

WAR FORMALLY DECLARED

(Continued from page nine.)

periods to superintend the enlistments.

So far the talk of a successor to Mr. Roosevelt as assistant secretary has been mere speculation, and it can be stated positively that up to this time the president has not made a choice as his successor. It may be noted, in view of the recent mention of the name of Admiral Walker in that connection, that as it stands the law requires the office of assistant secretary to be filled by a civilian, so that if the admiral desires to accept the office he would be under the unpleasant necessity of resigning from the navy and losing his place as a retired officer, which he is not likely to do.

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 it was so carefully guarded that nothing leaked out. A few telegrams came from Key West announcing the arrival there of the prizes whose capture has been reported through the press. Nothing could be obtained as to the names of Commodore Schley or so hastily rushing away the fliers Columbia and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads, but it is believed their purpose is to shelter the Paris or some of the other lines from attack at the hands of some Spanish cruiser.

There was talk of establishing a supply depot at the Philippines to meet the conditions in Asiatic waters. The fleet there now has no home, and under neutrality laws the stay of the ships in any port is limited to a few hours. This is unpleasant, besides involving the expenditure of a great deal of coal, so that it may become necessary for Commodore Dewey to seize a port in the Philippines and fortify it as a base of supplies.

The department today purchased two more tugs, the Horatius of New Orleans and May Willick of Galveston.

The feature of interest at the war department was the despatch to the governors of states and territories of circulars notifying them how many men they would be expected to furnish as volunteers, how they would be apportioned among the three arms of the service and where they should rendezvous in the United States army. A good many details remain to be arranged in order to carry out the arrangements proposed for the mobilization of the volunteers, but these are rapidly being disposed of. The department got notice today that John Logan, son of the late Senator Logan, had raised a cavalry regiment, which he offered to the government, although 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 on the volunteer bill is to enlist only three regiments outside of the regular quotas to be furnished by the state, there is not much opportunity to accept the services of these patriots. The order to the district militia to go into camp here at Soldiers' Home was revoked just at the moment when it was in execution, owing, it is said, to the fact that the sudden calling away of so many employees from the department without notice, threatens to cripple the government service.

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

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A telegram was received from Commander Forsyth at Key West this afternoon reporting the arrival of the gunboat Helena at that port this morning, bringing in the prize steamer Miguel Jover from New Orleans for Havana. Under date of the 24th inst., Rear Admiral Sampson reported to the department from Key West as follows: "Three Spanish steamers and a number of Spanish schooners have been captured and sent to Key West. The steamer sent this morning can hardly get in, drawing 24 feet. If larger vessels fall into our hands, where shall they be sent? The boat or fast auxiliary will be constantly held at Key West to bring despatches from the department."

Secretary Long sent a telegram to Admiral Sampson this afternoon, authorizing him to use his discretion as to the disposition to be made of the larger craft which will fall into his hands, or in other words, to send them wherever he thinks best.

KEY WEST, April 25.—The British steamer Myrtland, Capt. Milburn, from Philadelphia, arrived here this morning from Havana. Her commander reports that the news of the sailing of the United States fleet was received at Havana just previous to his departure. He adds that it created no excitement in the city, but the price of meat immediately jumped from 24 cents to 40 cents.

According to Capt. Milburn, Havana does not fear bombardment, because the Spaniards say the United States began the war in the interests of humanity, and the bombardment would be contrary to such a purpose.

At Havana, it appears, the conditions prevailing are not unusual, except that the city is crowded with troops and that the Spanish officers are drilling every man they can press into the service from the rawest recruits upward.

The Myrtland reached Havana a week ago Sunday and Captain Milburn went ashore. He says he walk-

ed over to the new fortifications at Casa Blanca to make observations, when three or four Spanish soldiers, with fixed bayonets, arrested him as an American spy. The captain was taken to Morro castle, and after three or four had elapsed he was informed that sentence had been passed upon him and that he was to be shot in an hour. The captain, who is an intense Britisher, replied: "Why wait an hour? Shoot me now, and in a day Havana and all Cuba will be blown up."

The British vice-consul, Arthur Arosteguy, was interested in the case and Capt. Milburn was released.

Captain Milburn added: "Havana will give you all the fighting you want when you land."

