

NOW FIGHTING IN A DIGNIFIED WAY

The Formal Declaration of War by the United States Is Met with Signs of Approval—Quiet Day at the Scene of Hostilities—The Intentions of Commodore Schley, of the Flying Squadron, in Sending Cruisers to Sea, Are Still Unknown—John Jacob Astor Equips an Artillery Company.

Washington, April 25.—Congress today formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain; the senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea fighting arm of the federal service; the Hull army reorganization bill was passed by the senate and now goes to conference; Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law; and the war department called on the several states for their quota to the volunteer army of the United States. These make up the important events of the day.

It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect, the secretary having yielded his original idea of leaving at once, and it is presumed that he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor. The selection of Mr. Moore, who is now professor of international law at Columbia university, New York, was warmly welcomed by all state department employes. He has served in the state department as second assistant secretary under several administrations without regard to political changes, and resigned to accept the chair of international law at Columbia about three years ago. His selection will do much to strengthen the state department in the present emergency.

The officials of the department, with the assistance of the attorney general, have been preparing another proclamation, which will be issued in a day or two, this time treating of prizes and defining the conditions and time when such seizures might be made. It is believed that the protest and suggestions coming from foreign embassies and legations here have led the department to define once for all its position in the matter.

A prize commissioner was appointed this afternoon, in the person of Commander John Wynne, a retired naval officer. He will be stationed at Key West, where he now resides, and it will be his duty, in conjunction with two of the members yet to be selected as part of the commission, to make appraisements of the value of prizes and assist the prize courts in their work.

It has been understood for some time past that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, would soon retire in order to enter the military service. This story can now be confirmed positively, although the time set for Mr. Roosevelt's departure from the department is not definitely fixed. The president today named Mr. Roosevelt as lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky mountains under Colonel Wood, whom Mr. Roosevelt has urged for the place. Colonel Wood starts west tomorrow to superintend the recruiting, many offers having already come to Mr. Roosevelt from individuals and organizations among the cowboys. Secretary Long wishes Mr. Roosevelt to remain in his present position as long as possible, so it may be two or three weeks before he will join his command.

AT SCENE OF HOSTILITIES. There was a dearth of news from the seat of hostilities off the Cuban coast so far as the department was concerned, or if it was in possession of information nothing leaked out. A few telegrams from Key West announced the arrival there of the prizes whose capture had been reported through the press. Nothing could be obtained as to the intentions of Commodore Schley in hastily rushing away the flying Columbia and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads, but it is believed that their purpose is to shelter the Paris and some other liners from attack by Spanish cruisers.

The feature of interest at the war department was the dispatch by the governors of the states and territories of circulars notifying them how many men they would be expected to furnish as volunteers, how they should be apportioned, and where they should rendezvous. A good many details remain to be arranged, but these are rapidly being disposed of. John Jacob Astor, of New York, not content with offering the government free his splendid yacht Normah and free transportation for troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has come forward with notice that he has raised and equipped at his own expense a battery of ar-

tillery which he desires to offer to the government under his own plans for services in Cuba. This offer probably will be accepted, though the department has been deluged with offers to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate number of at least 50,000 men. As the president's authority is to enlist only three regiments outside of the regular quotas to be furnished by the states, there is not much opportunity to accept the services of these patriots.

The action of the president in recommending a formal declaration of war was welcomed by officials everywhere as putting the struggle on a more dignified basis and tending to the avoidance of international complications.

LETTER FROM GOMEZ.

Announces That with Thirty Thousand Men He Intends to Invest Havana.

New York, April 25.—A Journal correspondent with the insurgent forces in Cuba, the following letter written by Maximo Gomez a fortnight ago:

Within thirty days 25,000 of my forces will be swinging in their hammocks within sight of Havana. Already the westward movement has begun. The infantry force, slower of movement than the cavalry, have already started on their journey, and the cavalry will follow as soon as words be received that President McKinley has signed the resolution now pending in congress, and certain, I am assured by your representative, will be adopted by the bodies. They will bring about the intervention of the United States in the awful struggle that has devastated our beautiful island. I will be the last to start from Las Villas, but I will be the first to arrive at Havana. My weight of years will not tire the legs of my horse. I will ride with the best of my soldiers. Within thirty days I expect to see the hills overlooking Havana, and my camp fires will glitter like the stars in a ring about that wretched city.

