The Wilmington Messenger.

VOL. XI. No. 97. WILMINGTON N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898. PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE WAR IS BEGUN.

The Gunboat Nashville, of Key West Squadron, Captures a Spanish Steamer.

CUBAN PORTS ARE BLOCKADED.

Position of Our Government as to Privateering---Law as to Contraband of War---To Intercept the Oregon---The Volunteer Army Bill a Law---The Squadron Sails From Key West---On Lookout for Spanish Merchantmen-----Fifty Thousand Troops for Cuban Invasion---General Lee to Be Appointed to High Command.

Washington, April 22.—There were two further important steps in Washington toward actual hostilities, not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel Buena Ventura, off Key West. The first was the issue by the president of his proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war. Then, in addition, there was a notable retirement from the navy department in the case of Captain Royal B. Bradford, chief of the equipment division. Captain Bradford asked to be given command of an active warship. The resignation will be accepted and by virtue of his rank, as well as to mark the high regard entertained for him by the administration, Captain Bradford will be given one of the best of the available ships in the navy.

PRIVATEERING AND NEUTRALITY.

Following up the formalities, beginning with the blockade proclamation, the state department this afternoon addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited. The statement was precisely similar in terms to that telegraphed by the Associated Press last Wednesday and its formal adoption by the government as the line of policy to be pursued was not prevented by the criticism passed upon it by the senate yesterday by Senator Money, of Mississippi. In brief it declares that our government will not resort to privateering; that the enemy's goods in neutral bottoms, save contraband, are exempt from seizure; that neutral goods, not contraband, under the enemy's flag are safe from seizure, and that blockade to be binding must be effective. In substance these are the principles laid down in the agreement of Paris of 1856. The officials are not disturbed at the semi-official notice from Madrid that Spain will refuse to be bound by the same principles and forbid privateering, for they are satisfied that the great commercial powers will not tolerate the practice of privateering under the Spanish flag.

WHAT IS CONTRABAND.

Inasmuch as there exists a great amount of misapprehension, not only among foreign countries, but also among American shippers as to the character of merchandise that is contraband and liable to seizure during the progress of war, the following unofficial, but authentic, statement has been obtained from a high official of the government:

"In determining, according to the law of nations, whether merchandise is contraband of war, it is classified:

"1. Absolute contraband.

"2. Occasional or conditional contraband.

"3. Goods not contraband.

"The first class includes all goods of an essentially warlike character.

"The second class includes provisions, naval stores, coal, horses, certain kinds of machinery, certain forms of steel, iron, etc., which are subservient to warlike use and which are destined for the use of the enemy. They are contraband or not, according to occasions and tends as to their character, shipment and destined use. Every such case depends on its own facts.

"The third class includes articles not suited to warlike use—such as church service and musical instruments, household wares and goods, and other such like articles, and including many that are purely mercantile in character. No article of merchandise is contraband unless transported beyond the territorial waters and jurisdiction of a neutral state; nor unless destined for an enemy's port or for an enemy's use, or for an enemy's ship upon the high seas, which belligerent ships are permitted to police in search of the enemy's ships and contraband of war.

"No final and exhaustive definition of contraband articles can be given. They are changing with the progress of inventions. Some articles were formerly contraband which now are not, and the converse is true. Neither belligerent can treat goods as contraband in violation of his treaty with nations that are neutral powers as regards the subjects of that power. Any one desiring to ship goods to a foreign port in neutral vessels would profitably consult any existing treaties between Spain and the government of that port.

"The belligerent right of capture as against a neutral exists only, either in case of contraband of war or of an enemy's goods abroad or of a violation of an effective blockade, and in other analogous cases where the conduct of the neutral justifies the belligerent in treating his property as an enemy's property. If Spain adheres to the principles of free ships, free goods as this government proposes to do, only contraband goods are subject to capture in such ships."

RUMOR OF HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Inquiry at the navy department as to the story that our government had arranged for the seizure of the Hawaiian islands and the establishment of a coaling station in Hawaii failed to secure any positive statement on the subject. There is good authority for believing that the story is exaggerated and all that has been done is to provide for the establishment of a coaling depot and its adequate protection.

NO FEAR FOR THE OREGON.

The naval officials feel every confidence in the ability of the Oregon and Marietta, not only to protect themselves from the Spanish gunboat Temerario, but to destroy that craft if she ever comes within range.

