, Attorney General Griggs, Assistant Secretary Day and Senators Davis and Hale participated and on its breaking up, announcement was made that congress tomorrow would be asked to declare war on Spain.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. The president will send a message to congress tomorrow to be delivered immediately after its convening, setting forth the facts in the case and asking congress to formally declare war in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of other nations. The most important point in the message from a news point of view will be the announcement that Spain has made formal reply to our ultimatum. This reply has not been given to the public and it was supposed that none had been received. The document is a formal acknowledgment by Spain and also an acceptance by that country of the ultimatum as a virtual declaration of war. Congress will therefore be asked to recognize this condition of affairs and to declare it to the world, using Spain's concession as a reason for it.

TO BE MADE AT ONCE. The war resolution has been prepared and it is understood that the committee having in charge the foreign affairs of the two houses of congress will be prepared to report upon it very speedily—probably immediately after the reading of the measure. An effort will then be made to have the resolution taken up and passed forthwith, and it is not now believed that there will be any formidable opposition to this course in either house. Otherwise the news of the day has related almost entirely to the execution of plans hitherto announced.

For the president and his cabinet circle Sunday passed quietly and uneventfully. Secretary Alger escorted his daughter to the White House during the morning and the latter, in company with the president, attended divine service at the Metropolitan Methodist church. Secretary Alger going to a Presbyterian church. Secretary and Mrs. Gage drove to the White House and accompanied the president and Miss Alger to the Metropolitan. Mrs. McKinley has not yet returned from her trip to New York city. Adjutant General Corbin and Secretary Alger conferred in the afternoon respecting arrangements for calling on the governors of states and territories for the quota of troops they are to furnish under the president's proclamation asking for 125,000 men, the number of men in each branch of the service, viz.: Infantry, cavalry and artillery remains to be settled, besides many other matters of detail.

DEPARTMENT WORK. In the state, war and navy departments many of the officials were at their desks directing the execution of policies heretofore determined upon. Neither Secretary Alger nor Secretary Long were on hand, but Assistant Secretary Melkeljohn and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were on duty for several hours. Mr. Melkeljohn has already received a large number of applications from newspapers to permit their representatives to accompany the army, but as stated in the circulars issued yesterday, the number to be accorded the privilege will be limited.

The assistant secretary is busily engaged in supervising the general preparations for the transportation of the troops overland and also to Cuba, for which a large number of vessels will be chartered. In the quartermaster's office nearly the whole clerical force was on hand. The details are far from complete, but Quartermaster General Ludington believes everything will be in readiness by the time the troops are ready to move. It may be that the railroad arrangements for the transfer of the troops overland will be left to the immediate charge of the quartermasters of the various army departments who are fully acquainted with the facilities at hand for doing this work. Some understanding with the railroads on the basis of uniform rates

of travel will be arranged if possible, so that the soldiers may be sent by the shortest possible route with the least charge to the government. Questions of equipment of the troops with uniforms and tents are also to be settled, although many of the state organizations are prepared in this respect. The department has a number of branches in which tents, uniforms, etc., are manufactured, but it will be compelled to call on the services of outside firms to meet the present demands.

General Miles was at his office in the war department for some time in conference with his staff officers. Anticipating service in the field, the general has had manufactured several hundred sabre tache, or officers' dispatch cases, which are in use among European armies. They are manufactured of leather, are about nine inches square and can be attached to the belt around the official's waist. With them is a fairly good sized istinglass map case by which an officer may always have at hand an outline of the country he is traversing.

NO NEWS OF THE SPANISH FLEET. It was said at the navy department today that no additional information has been received of the movements of the Spanish fleet rendezvoused at Cadiz, and at the Cape Verde islands. Every step taken by these fleets is promptly reported to the department by agents abroad. One officer explained today that it was very necessary to receive with greatest caution reports of the movements of the Spanish ships as Spain naturally will try in every way to mislead the United States. Most of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron, which according to Associated Press dispatches, is to sail with sealed orders according to the latest published advice were rendezvoused at Hong Kong. The squadron is under command of Commodore George Dewey, a well-known and trusted naval officer and is made up of seven vessels including the coal colliers recently purchased by the department. The Olympia, a protected cruiser, is the flagship with a speed of over 21 knots while the other ships are the protected cruiser Baltimore, 20 knots; the protected cruiser Raleigh, 19 knots; the protected cruiser Boston, of 15 1/2 knots; the gunboat Concord, of nearly 17 knots; the gunboat Petrel, of nearly 17 knots; and the iron ship Monocacy, of 11 knots.