LAW AS TO PRIZE MONEY.

How the Gallant Tars Are Rewarded for Their Heroism.

Washington, April 25.—In response to inquiries as to the law governing the distribution of the prize money realized from the sale of Spanish vessels captured at sea the rules in question are given below:

The commanding officer of a fleet or squadron receives one-twentieth part of prize money awarded to any vessel for vessels under the immediate control. The commanding officer of a squadron or division under the command of a commander-in-chief receives one-fiftieth of the amount awarded to the vessel. The share to come out of the part of the prize money awarded to the government when the government receives a share, the rest will be divided into one-hundredth part of the award made to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron with which he is serving, except in a case where the capture is made by the vessel in which he is serving, and in that case he shares in proportion to his own vessel. The other officers and men on board the vessel.

To the commander of a single vessel is given one-tenth of the money awarded to his vessel. It was acting at the time of the capture under the command of the commanding officer of a fleet, squadron or division, and three-twentieths if it was acting independently. After these deductions the remainder of the prize money awarded to a vessel is distributed among the officers and crew of the vessel in proportion to their respective pay. All vessels of the navy within signaling distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, under such circumstances and in such condition as to render sufficient aid if required, share in the prize.

Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, it will be perceived, is several thousand dollars richer now than he was a fortnight ago.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Tammany will raise a regiment. Formal declaration of war is made. The Minneapolis arrives at Cape Cod. A Pacific blockade is established at Hampton Roads. Gomez writes that within thirty days he will invest Havana. Free silver senators threaten to hold up the war revenue bill. Reported in Paris queen regent still hopes for foreign intervention. Spanish fleet at Cape Verde takes coal and stores for a long voyage. Pennsylvania National Guard will mobilize at Mt. Gretna by Thursday. Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius leaves Newport suddenly on mysterious errand. Secretary of State John Sherman resigns and Judge Day is appointed in his stead. Torpedo Boat Porter makes a daring landing near Havana under cover of darkness. Professor John B. Moore, of Columbia University, appointed assistant secretary of state. The house of representatives voted the war declaration through in less than two minutes.

Havana is panic-stricken and people are leaving the city for the open country in all directions.

Lieutenant Caranza, of Minister Polo's suite, who challenged Captain Sigsbee, will next tackle General Lee.

John Jacob Astor has equipped a battery of artillery at his own expense, which has been offered the United States government.

Minister Polo's statement that his car was stoned while he was leaving the United States is officially and authoritatively denied.

NATIONAL GUARD IS CALLED OUT

Will Assemble at Mt. Gretna on Thursday Morning.

ORDERS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR

The Troops Will Be Recruited into the United States Service After They Reach Mt. Gretna—According to Alger's Plan a Complete Reorganization of the Guard Will Be Necessary and the Identity of Companies and Regiments Will Be Lost in the Shuffle.

Harrisburg, April 25.—Adjutant General Hastings, issued orders tonight ordering the entire division of the Pennsylvania National Guard to mobilize next Thursday at Mount Gretna. This action was taken in response to a message from Secretary Alger calling upon the governor for Pennsylvania's quota of troops.

The governor immediately replied as follows, to Secretary Alger:

Your telegram this date calling for ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery just received. The call will be obeyed promptly. Our troops will be mobilized at Mount Gretna, twenty miles from Harrisburg, on Thursday next. We have three hundred thousand rounds ammunition, forty-five caliber Springfield rifles, ten thousand eight hundred Sprinfield rifles, caliber forty-five. Three hundred and sixty carbines. Six, three and two-tenths breech loading guns, eighty-five hundred wooden blankets, three thousand common tents, three hundred and fifty wall tents, one hundred and fifty hospital tents, maximum one hundred of haversacks, canteens and blanket bags. Three troops of cavalry, sixty men each, fully equipped. Three light batteries, seventy men each, fully equipped with two breech-loading guns to each battery. Troops ready for muster as soon as mobilized. Will advise you more definitely later.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

The governor's official order to the troops follows:

1. The president of the United States, through the secretary of war, has this day called for ten thousand eight hundred troops from Pennsylvania to be organized into ten regiments of infantry of twelve companies each, minimum eighty-seven, maximum one hundred and one, and four batteries of artillery, two hundred and four officers and men each, to be recruited from the National Guard as far as possible.

