

NEWS MEAGER FROM SEAT OF HOSTILITIES.

Either Nothing of Importance Occurred,

Or the Navy Department Kept It Carefully Guarded.

Some Talk of Establishing a Supply Depot in the Philippines.

The War Department Notifies Governors of States and Territories How Many Men They Shall Furnish Under Call for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—There was a dearth of news from the seat of hostilities off the Cuban coast so far as the Navy Department was concerned, or if it was in the possession of information it was so carefully guarded that nothing leaked out. A few telegrams came from Key West announcing the arrival of the prizes whose capture has been reported through the press. Nothing could be obtained as to the intentions of Commodore Schley in so hastily rushing away the flyers Columbia and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads, but it is believed that their purpose is to shelter the Paris or some of the liners from attack at the hand of some Spanish cruisers.

There was talk of establishing a supply depot in the Philippines to meet the conditions in Asiatic waters. Our fleet there now has no home, and under neutrality laws the stay of the ships at 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 to-day purchased two more tugs, the Hortense of New Orleans and the Mary Willick of Galveston.

The feature of interest at the War Department was the dispatch to 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 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 department's projects for the mobilization of the volunteers, but these are rapidly being disposed of.

The department got notice to-day that John Logan, son of the late Senator Logan, had raised a cavalry regiment which he offered to the Government under his own command. It is hoped that this can be accepted as part of the quota of men to be furnished by Illinois.

John Jacob Astor of New York, not content with offering the Government 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 artillery which he desires to offer to the Government under his own plans for service in Cuba. This offer probably will be accepted, although the department has been deluged with orders to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate number of at least 50,000 men. As the President's authority in the volunteer bill 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 order to the District militia to go into camp 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 departments without notice threatened to cripple the Government service.

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

Nothing is known at the Navy Department of the reported cutting of the cable connecting Cuba with Key West by the Mangrove, ten miles out at sea. There is a great deal of doubt as to the accuracy of the report, and it is believed that the most that has been done in that direction has been the tapping of the cable for strategic purposes. The United States is a party to a convention which binds all the signatories, most of the marine powers of the world, to refrain from interference with cables in the event of war. Perry Belmont, while

Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, labored to this end for several years, and finally succeeded in having the United States sign the agreement.

A naval officer of high rank, when questioned on the subject to-day, remarked that almost all agreements are suspended by war when they injure the interests of one of the combatants and favor the other. The cable connecting with Madrid would be a most powerful assistance to the Spanish cause just now, and would work equal injury to us, wherefore, said the officer, a prudent naval commander doubtless would cut the cable first and let the diplomats talk about it afterward.

The Strategic Boards of the Army and Navy are being urged to supplement the pacific blockade by the taking of one port on the north coast of Cuba and one on the south coast, for the purpose of establishing a juncture with General Gomez's insurgent troops at Sancti Spiritus, and with General Garcia's insurgent forces in Santiago de Cuba. Secretary Albertini of the Cuban Legation said to-day that movements of this character would be extremely valuable in opening up connection with forces.

It is felt that small forts could be taken practically without opposition, and that Cienfuegos on the south coast and Sagua La Grande on the north coast are probably best fitted in point of location and lack of coast defenses as the bases of supplies. Cienfuegos on the south coast is the point most accessible to the commands of both Gomez and Garcia, while Sagua is within easy reach of Gomez. By having two bases, one on the north and one on the south, the danger of interruption in the communication from one to the other would be avoided, and it is thought through communication between the two could be effected. It is said that Cienfuegos and Sagua could not offer the resistance that Matanzas and other large ports are able to present.

The large Cuban ports have fairly good batteries, and it would take a considerable naval force, and the delays incident to giving the non-combatants time for departure before they could be captured. On the other hand, smaller ports could make little more than a formal defense, if, indeed, they did not surrender at the outset, knowing that opposition was useless.

Recent conferences between the Cuban military officers here and General Miles leave little doubt that the War Department will equip the Cuban forces in every way practicable with the heavy demand for arms and ammunition made by the calling into active service of the full force of the army and 125,000 volunteers.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Governors of States and Territories Officially Notified.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War Department has issued a call on the States and Territories for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas: Alabama—Two regiments of infantry and one battalion.