The Norwegian steamer Steero, from Tampoco for Havana with cattle, was turned back by the fleet and came here.

BOSTON, April 25.—The first request for troops from Washington was received by Governor Wolcott at 7 o'clock this evening, and within an hour a reply had been sent stating that Massachusetts was ready. The message from Washington was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25. Governor of Massachusetts, Boston Mass.—The number of troops from your state under call of the president dated April 25, 1898, will be four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries of artillery. It is the wish of the president that the militia of the national guard or state militia shall be used as far as practicable, and that the militia shall be equipped with arms, accoutrements, and equipment. Please wire as early as possible what equipment, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., that you have and what additions you will require.

Please also state when troops will be ready for muster into U. S. service. Details to follow by mail.

(Signed) E. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The reply was as follows: To Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War: Your telegram dated April 25, 1898, four regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery ready for immediate service. Four heavy batteries of artillery, equipment, ammunition, arms, blankets and tents on hand. Same for heavy batteries of artillery except that we have no heavy guns or ammunition.

(Signed) ROGER WOLCOTT.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Balfour, the government leader and acting minister for foreign affairs, made a statement today in the house of commons on the subject of the Spanish decree published yesterday. He said that the decree was a measure to mean that, while reserving the right of granting letters of marque, it circumstances made it expedient Spain in the meantime meant to do what Great Britain was disposed to do and what the United States was doing, namely, to put Spanish steamers under naval control for purposes of warfare. But, he explained, these vessels must fly the Spanish flag.

HONG KONG, April 25, 1.35 p. m.—The United States cruiser Olympia and Baltimore have left this port. It is said that Commodore Dewey and the United States consul, Wm. E. Hunt, protested that it was not necessary to leave, as they had not been notified by the United States government of the declaration of war.

Although it is not so stated, the United States squadron was apparently required to leave by the British authorities in consequence of the proclamation of neutrality.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house of representatives today passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The representatives of seventy million people voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting voice, and without a roll call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their action. 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 civil, 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 and on its way to the senate in an hour and six minutes.

The speaker signed it at 4.40. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise v. 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.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25th.—The 10th cavalry (colored) from Forts Assiniboine and Keogh, Montana, 450 men, arrived today.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) MATANZAS, via Key West, April 25, 7.45 a. m.—The Dauntless, despatch boat of the Associated Press, steamed from off Havana to the blockading squadron, being the first despatch boat of the United States vessels cruising off this part of the coast. The Dauntless left the squadron at Havana just after the flagship New York sailed, presumably for Key West. She followed the flagship for an hour, and then gave up the chase as the destination of the New York was apparently clear. She was alongside the Indiana for a while, the Wilmington, Detroit and several other vessels were turned inshore. The Iowa, following the orders of Rear Admiral Sampson, was far enough off Havana to escape any fire from the shore batteries.

There has been no incident worth noting since the capture of the Spanish steamer Catalina and two schooners early in the morning.

The Nashville and the Castine are doubtless still off Chenango, carrying on her way from Havana to Matanzas the Dauntless passed the torpedo boat Winslow going to report to the flagship.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts has introduced a joint resolution making the following declaration: That during the present war with Spain no privateer shall be commissioned by the United States; the merchant ships and their cargoes shall be exempt from capture as prizes; unless they carry contraband of war or try to

which should be loyally performed by all on whom the duty devolves, and should not be made secondary to any service elsewhere; however patriotic the motives which might influence such action, unless in obedience to definite orders from Washington.

"The commonwealth will respond promptly and enthusiastically to any call for volunteers which may be made, and believe that in retaining the efficient staff of its military organizations for coast defenses he is acting in accordance with the wishes and purposes of the national government."

(Signed) ROGER WOLCOTT.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—War and war measures were the only topics discussed by the senate today, during more than four hours of its session. The body had scarcely convened when the message of the president urging congress to declare the existence of war between the United States and Spain, was laid before it. It was commented the message was referred to the foreign relations committee. At 3 o'clock the senate went into secret legislative session and passed the bill of the house declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain.

LONDON, April 25.—The officials of the British foreign office expect that the London Gazette, the government official organ, will publish tomorrow evening a formal notice that the warship of Spain and the United States must leave British ports within twenty-four hours. The document contains clauses covering the case of vessels which are unable to leave in the stipulated time, owing to defects. The authorities of the British ports have already been notified that the order is about to be published.