THE CUBAN BLOCKADE.

The limitation of the blockade in Cuba to a certain part of the island was not officially explained today, but one plausible reason advanced for the government's action was that by refraining from establishing a blockade over the eastern portion of the island, it now understood to be practically in the control of the insurgents, the way has been left open for them to freely receive all needed supplies and munitions of war.

A formal order was issued by the war department increasing the equipment of light batteries of artillery to six guns, six caissons, one combined forge and battery wagon and 100 horses. The enforcement of this order will require 900 additional horses which the quartermaster's department will purchase in Tennessee.

FIFTY THOUSAND TROOPS FOR CUBA.

For purposes of transporting the army to Cuba the quartermaster general's office has under consideration the question of the charter of ships having the carrying capacity of 50,000 men. No charters have, however, been closed.

In the engineer and ordnance bureaus work was being rushed with the greatest possible speed toward the completion of defense projects and the installation of big guns. All the available material in the way of guns and carriages are being utilized and the officials express satisfaction at the results obtained in the short space of time at their disposal.

SETTLEMENT OF THE VOLUNTEER BILL.

The conferees of the two houses on the volunteer army bill before congress convened today. According to this agreement the senate receded from the first amendment concerning the time in which the organized militia shall serve, but the time for which all volunteers are to be enlisted is reduced from three years to two. The Warren amendment authorizing the president to organize independent troops was retained, but the number was limited to 3,000. The senate receded from its amendment making it compulsory for the regimental and company militia officers to receive their commissions from the governors of their respective states and leaving it optional as fixed by the house. The senate also receded from its amendment attaching an engineer officer to the staff of each brigade commander. All the other senate amendments, reducing the rank of staff officers, etc., were agreed to.

BLOCKADE AND PRIVATEERING.

Members of the diplomatic corps say that no question can be raised as to the right of the United States to declare a blockade. This being conceded, foreign powers will accept it as binding.

A rumor was circulated during the day that Spain would cede Cuba to Austria. This was dismissed as groundless by leading diplomatic officials, whose position would make them aware of any such move.

For several days the foreign embassies and legations have been aware that the United States would make an official declaration against privateering and this was conveyed to them tonight in the form of a circular note. As a rule this gives much satisfaction, particularly to the commercial powers as it is felt to be only a preliminary step toward the enforced abandonment of privateering by Spain.

SPANISH STEAMER CAPTURED.

Key West, Fla., April 22.—The United States cruiser Nashville has captured the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, for Rotterdam, having on board a cargo of lumber. She was on her way from the coast of Texas. The Nashville towed her prize into the harbor at 11 o'clock this morning. The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work was suspended and the docks were soon crowded.

The United States fleet was about twelve miles off Sandy Hook light this morning at 7 o'clock when the Spanish merchantman was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the 4-inch gun on the port side, aft, manned by Lieutenant Dillingham. The Spaniard ignored the shot; but another, closer to her bows, brought her to. A prize crew under Ensign T. Magruder was put aboard. Captain Lucarraga, in command of the steamer, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared; but when he was informed of the state of affairs, he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

The Nashville has taken on stores and will return to the fleet. Ensign Magruder will be relieved by Ensign Carlton, of the Snow. A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard, and her crew of twenty-eight are lounging about the decks in nonchalant fashion. According to prize laws, Captain Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

The monitor Puritan is taking on coal and water and will sail to join the fleet tonight.

FLEET BOUND FOR MATANZAS.

On excellent authority it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas. On board the flagship is Captain Aranguren, brother of the late Brigadier General Nestor Aranguren. He will pilot the fleet to Matanzas. The Cuban pilots went on board last night after 1 o'clock.

The Detroit sailed to join the fleet this afternoon. It is believed that one or two ships will be left at least temporarily.

SAILING OF THE FLEET.

The North Atlantic squadron, excepting the monitors Terror and Puritan and the smaller cruisers, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock this morning, headed for the Florida straits. Beside the two monitors, the ships left behind are the cruisers Detroit and Marblehead; the gunboat Helena, the dispatch boat Dolphin and the cable repair boat Mangrove.

The boat Dauntless, the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, left here with the fleet.