VOYAGE OF THE CRUISERS. The Destination of the Minneapolis and Columbia is Unknown. Port Monroe, Va., April 24.—(On board flagship Brooklyn).—For strategic purposes and for protection of information that might be of value to the enemy, Commodore Schley of the Flying Squadron, has established a practical censorship over those in command relative to the divulging of the reason for any movement made or to be made by the squadron or individual ships of the squadron as such movements, and the responsibility is thus minimized.

It is for these reasons that the actual destination of the Minneapolis and Columbia is merely a matter of newspaper conjecture. The actual mission of the big cruisers is not and will not be made public, the navy department, Commodore Schley and the commanders of the vessels being the sole possessors of information on the subject. The conjectures as to the object for which Commodore Schley ordered them to sea last night are many. Protection of the ship Paris, assistance to the battleship Oregon, capture of Spanish gunboats and convey for the transport Panther, now at Hampton Roads, are some of them. The latter theory is partially discredited because the Panther, with her human freight of nearly 500 officers and marines, lies in safety with the remaining ships of the squadron off Port Monroe and evidently in no hurry to move.

Sunday here passed very quietly. The Maryland naval reserves who are to man the Yosemite and Dixie arrived by boat early this morning. The two converted boats will be ready in a day or two, being at Newport News yards under improvement.

SUMMARY OF THE DAYS DEVELOPMENTS.

Secretary Alger had no intention of resigning. Parisian editors think Uncle Sam needs a set-back. Spanish Cabinet issues orders for capture of Paris. Stated at Madrid the Spanish navy is well supplied with coal. Spaniards said to be laying the interior of Cuba waste by fire. Germany resolves to take no steps prejudicial to the United States. Great popular enthusiasm evoked by departure of troops from Madrid. Spanish women and clergy are doing their utmost to incite a war spirit. John Malia, who fired the first shot of the war, is a resident of Scranton. Judge Calhoun, who went to Cuba for McKinley, is opposed to annexation. Americans at Porto Rico are without protection and are in danger from mobs. Spanish steamer Saturnina captured near Ship Island by the revenue cutter Winona. United States gunboat Helena captures Spanish steamship Miguel Jover, valued at \$400,000.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz starts out upon the high seas from Queenstown. Russian paper says traditional friendship between Russia and United States will not be broken. The prospective camp at Mt. Gretna will be named Camp Hastings. It has already been marked out. Enthusiastic mass meeting of Cubans held in New York to voice their gratitude to the American people. Popular subscription opened by The Tribune for purchase of ambulance for use of Thirtieth Regiment. Conference of President, Judge Day and other leading spirits decided to ask for formal declaration of war. There is reason to believe that a large majority of the population of Havana is ready to revolt against Spain. Spaniards at Guanatanamo threaten the lives of an American consul and friends, and insult the American flag. Spanish Admirals have agreed on plan of campaign against the United States, but it's character is not disclosed. At Chicago today ministers and laymen representing many states will meet to organize a National Relief Association. It is understood the Powers' efforts to compel protection of flags of neutral nations is aimed against Spain, which has a bad record for observing the comity of nations.

THE SPANISH SHIP JOVER IS CAPTURED

First War Achievement of the Gunboat Helena. A PRIZE VALUED AT \$400,000

The Jover's Cargo is Composed of Cotton and Staves and is Alone Worth \$150,000--She Belonged to the Pinillo Line of Barcelona.

Key West, Fla., April 24.—The United States gunboat Helena captured the Spanish steamship Miguel Jover early this morning. The Jover's cargo is composed of cotton and staves. The prize is estimated to value \$400,000, her cargo alone being worth \$150,000. She belonged to the Pinillo line, Barcelona.

The Helena did not sail with the fleet on Friday morning, but remained here until yesterday, when she steamed out to sea. She was cruising about 150 miles in a southerly direction when the Jover, steering a southerly course, hove in sight early this morning. The Helena fired a blank shot and the Spaniard instantly blew to. The gunboat then put a prize crew of twelve marines and engineer and sixteen blue jackets on board the Jover, under the command of Ensign McClellan, who had with him Ensign Davis and McFarland. The gunboat conveyed the prize into port.

The Jover was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona via Havana. Captain Charles V. Munson, employed by the Clyde line at Jacksonville, and formerly with the Ward line and revenue service, arrived here last night, having been called for last Thursday by Admiral Sampson. Captain Munson will act as flag pilot. The Dolphin will take him to the flagship. The Miguel Jover, Captain Bell, is a Spanish steamer which sailed from New Orleans on April 22 for Barcelona. She is of 2,524 tons net register and was built at New Castle, England, in 1875. She is 375 feet five inches long, has 42 feet 2 inches beam and is 29 feet 9 inches deep.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Continental Press is Inclined to Be Sharply Hostile. ONE NOTABLE RUSSIAN EXCEPTION

The Videmost of St. Petersburg Declares that the Traditional Friendship Between Russia and the United States Will Not Be Broken. Violent Parisian Ebulitions.