MADRID, April 25, 1.45 p. m.—The newspapers of this city and the provinces are filled with rumors of captures made by the war vessels of Spain or the United States, and with reports of the movements of the American warships, combined with patriotic utterances from all quarters of the kingdom. A new point has been raised relative to the non-delivery of the ultimatum of the United States.

The view now taken is that its non-delivery leaves the United States pledged in regard to the non-delivery of the ultimatum of the United States. Thus it is pointed out, while her pride is gratified, Spain has lost a diplomatic point.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—Quartermaster Johnson, of the prize crew of the gunboat Helena, who accidentally shot himself yesterday by his revolver during a moment of anger, died this morning. The accident occurred on board the Miguel Jover, the Spanish steamer captured by the gunboat.

LONDON, April 25.—Basing its opinion upon New York cable despatches referring to the alleged preparedness of the United States troops, London has come to the conclusion that the struggle will be a lingering one, although it is still watching with the greatest interest what the stock exchange people term the "prize competition." In some quarters, even now, confidence is expressed that Spain will yield before long. Whatever the prize courts may decide relative to the legality of the capture, British naval men applaud the promptness of action upon the part of the American warships as being evidence that the United States is "very much alive."

PORT MONRO, Va., April 25.—Commodore Schley has received orders that the port of Hampton Roads must be considered in a state of blockade from sunset and no vessels must be allowed either to depart or to enter during these hours. For the purpose of allowing the Washington and Baltimore passenger boats to accommodate passengers who had already engaged passage, Commodore Schley relieved them in part from the order for tonight. Their leaving time is between seven and eight o'clock, and will have to be changed to between four and five o'clock in order to enforce the blockade. A patrol will be established at the entrance of Hampton Roads to enforce the order.

ST. JOHN, N. F., April 25.—It is rumored here tonight, although the rumor lacks confirmation, that a Spanish warship has been sighted off Bay Bulls, 30 miles south of St. John's. She is believed to be after American fishing vessels on the Grand Banks.

ST. THOMAS, V. I., April 25.—U. S. Consul Van Horn yesterday purchased 1,000 tons of coal for the use of the United States warships.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 25.—The 10th cavalry (colored) from Forts Assiniboine and Keogh, Montana, 450 men, arrived today.

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violate a blockade, that merchant ships already captured shall be released.

MADRID, April 25.—A despatch from Barcelona says the cancelling of postal contracts by British firms will lead to a paralysis of the local manufactures. The anti-British feeling, therefore, is receiving accentuation.

A council of all interested parties has been appointed to advise the minister of marine, Admiral Bornejo.

Senor Emilio Castellar, the republican leader, appeared today in the chamber for the first time since 1888 and took the oath among the monarchists, kneeling and with his hand on the gospel. The other republicans and Carlists only gave their pledge while standing with the hand pressed upon the heart. Senor Castellar looks haggard. After taking the oath he wandered distractedly into the ministerial benches, greatly amusing the house.

Senor Romero Robledo, the leader of the Weylerite faction of the conservatives, asked the government whether there was a cabinet crisis, whether it was intended to suspend constitutional rights in the peninsula, and whether the government would close the ports after the budget had been voted.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, answering these questions in the negative, in a highly patriotic speech that was loudly applauded by all parties in the chamber, declared that the government, responding to public patriotism, approved the conduct of the war tout court, "as a reply to insults and aggression from America."

The Carlists, Republicans and other factions pledged their support to the government, and all parties in the chamber pledged the honor and rights of Spain.

Several deputies protested in the name of the navy against "the Yankee who invented the culmies respecting the explosion of the Maine."

The chamber then voted, amid loud cheers, a resolution of appreciation of the "defenders of Cuba and the Philippines."

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ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 25, 10 a. m.—The early morning hours today were taken up by a vigorous clashing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Ianthe, 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 crew who 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 Lieut. 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 o'clock last evening, after a successful day. 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 across the horizon. Another shore searchlight was also seen. It looked to be in the direction of the Santa Clara batteries to the westward of El Morro. The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is either due to the extremely low position of the light or to its distance from the blockade line.