The departure of the fleet was not so imposing as had been anticipated. On the contrary, there was something of a scramble in getting away. When all was ready, the flagship swung round and came well into the harbor, signaling to the other ships about to sail. After receiving responses, she turned and headed for the open sea, with the Iowa and the Indiana closely in her rear. The Indiana had been coaling at the Dry Tortugas, but was cabled for, and at midnight she joined her two sister ships at the anchorage held by the three while in the harbor. The Machias lay nearest to the three warships and was first to swing her squat bulk into the line. She was followed by the Newport, which also lay outside. Of the fleet lying close to the shore, the Amphitrite was the leader. She lumbered along after the Machias, her immense guns stretching above her low freeboard. She was the first of the monitors to join the warlike procession, looking the deadly instrument she is. Then came the Nashville, her three smokestacks distinguishing her from the others, with the gunboat Wilmington pulling along side. The Castine, which was next, little compared with the other members of the truculent family, but looked game for bloody work, should the fortunes of war demand. The Cincinnati was delayed a little time, as he was in the act of taking coal from a schooner off Fort Taylor when the signal to sail was given. But she got into the jagged line next. The other ships of the fleet followed in navy mathematical formation, as viewed by the shore spectators. The Mayflower brought up the rear of the parade and was one of the last to fade from view. The torpedo boats did not start until 6 o'clock, when most of the line was under way, but, as if to exhibit their capabilities, they darted ahead and were soon lost from sight in the forward group. The boats were the Dupont, the Porter, Winslow, Ericsson and Cushing. The monitors Puritan and Terror lay side by side coaling from a large barge which was between them, their decks crowded with officers and blue jackets observing the naval pageant. It is believed the two monitors are to follow the rest of the squadron.

Following the floating forts was the fleet of newspaper dispatch boats, numbering about twenty. Cuban pilots accompanied the fleet. Juan Santo was on board the New York, Pedro Hernandez was aboard the Cincinnati, and Felize Losa was the pilot of the Indiana. These three men are experts in their business. They know the Cuban coast thoroughly and have successfully landed filibuster expeditions.

THE CAPTURED STEAMER.

Galveston, Texas, April 22—The Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, captured by the United States gunboat Nashville, is a tramp steamer hailing from Bilboa, Spain. She belonged to the Sarrinaga Line. On March 29th she arrived at Pascagoula, Miss., from Havana, and was on the way to Pensacola, Fla., to load for Holland when captured. The Buena Ventura, from Pascagoula, Miss., which was captured by the Nashville was loaded by Mobile parties for Rotterdam with 875,000 feet of lumber valued at $10,900.

Key West, Fla., April 22.—Commander Lyons of the Dolphin has delivered to United States district attorney Stripling the papers of the Buena Ventura captured by the Nashville. He will libel the ship in the usual way.

The unfortunate merchantman is still lying in the harbor. Her captain was allowed to remain on board; but the crew of twenty-eight were taken over to the Dolphin and made to assist in the work of coaling.

The gunboat Nashville steamed proudly out of the harbor late this afternoon, having achieved the first victory of the war, although a bloodless one. She had gone about twelve miles when the Dolphin signaled to return. She steamed back and received orders, the nature of which was not divulged, and put to sea again finally to join the fleet and, incidentally, to pick up any other vagrant ship of the enemy that happens to come within range of her guns. The cruiser Marblehead, the monitor Puritan, the Algonquin and the Mangrove sailed this afternoon to join the fleet. The only ships of the squadron remaining here are the Dolphin, the Terror and the Helena, all of which are likely to move within a few hours.

It is reported this evening that the Buena Ventura ran aground on a reef about a mile out and is leaking. Tugs went to her assistance and pulled her off. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair.

TO INTERCEPT OTHER STEAMERS

New Orleans, April 22.—Orders have been issued to intercept and seize the Catalina and Miguel Jover, the Spanish ships which left here last night.

The Louisiana naval reserves will be put into service tomorrow, part going to Mobile and the main body to the mouth of the river.

LEE TO BE A MAJOR GENERAL.