Arkansas—Two regiments of infantry.

California—Two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

Colorado—One regiment of infantry, one light battery and two heavy batteries.

Delaware—One regiment of infantry.

Florida—One regiment of infantry.

Georgia—Two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Illinois—Seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

Indiana—Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Iowa—Three regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Kansas—Three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.

Louisiana—Two regiments of infantry.

Maine—One regiment of infantry and two heavy batteries.

Maryland—One regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries.

Massachusetts—Four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries.

Michigan—Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Minnesota—Three regiments of infantry.

Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry.

Missouri—Five regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Montana—One regiment of infantry.

Nebraska—Two regiments of infantry.

New Hampshire—One regiment of infantry.

New Jersey—Three regiments of infantry.

New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.

North Carolina—Two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery.

Ohio—Six regiments of infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry.

Oregon—One regiment of infantry.

Pennsylvania—Eleven regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries.

Rhode Island—One regiment of infantry.

South Carolina—One regiment of infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery.

Tennessee—Three regiments of infantry.

Texas—Three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

Utah—One troop of cavalry and two light batteries.

Vermont—One regiment of infantry.

Virginia—Three regiments of infantry.

Washington—One regiment of infantry.

West Virginia—One regiment of infantry.

Wisconsin—Three regiments of infantry.

Wyoming—One battalion and one troop of cavalry.

gram sent to the Governor of each of the States and Territories, informing them what will be expected under the President's call for troops.

"The number of troops from your State under the call of the President, dated April 23, 1898, will be —. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State militia shall be used as far as their number will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., you have and what additional you will require to be ready for muster to the United States service. Details to follow by mail.

"RUSSELL A. ALGER, "Secretary of War."

The rendezvous for the troops to be mustered in the service of the volunteer army in the various States and Territories has been designated by Secretary Alger as follows: Alabama, Mobile; Arkansas, Little Rock; California, San Francisco; Colorado, Denver; Connecticut, Niantic; Delaware, Wilmington; Florida, Tampa; Georgia, Atlanta; Idaho, Pocatello; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Evansville; Iowa, Davenport; Kansas, Kansas City; Kentucky, Louisville; Louisiana, New Orleans; Maine, Portland; Maryland, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Springfield; Michigan, Detroit; Minnesota, La Crosse; Missouri, Jackson; Mississippi, St. Louis; Montana, Helena; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Concord; New Jersey, Jersey City; New York, Peekskill; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Fargo; Ohio, Columbus; Oregon, Portland; Pennsylvania, Mount Gretna; Rhode Island, Providence; South Carolina, Charleston; South Dakota, Huron; Tennessee, Nashville; Texas, Houston; Utah, Ogden; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Richmond; Washington, Tacoma; West Virginia, Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Wyoming, Cheyenne; Arizona, Phoenix; New Mexico, Albuquerque; Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; District of Columbia, Washington.

The Hull bill, which it is expected will become a law to-morrow, will provide for the increase of the regular army on a war footing to 61,000 men.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Dispatch Boat Dauntless Has a Close Call.

MATANZAS (Island of Cuba), via Key West (Fla.), April 25.—(7:30 a. m.) On board the Dauntless. Press dispatch boat Dauntless. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless was steaming quietly toward Matanzas, whose lights were reflected on the large few miles southeastward. A large fire on shore was extinguished and the board the dispatch boat, and wonder was rife as to where the United States blockading fleet was to be found. Suddenly a lookout on board the dispatch boat reported: "Torpedo boat astern; coming up fast."

A moment or so later, by her lights, the red and green, the torpedo boat Dupont was made out. The rocket she sent up was answered by the glare from the searchlights on board the Dauntless. The dispatch boat of the Associated Press had been answering with three lights of Cuban shores, and far inside the prescribed limits.

What followed was short, sharp and warlike. The Dupont ran up to the dispatch boat and hailed her, "What boat is that?" Before answering the hail, some understood that there came an order from the megaphone saying: "Keep out of this; keep outside the six-mile line, or you will get a shot through you."