The Morro light is placed higher, and is of excellent light. Last night was the first time these searchlights have been used. What benefit they will be to the Spaniards no one knows. They may possibly induce the batteries to expend some ammunition in futile shots at the fighting squadron, but the blockade continues as before, searchlights or no searchlights, as of course they do not reach far enough to show our ships.

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 pitch 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 able to anchor, while Admiral Sampson's fleet is obliged to drift 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 since the blockade began has been captured.

LONDON, April 25.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated Monday, says: "Visiting the Spanish fleet has been forbidden. No man-of-war, target practice or exercising whatever is proceeding. All the ships have been painted black since they arrived here. No shore leave is granted."

The cruisers, including the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, have been all day coaling from the Cudad de Cade. All the stores, medicines and supplies in St. Vincent have been purchased to supply the squadron, and even passing vessels are laid under contribution. The bay is quite busy with launches and boats carrying stores."

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Post tomorrow will say: "The Spanish fleet which mobilized at Cape Verde Islands was today notified by Portugal to leave St. Vincent."

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) MATANZAS, via Key West, April 25, 7.42 (On board the Associated Press boat, Dauntless).—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night the Dauntless was steaming quietly toward Matanzas, when the lights were reflected on the sky a few miles southeastward, a large fire on shore was exciting comment on board the despatch boat, and wonder was rife as to where the United States blockading fleet was to be found.

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Prepared by Dr. J. W. Manchester, 10, St. John's Street, St. John, N. B.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

A. E. S.—My pigs have been much troubled with worms. I killed some pigs a month ago and found a large number of worms about as large as angle worms in the bowels. I have some pigs now not doing well, and think that they might be troubled. Please advise.

Ans.—Give half a teaspoonful of powdered Acrea Nut, mixed in a little milk, on an empty stomach, every third day as a drench. After giving the last dose give each pig half an ounce of turpentine and six ounces of castor oil. The above dose is for pigs from four to six months of age, smaller pigs in proportion.

J. B.—Your letter, must have miscarried. I could give no information from your description. Let me have full particulars and I will answer at once.

J. H. K.—My horse worked in the woods all winter, took suddenly lame in the stable during the night. Was lying down in the morning. When I got him up he held up his hind leg. Drove him home about eight miles and next day he was very lame on starting. I got him to look at him. He said "He was out" and went through some process with the horse. It got worse rapidly after this. The horse stands with his leg hanging, but can move it backward and forward. The ankle is stiff, resting on toe. Was swollen on the inside of the hock and gambles, and suffers when pressed on inside of gambles or thigh. Has a good appetite, but has failed very much in flesh. Please advise. Have also a colt that has scratches and swells in the legs when in the barn.

Ans.—The lame horse has probably strained the gambles joint, and if a bad case may never recover. You might blister with Cantharides on inside of gambles. Give your colt one ounce daily of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic and apply Zinc Oxide Ointment to parts affected.

MARRIED IN NEW YORK.

H. C. Tilley and Miss Tucker United in Marriage Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The wedding of H. C. Tilley and Miss Elizabeth Tucker was celebrated this morning at St. George's church. Miss Turnbull of St. John was bridesmaid. Leonard Tilley was groomsmen. A wedding breakfast was served at the St. Denis hotel, Broadway. The invited guests present were: Lady Tilley, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Turnbull, Mrs. Frank Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Randolph of Fredericton, Miss Toller of Ottawa, Miss Tilley of London, L. Tilley, Rev. F. Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Tilley left on the afternoon train for Washington.

WOLFVILLE'S OFFER.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., April 25.—The citizens of the town of Wolfville, in public meeting this evening, empowered the town council to offer the municipality of Kings county a sum not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars for a site and the cost of erection of the county buildings, provided they are located in Wolfville.

KINGSTON BURGLARY.

RICHIBUCTO, April 25.—The Kent Northern railway station at Kingston was entered during Saturday night and a quantity of liquor removed. Several gallons of it were found in the woods on Sunday, where it had been placed in buckets and bottles.

LAURIER'S REPLY.

VANCOUVER, April 24.—At a meeting held today, called to pass a resolution demanding the construction of the Tealin lake railway, a telegram was read from Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying the dominion government does not intend to do anything further with the railway.

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