Richmond, April 22.—It is understood here that General Lee will unquestionably be made a major general in the United States volunteer army, and will lead a division or corps in Cuba. He will leave for Washington on Sunday, if not ordered there sooner, and immediately upon receiving his commission will select his staff of nine men. When asked if the Virginia troops would be attached to his command, he stated unhesitatingly that they would be, and it has leaked out that he wired to Secretary Alger today suggesting that the troops destined for Cuba be uniformed in the lightest possible clothing. When asked if he would accept anything less than a major general's commission, General Lee referred to his telegram to the Washington authorities, from Key West, offering his services for any duty he might be called upon to perform, and said: "I am anxious to return to put to rout the Spanish troops, and I would accept a lieutenant's commission if it permitted me to lead as much as a squad in Cuba."

READY FOR ACTION.

The Flying Squadron Under Strict Rule and Awaiting Orders.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 22.—Visitors were not allowed on board the ships during the day, applicants being told that the squadron was on a war footing and regulations forbid receptions. The Minneapolis had sub-calibre practice the greater part of the afternoon and all the ships used their search lights and did signalling by lantern tonight.

The war bulletins of the Associated Press were read with much interest, but many doubts were expressed at the notification that the Key West squadron had moved. It was generally admitted that the battleship Oregon was in danger of attack, but few expressed any doubt as to her ability to take care of herself.

A dispatch late in the evening to the effect that the squadron would be left here to care for the coast defence is received with a great deal of incredulity. The fact that two colliers and a hospital ship have been rushed to the squadron and that one of the colliers was hurriedly filled yesterday seems to indicate that no such lack of activity is intended and that a hurried call to move is expected. The opinion of many officers seems to be that this fleet will move the instant it becomes known that the Cape de Verde islands fleet of the Spanish is in motion. If the fleet stays here for any period of time it would not be surprising if the Columbia and the Minneapolis were sent out on prize seeking expeditions.

The same order about officers being on board the ships at 10 o'clock and the forbidding of all night shore leave are still the rules for tonight and this too would indicate a move at any moment.

When a man is suffering with an aching head, a sluggish body, when his muscles are lax and lazy, his brain dull, and his stomach disdaining food, he will, if wise, heed these warnings and resort to the right remedy, before it is too late. "Parker's Sarsaparilla," the "King of Blood Purifiers," makes the appetite keen and hearty—invigorates the liver—purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It is a wonderful blood maker and flesh builder. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin and H. L. Fentress.

Alabama Democrats Pledge Support.

Washington, April 22—General Wheeler, representative from Alabama, today returned from the state convention held yesterday at Montgomery. The following resolution was passed on his motion and is the first one coming from a state convention:

"Resolved, That standing to arms as we do today, we pledge our lives and honor to the cause of our country—for its defense, for the maintenance of its honor and prestige and for its support in any conflict with a foreign foe.

Hart's Emulsion or Cod Liver Oil with Creosote and the Hypophosphites, if faithfully used, is a specific in the treatment of weak lungs, Consumption, Bronchitis, etc. Leading physicians recommend it. Sold by J. C. Shepard, J. H. Hardin, and H. L. Fentress.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL

Passed by Both Houses of Congress.

WAS HASTILY RATIFIED.

The Conference Committees on the Amendments Make Reports and the Two Houses Without Debate Adopt the Reports—The House to Meet Early Today to Take Up the Army Reorganization Bill—Death of Senator Walthall Reported.

SENATE.

Washington, April 22.—During the brief opening session of the senate today the formal announcement of the death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, was made and arrangements were perfected, so far as the senate is concerned, for the funeral ceremonies, which are to be held in the senate chamber tomorrow at noon. A secret session of two hours was held during which the conference report on the volunteer bill was agreed to, but no business was done in open session. It was stated that the doors were closed merely for the purpose of avoiding the appearance of transacting business previous to the announcement of the death of Senator Walthall and not for other business than that connected with the army bill.

Senator Hawley moved the adoption of the report of the conferees on the bill and made a brief explanation of the changes, in responses to questions. There was no opposition to the agreement and when once taken up the bill was soon disposed of. There was, however, considerable delay which was caused by the fact that it was necessary that the bill should be enrolled and compared before being signed, so that the executive session continued for about two hours. The vice president attached his signature to it at 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the senate resumed executive business in open session.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, officially announced the death of Senator Walthall. In so doing he delivered a brief eulogy on the dead statesman. He then offered the usual resolutions expressing the regret of the senate at the death of Senator Walthall and directing the vice president to appoint a committete of nine senators to represent the senate at the funeral.