London, April 24.—With an important exception there is general continental condemnation of the United States policy. This exception emanates from Russia. The St. Petersburg Videmost treating of Russia's attitude towards the United States says: "The friendship which has subsisted for many years between the two states excludes every idea of unfriendly attitude upon the part of Russia at this particular juncture." The paper adds: "No doubt the United States values this friendship more than ever."

The other continental newspapers continue their bitter hostility, and the London Sunday papers contain many indications of unfriendliness. Thus, the Sunday Sun, while in one place, over T. P. O'Connor's signature, it warmly indorses America, in another paragraph referring to the New Castle Chronicle's attack on America, says: "Though it will be difficult for everyone to agree with him, especially where the writer's vigor leads him to partial bias regarding Spanish atrocities, yet there are few in England today who will not agree with his stern denunciation of America's shilly-shallying in seeking to give the world a revolution other than the real one for the Cuban agitation."

The New Castle Chronicle says: "It is not humanitarianism, it is hypocrisy in his eyes." PARISIAN SPLERN. A dispatch from Paris to the Sunday Special reads: "The American methods of dealing with Spain have excited unanimous indignation. France will not let Spain go down without a helping hand. The considerations are that prompt, active interference upon her part is necessary, from the point of self-preservation. The Monroe doctrine must be combated. The hundreds of millions of French capital invested in Spain must be upheld against the Anglo-Saxons. The army has been under a cloud lately and would be glad of a diversion. Finally, French prestige would be fully restored by the step, which would meet with the approval of Russia, Austria, Italy and even Germany."

NEW YORK ARRIVES

All But Ten of Her Crew Sign to Sail Anywhere and Everywhere--The Crew of St. Louis Also Sign.

New York, April 24.—The American line steamer New York arrived today, but she brought neither passengers, mail or cargo. She had an uneventful voyage. Her officers and crew at no time feared the crew as desired to serve on the present organization goes into the field. The new regulation United States cap and belt are being furnished the troops by the adjutant general as fast as they are received from the contractors. A liberal supply of rubber ponchos has been ordered as well as uniforms during the next ten days. The local military companies will be escorted to the railroad station by the Grand Army posts.

The crew of about 60 all told, including Captain Passow and Chief Officer, were paid off as they stepped ashore. The ship was moored alongside her pier all hands were paid off. Captain Passow, his officers and such of the other members as were few in England today were signed immediately by Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner Baer. Each of them signed articles with the American line company, and not with "Uncle Sam."

Out of the 49 officers and men comprising the crew of the American liner St. Louis which arrived here last night only seven refused to sign articles when requested to do when they were paid off. Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner Baer said today that 42 men have signed articles for twelve months with the American line company, and not with the regular wages at the expiration of the contracts.

ENGLAND WILL PROCLAIM. Formal Statement to Be Made as to Belligerent Ships. London, April 24.—The Attorney General Sir Richard Webster, replying yesterday to questions in the House of Commons said that the rights of belligerent ships to enter British or other neutral harbors will be formulated in a proclamation, which, in accordance with custom, will be issued in terms similar to those issued upon previous occasions.

OUR WAR VESSELS GET BIG PRIZES

The Spanish Trans-Atlantic Steamer Catalina Is Captured Twelve Miles from Havana by the Detroit—Mathilde, a Sailing Vessel Loaded with Rum, is Bagged by the Porter—The Revenue Cutter Winona Captures the Spanish Steamer Saturnina.

Key West, Fla., April 24.—5.50 p. m.—Ensign Christy, with a crew of sixteen from the cruiser Detroit and four from the captured Spanish steamer Catalina, Captain Fano, 340 tons, which left Cadiz, March 7, and was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona via Havana, for which latter port she was making when taken.

The Catalina was captured about 4 o'clock this (Sunday) morning twelve miles from Havana. She was taken by the cruiser Detroit. When the first shot was fired, her captain made a desperate effort to escape his pursuer, and the chase was prolonged for eight miles. Finally a solid shot brought her to. She is carrying a cargo of 6,000 hundred of staves.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, Key West, Fla., April 24.—The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless arrived in this harbor before midnight, having in tow the first sailing vessel prize of the campaign, the schooner Mathilde, Havana, sixty tons, loaded with rum.