After further colloquy, much more friendly in tenor, as the Dupont learned our peaceful mission, we were directed to proceed slowly toward the Cincinnati, and we were also advised to use caution, as otherwise trouble would befall us.

The Dauntless proceeded slowly, but it seems, not slowly enough, and the glare of the cruiser's searchlights fell on Captain Floyd. The first intimation that we were in too close proximity to the warship was contained in the report of six-pounder coming aboard a quick hail, "Have the Dauntless. Then came the order, "Back her, back her, or you will get a shot through you." She was backed. Then the Dupont closed up, quietly reporting to the Cincinnati, "The boat we sighted in close to shore."

A voice from the Cincinnati replied, "Very good, we will send a boat aboard of her."

All this time the glare of the cruiser's searchlights on the Dauntless was almost intolerable and we saw a boat from the Cincinnati, pulled by six oars, Ensign McIntyre in the stern, came alongside. The first order was: "Your papers and log, please." These were produced, and found to be satisfactory. Then, sure of our relations, we assumed, we found we had transgressed far within the limits set for vessels, and had had a close shave of being fired on with shot.

We exchanged news, and the Cincinnati having ordered the Dauntless to lay to, permission was requested to return to Key West. Ensign McIntyre said he would transmit the request to the Cincinnati. Before leaving the Dauntless the Ensign made the following entry in the log-book: "At 1 o'clock boarded by Naval Cadet McIntyre of the United States Steamship Cincinnati, and Captain was informed that they were not to enter any Cuban port, under penalty of being fired upon. Boat must first report to outside squadron and obtain permission before entering any port."

The Cincinnati was also informed that the Dauntless would cheerfully take back any mail. In ten minutes a boat returned with this message: "Captain Chester's compliments, and he wishes you obliged if you will take in this mail. You can go. Advise that you steam due west six miles when you make your first course, or you may get into more trouble."

The instructions were obeyed. Before we had gone six miles we saw a torpedo-boat astern, evidently keeping an eye on us. Then we saw the Cincinnati's searchlight sweep the horizon, and soon afterward we heard four shots in quick succession. As they were not followed by others, we presumed that some other boat had been overhauled. Certainly there was no bombardment of Matanzas commenced at night.

The Dauntless made a great run, the north gale having abated and the water being smooth. In the straits, she arrived off Sand Key light at 7 o'clock this morning.

THE FOOTE FIRED UPON. The United States torpedo-boat Foote.

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SHERMAN WILL SOON RETIRE.

Resigns the Office of Secretary of State.

Assistant Secretary Day Appointed His Successor.

Theodore Roosevelt Appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel.

President's Message Recommending a Declaration of War and Correspondence Which Has Passed Between This Government and Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Congress to-day 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 arms 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 and Territories 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 of New York, to succeed the latter, was warmly welcomed by the State Department employees. Appointed originally from Delaware in the State Department by Mr. Bayard, when the latter was Secretary, Mr. Moore, by sheer merit and ability, worked his way up to the place of Second Assistant Secretary, and in that capacity he served under several Administrations without political changes. He resigned his place in the State Department to accept the chair of international law at Columbia University about three years ago, and it is believed that this present appointment is only temporary, owing to his indisposition to permanently sever his connections with Columbia. Mr. Moore is an authority on certain branches of international law, and 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 a proclamation, which will be issued within a day or two, this time treating of and defining the conditions and time when seizures of vessels of a hostile nation may be made. It is believed that the protests and suggestions coming from foreign embassies and legations have led the department to define once for all its position in this matter.

A Prize Commissioner was appointed this afternoon in the person of Commander John A. 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 other members to be selected as a part of the commission, to make appraisements of the value of prizes and to 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 in the Cuban campaign. 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 to-day 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 is now Dr. Wood of the army. He won a medal for distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of regular troops during the exceedingly hard Apache campaigns against Geronimo. Secretary Alger selected Colonel Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for these positions because he felt that their training and experience in the past peculiarly fitted them to do good service with a cowboy regiment. Colonel Wood starts West to-morrow 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.