The resolution was adopted and the vice president named as the committee: Senators Money, Berry, Bate, Pettus, Spooner, Gray, Proctor, Pasco, and Cannon.

A resolution offered by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, was adopted extending invitations to attend the funeral, which is to be held in the senate chamber tomorrow at 12 o'clock, to the president, members of the cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, the house of representatives the supreme court, the major general commanding the army and the senior admiral of the navy.

On motion of Senator Money the senate then, as a mark of respect adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house today displayed its enthusiasm for the war upon which the country has entered by rushing through, without debate, the conference report on the bill authorizing the president to call out the volunteers and agreeing, by unanimous consent, to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow to take up the consideration of the army reorganization bill. The passage of the latter bill is considered imperatively necessary by the war department. The Patterson-Carmack contested election case was disposed of, the sitting member, Mr. Carmack, being given the seat by a vote of 136 to 118. Several republicans voted with the democrats and many declined to vote. The democrats were very bitter in their denunciations of Mr. Patterson, who belonged to the gold wing of the party. Both the contestant and contestee addressed the house in their own behalf.

The leaders were very anxious to get the bill authorizing the president to call out the volunteers through the house and into the hands of the president at the earliest possible moment today. In order to expedite matters, therefore, the conferees met before adjournment and arranged a complete agreement on the senate amendment. As soon as the journal was read, the house went through the formality of agreeing to a conference. Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, then explained the imperative necessity of haste and what had been done. Without even a formal ratification of the informal action of the conferees, he, thereupon, presented the conference report. The changes agreed up were briefly:

The changes agreed upon were briefly explained.

There was no debate, although Mr. Dockery, democrat, of Missouri, entered his protest against the amendment permitting the raising of 3,000 troops from the United States at large. The report was then unanimously agreed to.

The senate resolutions announcing the death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, were presented, together with the invitation of the senate, requesting the house to attend the funeral in a body. The resolutions were adopted and the invitation was accepted on motion of Representative Allen. The speaker appointed Messrs. Allen, Fox, Henry, Love, Sullivan and Williams, of Mississippi; Bartlett, of Georgia; Spalding, of Michigan, and Johnson, of Indiana, to attend the funeral.

At 5:30 o'clock p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

It requires a good-sized closet for for some of the family skeletons.

INSULTS TO WOODFORD

Attempt to Arrest one of His Attachees

TRAIN ATTACKED BY MOB

The Ex-Minister's Bold Action Alone Prevents Spanish Officials Taking a Member of the Legation from the Train—A Mob Breaks the Windows of His Car—A Determined Effort of an Enraged Crowd to Enter the Car—A Newspaper Correspondent Wounded.

Hendaye, Spanish frontier, April 22.—General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, accompanied by his staff and others, reached the frontier at 8 o'clock this morning in safety, after some exciting experience. The Spanish police attempted to capture a member of the legation and at Valladolid, the train was attacked.

Mr. Moreno was the member of the United States legation singled out by the Spanish police for capture, on the ground that he is a subject of Spain, but the attempt was frustrated, owing to the presence of mind of the minister. At Valladolid the United States minister's train was attacked and stoned. Windows were broken and the civil guards were compelled to protect his carriage with drawn swords. General Woodford, however, slept throughout the disturbance.

The Moreno incident threatened to be serious. The Spanish police made a determined effort to capture Mr. Moreno, but General Woodford stood in the doorway of the carriage, declaring he should only be removed by force.

A detachment of police accompanied the train from Teloso to San Sebastian, where the police official left, on seeing that the general was determined to maintain his rights.

At Segovia the students of the military college gathered on the platform, cheering for Spain, and there were several similar incidents at other stopping places.

It was a great relief to the minister's party when the general finally reached French soil. But General Woodford seemed unconscious of any danger.

Bayonne, France, April 22, 1:33 a. m.—The farewell of the United States Minister General Stewart L. Woodford, to Spain was in keeping with the dignity he displayed throughout the crisis. When asked if he had anything to say he simply raised his hat and said: "Good bye." The Segovia incident was comparatively unimportant. The students of the military school, in full uniform, packed the depot. They were silent until the train started, when there was an enthusiastic outburst of cheering for Spain and Cuba.