2. The major general commanding is directed to assemble the division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, excepting naval forces, at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, on Thursday, April 25, 1898.

By instructions of navy department, John S. Muckle, commanding naval force of Pennsylvania, is authorized to communicate direct with navy department, regarding all orders and movements to this office.

UNDER LIGHTS OF MORRO CASTLE

Small Boats of Admiral Sampson's Fleet Tempt Spanish Guns.

PORTERS' DARING TRIP TO SHORE

No Shots Have Been Fired in the Vicinity of the Blockade Since Sunday—Morro Castle Shows a Powerful Search-Light at Night. Officers of the Fleet on the Alert.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On board the flagship New York, off Havana, April 25.—10 a. m.—The early morning hours today were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Lamplighter, of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side.

The Dolphin and the converted yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this morning. The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews that had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio. All were glad to get back, although they said they had had no trouble with their prizes.

The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip into the shore under cover of darkness last night and Lieutenant Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions.

The flagship returned to the blockade line about 6.30 last evening, after an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her absence. When darkness came on last night Morro castle showed a powerful searchlight, and flashed it nervously around the horizon. Another short search light also was seen. It looked to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries to the westward of El Morro. The search light itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is due either to the extremely low position of the light or to its distance from the blockade line. The Morro light is placed higher and is an excellent light. Last night was the first time these search lights have been used. What benefit they will be to the Spaniards no one knows. They may possibly induce the batteries to expend some more ammunition in futile shots at the fighting steamer which has been surprised.

As before, search lights or no search lights, as of course, they do not reach far enough to show our ship.

If any ships run the blockade they will have to run a gauntlet of vigilance that has never been surpassed. The alertness of the officers and men continues at the same pace as was exhibited the first night the squadron arrived. Admiral Sampson is more handicapped in his blockade than were the naval commanders during the Civil war. In many cases they were unable to anchor, while Admiral Sampson's fleet drifts around in a two knot current, with no stationary shore light for a guide. It is believed that every steamer which has attempted to enter Havana since the blockade began has been captured.

TAMMANY IS PATRIOTIC.

A Regiment Will Soon Be Organized by the Society.

New York, April 25.—The executive committee of Tammany Hall today adopted a resolution stating that while the organization deplors the necessity for the war with Spain, it recognizes the justice of the government's act and that the president and congress are entitled to the support of every citizen. The organization assures the president of its loyal support, material, financial and moral.

Steps were also taken looking to the formation of a Tammany regiment.

TIMES UTTERS A PROTEST.

Advices the United States Not to Cut the Cable to Jamaica.

London, April 25.—The Times protests editorially against the intention attributed to the United States to cut a cable belonging to an English company, and expresses the hope that America will not establish a precedent, which might be held by Spain to justify the cutting of any cable landing on American soil.

POWDER ON A FAST TRAIN.

Large Consignment Being Sent from California to the East.

Santa Cruz, Cal., April 25.—The powder works here shipped east tonight 100,000 pounds of brown powder. The consignment will be rushed through, the run to Chicago being made in ninety-three hours.

JUDGE DAY'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, April 25.—John B. Moore, professor of international law of Columbia university, New York, and formerly assistant secretary of state, has been chosen to succeed Judge Day as assistant secretary of state.

ITALY TO BE NEUTRAL.

Rome, April 25.—The official Gazette today published a proclamation enjoining upon all Italian subjects strict neutrality during the war between the United States and Spain.

LYLE'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Washington, April 25.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Perry M. Lyle to be surveyor of customs for Philadelphia, and Elisha W. Smith to be postmaster of Franklin, Pa.

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DECLARATION OF WAR BY CONGRESS

Representatives in the House Pass the Measure in One Minute and Forty-one Seconds—The Senate Also Responds Without Debate—The Action of the House Is Followed by Tremendous Applause—The House Declines to Concur in the Senate Amendment to the Army Reorganization Bill.