When the Dauntless left the main fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson at 3.15 o'clock on Friday afternoon, what seemed a thorough blockade of Havana had been successfully effected. The fleet ranges from eight to ten miles from the shore, along which they are extended for fully twenty miles in the following order, running from west to east: Mayflower, Iowa, Newport, Detroit, Marchwood, Indiana, New York and Wilmington, with the torpedo boat Porter attending the flagship.

Morro castle and the city of Havana are in good view from the flagship with glasses, but the coast, as is always the case, is covered with a haze. No news of what is occurring in the blockaded city has been obtained, and the newspaper men are equally in doubt as to the intentions of Rear Admiral Sampson and the United States government.

Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Amphitrite, Puritan, Cincinnati, Castine or Machias, and three torpedo boats, after much interchange of signals, parted company with the flagship, sailing in a southerly direction, presumably to blockade Matanzas, Cardenas and Sagua la Grande. When the flagship New York started off at a twenty knot clip to capture the Spanish steamer Pedro, the Dauntless covered and followed and was in at the death.

Soon after came the stirring incident of the capture of the Mathilde followed by the determination to return to Key West with dispatches. The Dauntless was asked through the medium of the United States prize Mathilde to Key West. It was a fitting ending for the day. It was an example of the grim irony of fate which gave the Dauntless, the most famous ex-filibuster, the first opportunity to capture a Spanish prize to the United States. The prize was tightened on the Mathilde, and the Dauntless, with her prize, rushed towards the water towards Key West. The passage to this port was a rough one, but it was no worse than usual, and without any special event to chronicle.

protection of the flags of neutral powers is believed here to be designed more as a warning to Spain than to have any other significance. The representatives of the powers say the contemplated action is a very likely and natural move, although their home governments have transmitted to them no notification of the negotiations to that end. It is a measure of precaution sanctioned by the usage of past conflicts, but there is not to be implied in it, as understood here, any disposition to question the sincerity of this government as expressed in the formal notification as to the course it will adopt, which has been communicated to all the foreign governments. The full and complete neutrality on the part of the Spanish government is not regarded as at all certain.

At the embassies of the powers seeking concerted action, Germany, France, Austria and Italy, and at several others likely to be interested, there was no information on the subject. This shows the powers are carrying on their negotiations in confidence with their representatives in the two contending countries, and will await some definite result in the way of a formal understanding and agreement on concentrated action before communications are opened with Washington and probably Madrid.

It is probable that no concert of action can be agreed on. On various occasions efforts at concerted action on neutrality enforcement have failed by the refusal of one of the great powers to participate.

THREE MEN ASPHYXIATED. They Lose Their Lives in a Fire in a Mine.

Cripple Creek, Colo., April 24.—Three men lost their lives in a fire today in the Londonderry mine, on Ironwood hill. The dead are: W. H. Pine, mine superintendent, J. W. Foster, miner, J. P. Jones, miner. Jones and Foster were working at the bottom of the shaft when the fire broke out. Pine went to their rescue and the three were asphyxiated. The bodies were recovered.

BRITISH OWN THE CABLE. The Line South of Cuba Which United States Sailors Intend to Cut.

Madrid, April 24.—A cable dispatch has been received from Captain General Blanche saying the United States squadron approached on Friday night within five miles of the port and then disappeared in a northern direction. Attention is called to the fact that the cable south of Cuba, which the United States authorities are accredited with intending to cut, belongs to a British company.

M'MASTER WILL GO. University's History Professor Has Offered to Resign.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The Press says Professor John Bach M'Master offered his services as an adviser to the government two weeks ago. He has not as yet resigned his chair of history at the University.

THEY WANT THE PRIZE. The Spanish Cabinet Instructs the Admirals to Accept.

Madrid, April 24.—(It is said) that at a meeting of the Spanish cabinet just held, instructions were issued to the Minister of Marine to effect the capture of the American line Paris.

Spain's Navy Has Cool. Madrid, April 24.—The cabinet council today approved the general budget. Despatches from the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which is being fitted out at Cranston ship yard, arrived today from the Bethlehem Iron works. There are six 5-inch rifles, twelve pounders and twelve 3-pounders.

Merrins for the Yankee. Albany, N. Y., April 24.—Governor Hildes has issued an order to Captain Miller directing him to take a detail of naval militia, numbering 50 to the Brooklyn ship yard immediately to man the Yankee.

Will Be Reinstated. Harrisburg, April 24.—President Polton, of the Pennsylvania Steel company, has given notice to his employees at Steelton that all who enlist in the United States army or navy will be reinstated at the expiration of their term of service.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Weather Indications Today: Fair; Cool; Northwesterly Winds.