The Valldid affair, threatened to be quite serious. Thousands of excited people attempted to invade the railroad station, and the twenty civil guards, who accompanied the train, were compelled to form up in front of General Woodford's carriage with drawn swords, while other civil guards of the local force, issued from the depot, to protect the train. The guards did everything possible to keep back the mob, whose yells and shrieks resounded on all sides. Stones were thrown at the train and windows were broken. A newspaper man was wounded in the face by broken glass, Charles Hall the recorder of the city of London, had a narrow escape from being hit by stones, and Mr. Montague Hughes Crackenthorpe Q. C., had the same.

To Recommend Declaration of War.

Washington, April 22.—The Washing-Post says that the president will tomorrow send a message to congress, suggesting that a declaration of war be passed. The message was in course of preparation at the state department this afternoon. This action was hastened by the seizure of the Spanish merchantmen off the Florida coast and the desire to prevent any possible complication. The right of seizure of the Buena Ventura, however, is not questioned by the administration, since Spain herself accepted our ultimatum as a declaration of war.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has affected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. R. R. Bellamy.

A PROCLAMATION

By the President Declaring Certain Cuban Ports Blockaded.

Washington, April 22.—The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued today:

By the president of the United States—a proclamation.

Whereas, By a joint resolution passed by the congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the president of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect said resolution, the president of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south side of Cuba.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare and proclaim that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including the ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations as applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

Any neutral vessels approaching any of said ports or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact, and the date of such warning, where such endorsement was made; and should the same vessel again attempt to enter any blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seat of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of April A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the president.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

Base Ball

Philadelphia 13, New York 7.

Philadelphia, April 22.—The Phillies today defeated New York for the third time in the present series. Platt and Ruste were both very wild, but the latter was hit harder. Attendance 3,647. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 5 3 0 0 4 0 0 1	13	12	3
New York	0 0 4 0 2 0 0 1 0	7	7	1

Batteries: Platt and McFarland; Ruste and Warner. Umpires, Snyder and Curry. Time, 2:15.

Baltimore 8, Boston 0.

Baltimore, April 22.—Pitcher Hughes was a problem today which the Boston batters could not solve, and no runs and no hits was their portion. The visitors fielded superbly and Baltimore was compelled to bat out the victory. Herman Long was injured three times and finally retired in favor of Kiester. Attendance 1,801. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 x	8	13	3
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0

Batteries: Hughes and Clark; Lewis and Bergen. Umpires, Lynch and Connolly. Time, 1:45.

Washington 7, Brooklyn 12.

Washington, April 22.—The Trolley Dodgers turned the tables today and through the assistance of Yeager's good work and some stupid playing by the Senators carried off the victory. Dineen lasted three innings and then Amole and Donovan were successfully tried. Attendance 1,500. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Washington	1 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 —	7	14	2
Brooklyn	1 5 1 2 2 0 1 x —	12	15	2

Batteries: Dineen, Amole Donovan and McGuire; Yeager and Ryan. Umpires, Emslie and Andrews. Time, 2:30.

Cincinnati 11, Pittsburg 0.

Cincinnati, April 22.—Breitenstein pitched one of the most remarkable games on record against the Pirates this afternoon. Not a semblance of a hit was made off of his delivery and only twenty-seven men faced him in the nine innings. Not a man got as far as second base. His support was brilliant. Attendance 2,467. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 1 1 5 0 0 3 1 —	11	10	1
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	0	5

Batteries: Breitenstein and Peitz; Hastings and Shriver. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Time, 1:55.

Louisville 1, Chicago 2.

Louisville April 22.—Dowling pitched a fine game this afternoon and deserved to win, but the Colonels threw away several chances for victory by stupid base running, and two errors at critical stages gave the Colts their only runs. Attendance 1,100. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	7	3
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	2	6	0

Batteries: Dowling and Wilson; Thornton and Donahue. Umpries, Swartwood and Wood. Time, 2:30.

St. Louis 0, Cleveland 7.

St. Louis, April 22.—The Clevelands put in young Powell today. The grounds were in very bad condition, being ankle deep with mud. Attendance 500. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	8	0
Cleveland	1 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 x	7	14	1

Batteries: Sudhoff and Clements; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires, Cushman and Heydler. Time, 1:47.