Washington, April 25.—The house of representatives today passed the bill declaring the existence of war between the United States and the kingdom of Spain, in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The representatives of seventy millions 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 act. It required but one minute and forty-one 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, no 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 and on its way to the senate in an hour and six minutes. The speaker signed it at 4.49. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia district. The house declined to agree to the senate amendment to the army reorganization bill and it was sent to conference.

BLOCKADE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

No Vessels Are Allowed to Pass Between Sunset and Sunrise.

On board flagship Brooklyn, off Fort Monroe, April 25.—This port, the entrance to Washington, Norfolk and Portsmouth, where half a score of vessels of war are under repair for assistance in the conflict, Newport News, the great coalfield place of the coast, and where the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge are being constructed; Annapolis, the naval academy of the nation, Richmond, a great city of the south, and Fort Monroe, the key of the land situation, has been declared in a state of pacific blockade from sunset to sunrise, and no vessel will be allowed to enter Hampton Roads between the hours that mark that period.

The enforcement of this pacific blockade, established for precautionary purposes, is carried out by the army officials located at Fort Monroe. Under direction of Captain Casey, of the United States engineer corps, mines have been laid between Capes Henry and Charles and above them in both the Chesapeake and James river outlets of Hampton Roads. It is therefore dangerous for vessels to come in at night.

A patrol force of vessels either owned or chartered by the navy department was sent out tonight and all ships were warned and ordered to lay to west of the picket line. The picket fleet will act as escort to vessels that have been held up during the night and will escort them through the lines of torpedoes and mines with which the harbor is lined.

The Washington, Norfolk and Richmond fleet of steam cutters, out for tonight as usual but beginning tomorrow night they will have to leave before sunset in time to be clear of the harbor.

The squadron is on the most warlike kind of footing tonight. A picket fleet of steam cutters, out for tonight as usual but beginning tomorrow night they will have to leave before sunset in time to be clear of the harbor.

SPANISH LIE NAILED.

Chief Wilkie Gives Statement Concerning Polo's Trip to Canada.

Washington, April 25.—Chief John E. Wilkie, of the secret service, today gave out the following statement:

"The Spanish minister having been quoted in an interview as saying that the contents of the party which I had been stoned at Harrisburg and Rochester. I beg to state that the reports from the secret service men who accompanied the party show that at Harrisburg the members of the Spanish party were in bed and that there was no demonstration of any sort while the train remained at the station. At Rochester the members of the Spanish party were at breakfast when the train pulled into the station and no one but the trainmen and railroad employes knew of their presence on the train. At no point during the trip was there any favorable demonstration of any sort."

WAR BILL SIGNED.

Washington, April 25.—The war bill was brought from the capitol by the

secret legislative session and passed a bill of the house declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather indications today: Showers; colder; northerly winds.

- 1. Telegraph—News of the Day in War Circles. Declaration of War Passed by Congress. Pennsylvania National Guard Is Organized to Mobilize at Mt. Gretna. Venturesome Torpedo Boat Porter. 2. Telegraph—Direct of President McKinley to Fleet of War. Financial and Commercial. 3. Local—Contributions for the Ambulance Fund. Meeting of the Board of Control. 4. Editorial. Comment of the Press. 5. Grievances Which Led the Cubans to Rebel. Naval Fight Against Odds. 6. Local—Thirteenth Regiment Is Ordered Out. 7. Local—Will of the Late William T. Smith. Keepers of Speak-Easies on Trial. 8. Local—West Scranton and Suburban. News Round About Scranton. 9. Telegraph—Speculation as to Where the First Naval Battle Will Be Fought. 10. Local—Senator Carranza Wants Gore.

TO PIERCE ARMOR.

New and Improved Kind of Caps for 12-Inch Shells.

Albany, April 25.—A most noteworthy development in the manufacture of projectiles for coast defense by the United States government will characterize the work at Watervliet arsenal this week. A new method of capping the iron and steel muzzles to be hurled from twelve-inch guns has been devised. It is an European invention, and it is claimed that when the projectile thus capped strikes the armor of a vessel, it not only prevents the missile from piercing, but materially assists in splintering the thickest bolts of steel.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 25.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy and threatening; for western Pennsylvania, cloudy and threatening; for the north, with showers; cooler; fresh northwesterly winds.