Mosby Wants to Fight

San Francisco, April 22.—Colonel John Mosby, of guerilla fame, who is now a resident of this city, has wired to General Miles for authority to raise a battalion or regiment of volunteers for special service in the front.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

Reported Attack on and Pursuit of a Spanish Cruiser by American Monitor.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 22.—According to private dispatches received by The Times-Union and Citizen tonight, the first naval battle of the war took place opposite Boynton, about twenty-five miles south of Palm Beach at 10 o'clock this morning.

George Lyman, a reliable man, and others, who were fishing in Lake Worth, which is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing and ran to the beach. They reported to the railroad agent and postmaster at Lantana that a United States monitor was furiously chasing and firing upon a Spanish man-of-war or gunboat convoying a coal or transport ship. The Spaniard replied shot for shot. All the ships were traveling bith a bone in their teeth. The men say they watched the battle for an hour, or until only the smoke from the funnels was visible on the southern horizon in which direction they were traveling.

A dispatch to The Times-Union and Citizen from Lantana, says: "An eye witness has just arrived from Boynton and reports a supposed transport vessel southward bound guarded by a man-of-war, pursued by a monitor, keeping up a heavy running fire."

ANOTHER STEAMER CAPTURED.

Key West, Fla., April 22.—2:20 a. m.—An incoming tug reports that the New York has captured a Spanish passenger steamer plying between Havana and Porto Rico.

The torpedo fleet is coming in.

WAR REVENUE BILL

Rough Draft of the Act Completed by the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, April 22.—The republican members of the ways and means committee completed the war revenue measure today and sent it to the printer. It will be gone over again tomorrow and probably submitted to the full committee on Wednesday. Several questions are still open. The bill as now prepared, it is estimated will raise between $95,000,000 and $100,000,000 annually.

The principal decision made today was the definite determination not to place a tax upon either railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of 1 cent upon chewing gum and 2 and 4 cents upon mineral waters, ginger ale and foreign and native wines, 2 cents on pints and 4 cents on quarts. These additions are made to the stamp tax act of 1896 which is reenacted with modifications. A tonnage tax which is expected to raise $2,500,000 is also incorporated in the bill. The addition of $1 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise $35,000,000, the doubling of the tobacco tax and the provisions of the stamp tax over $30,000,000.

Tee Mantonomah Sails

Philadelphia, April 22.—The double turret monitor Mantonomah sailed from the League Island navy yard at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon. Her destination is believed to be Charleston, S. C. The Mantonomah has on war paint and is fully prepared for action.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

At North Carolina State Guard Headquarters it is denied that the Governor has offered to the War Department to Lead the State Troops in Battle.

Two Negro Volunteer Companies are formed at New Bern. North Carolina.

The Gunboat Nashville Captures a Spanish Steamer loaded with $10,000 worth of Lumber.

The Key West Fleet sailed at an early hour yesterday.

Congress Passes the Volunteer Army Bill and Calls for Troops will be made today.

The President Issues His Proclamation announcing the Blockade of several Cuban Ports and Signs the Volunteer Army Bill.

It is reported that the Topeka has been Sunk by Collision with a Bark.

Spanish Cruisers will try to intercept the Steamer Paris, sailed for New York.

A Spanish Cruiser goes in search of the Oregon and Marietta.

The Hong Kong fleet sails to attack the Phillipine Islands.

Secretary Sherman will resign in a few days.

There is a rumor that an American Monitor yesterday attacked and pursued a Spanish Cruiser off the Florida coast.

AFFAIRS IN MADRID.

Great Enthusiasm Among the People and Clamoring for War.

FEARS FOR THE STEAMER PARIS.

Cruisers Sent to Intercept the Paris---A Torpedo Boat In Waiting for the Oregon and the Marietta---Engineers Break the Machinery of the Spanish Torpedo Boats to Prevent Their Sailing. Rumored Foundering of the Topeka---A Revolt in Porto Rico---Blanco Withdraws His Amesty Proclamation to Cuban Insurgents.

Madrid, April 22, 9 a. m.—A royal decree has been gazetted calling out 30,000 men of the reserves of 1897.

All persons who have been consulted by the queen-regent have advised a continuance of the Sagasta cabinet. It is probable, however, that the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, will insist upon resigning in order to take command of a squadron.

Patriotic enthusiasm reigns throughout Madrid and the Spanish provinces. The queen-regent had a long conference today with General Weyler and the European diplomats had frequent conferences with Senor Gullon.

2:30 p. m.—An immense crowd witnessed the military parade in front of the palace this morning and intense enthusiasm was displayed when the young king appeared on a balcony.

The premier, on leaving the palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon, declared that there was absolutely no foundation in the rumors of a cabinet crisis. Senor Sagasta has received grandiloquent accounts of the demonstrations in favor of Spain which have recently taken place at Havana.

London, April 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphing Friday says: "The patriots' demonstrations were renewed today. On the return of the guard from the palace the crowd procured a Spanish flag and paraded the principal streets, cheering the soldiers and eventually taking up a position in front of the military club. There were no disorders.

In the opinion of Admiral Berenger, the Spanish torpedo destroyers ought to have arrived in Cuban waters days ago and to have started to attack the American squadron off the Tortugas. He thinks the Spanish vessels ought to be detached as much as possible, in order to subdivide the American squadron and no every effort ought they to be obliged to fight forces much superior.

REPORTED FOUNDERING OF THE TOPEKA.

The Daily Mail says this morning that it is stated in Falmouth shipping circles that the American cruiser Topeka, formerly the Yosemite, which left Falmouth on the evening of Tuesday, April 19 foundered in collision with the bark Albatross at midnight on Tuesday. According to the Daily Mail the captain of the Albatross asserts that after the collision, the steamer, whose name he did not ascertain, flashed a light and suddenly disappeared. He believes she foundered.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY

Havana, April 22.—The colonial government has published a manifesto protesting against the intervention of the United States and that the moment of establishment of the regime and political liberty, and when Cuba, for the first time, was going to elect a colonial parliament, replacing Spain's sovereignty in Cuba with autonomy. The manifesto also intimates that it is the intention of the United States to annex Cuba.

Captain General Blanco has published a decree confirming his previous decree and declaring the island to be in a state of war. He also annuls his former decrees granting pardon to insurgents and places under martial law all those who are guilty of treason, espionage, crimes against peace or against the independence of the nation, seditious revolts, attacks against the form of government, or against the authorities and against those who disturb public order.

The ladies of the Red Cross Society have offered their services during the war.

Business today is paralyzed and exchange is weaken. The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, bound for New York, carries over 200 passengers, $1,000,000 in gold shipped by Upman & Co., and $265, 000 in gold shipped by J. M. Borjes.

There is no foundation for the rumor circulated in the United States that the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII has been blown up.

TO INTERCEPT THE PARIS.

Southampton, April 22.—The steamer Paris, of the American Line, chartered by the United State government, sailed at 2:15 o'clock p. m. today for New York, though her regular sailing day is Saturday. She had on board 150 passengers and her cargo included a quantity of guns and ammunition. There was great enthusiasm among the crowds on the dock and the band of the Union Steamship Company's steamer Britain played "Yankee Doodle" as the Paris steamed seaward. The Paris passed Hurst Castle at 3:35 o'clock p. m.

London, April 22.—The Daily Mail says: "The Spanish embassy immediately notified the Madrid government of the departure of the Paris and it is believed that fast cruisers from Cadiz and Corunna will try to intercept her."

IN SEARCH OF THE OREGON.

Buenos Ayres, April 22.—3:20 p. m.—The Spanish torpedo boat Temerario left here today. It is believed she has gone to attack the United States battleship Oregon and the United States gunboat Marietta, which left Valparaiso on Monday last for Montevideo.

Madrid, April 22.—11:45 p. m.—This evening a crowd of 5,000 strong, delirious, carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana!" "Viva war!" and "Down with the Yankees!" burned the stars and stripes in front of the residence of Senor Sagasta, the premier, who was accorded an ovation. The people then went to the residence of M. Patentore, the French ambassador, and insisted that he should make his appearance, but the French ambassador was not at home.

Conferences between the queen-regent and the political leaders have been in progress this whole evening.

ENGINEERS DISABLE THE SPANISH TORPEDO BOATS.

Galveston, Texas, April 22.—The British steamer Asloun, Captain P. H. Barnett, arrived this morning from Las Palmas, Grande Canary, one of the Canary island group. Captain Barnett arrived at Las Palmas March 31st, two days after the Spanish torpedo flotilla