The President and both Secretaries have regretted Mr. Roosevelt leaving his present position, but they feel that in a regiment of this character he can do good service, and should be allowed to go, though if possible they wish him to remain until the regiment is organized and ready to take part in the invasion of Cuba. Before that, however, he may have to leave for short 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 of his successor. It may be noted in view of the recent mention of the name of Admiral Walker in that connection, 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 that office he would be under the painful necessity of resigning from the navy and losing his place as a retired officer, which he is not likely to do.

From the fact that the State Department has not been called upon so far to prepare any proclamation of giving notice of a blockade of either Porto Rico or the Philippines, it may be set down as a fact that the naval forces are not yet ready to move in that direction. It is the practice, as is shown in the proclamation relative to the blockade of Cuban ports, to give due notice to foreign Powers by proclamation of an intention to blockade, and although it is not absolutely necessary to follow this course, it is believed the State Department will observe the usual rule.

It is entirely within the province of an Admiral commanding, if in his opinion an emergency exists sufficient to justify it, to establish the blockade first and then give notice, and in the case of the Philippines it is just possible such a course may be followed, in order that the Spanish naval force now at Manila might not be given an opportunity to escape capture at the hands of the United States Asiatic squadron.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Recommending a Declaration of War Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The President to-day sent Congress the following message recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: "I transmit to Congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States with the United States Minister at Madrid, and through the latter with the Government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Upon communicating to the Spanish Minister at Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address to the Government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the said Minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all official communications between the respective representatives ceased therewith.

"I recommend to your especial attention the note directed to the United States Minister at Madrid by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived that the Spanish Government, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, and in view of things which the President is thereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this Government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, whereby the usage of nations accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign Powers.

"The position of Spain being thus made plain, and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture in the intercourse with Spain, it has been constrained in the exercise of power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid to proclaim under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and of the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba; and further, in exercise of my constitutional powers, and using the authority conferred upon me by the Act of Congress, approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are herewith appended.

"In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent Power may be known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY, President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED.

The message was accompanied by the following telegrams and notes that passed between the Governments of

Spain and the United States, mainly through Minister Woodford, but partly through Minister Polo. It is believed these papers clearly establish the position of this Government that Spain has recognized the existence of a state of war.

Mr. Woodford to Mr. Sherman (telegram): "United States Legation, Madrid, April 21, 1898.—Following is the text of official note received this morning at 7:30 from the Spanish Minister of State: 'In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform your excellency that the President, having approved a resolution of both chambers of the United States, which, in denying the legitimate sovereignty of Cuba, and threatening an immediate armed intervention in Cuba, is equivalent to an evident declaration of war, the Government of his majesty has ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory with all the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which previously existed between the two countries are broken off, all official communication between their respective representatives ceasing, and I hasten to communicate this to your excellency, in order that you on your part may make such disposition as seems suitable. I beg your excellency to kindly acknowledge receipt of this note, and I ask it myself.' etc. (Signed), WOODFORD."

Other correspondence is as follows: On April 14th Secretary Sherman notified Mr. Woodford of the passage in the House the previous day of the Cuban resolutions, and of the reporting to the Senate of the resolutions from the Foreign Relations Committee. On that day Secretary Sherman wired: "Ultimatum resolution conference cannot be forecasted, but will doubtless direct intervention by force, if need be, to secure free Cuba. The situation is most critical."

On Sunday morning following Acting Secretary Day notified Minister Woodford of the passage by the Senate of the resolution amending all of the House resolution after the enacting clause, and informed him that the House had recessed until Monday, and that if it non-concurred a conference would follow. He again announced that the ultimate form of the resolution could not be foreseen.

Last Tuesday Acting Secretary Day notified Minister Woodford of the final adoption of the resolution by both Houses.

An instruction will be telegraphed later immediately on the President signing the joint resolution. In the meantime you will prepare for withdrawal from Spain, and notify Consuls to be ready for the signal to leave. If any Consul is in danger, he may quietly leave at his discretion. "DAY."

Following is the reply: "Madrid, April 20th. "Have received telegram of Tuesday morning. Am preparing to withdraw have notified Consuls to be ready."

"WOODFORD." On April 20th Secretary Sherman telegraphed Mr. Woodford the ultimatum heretofore published. On the same date Secretary Sherman sent the following to the Spanish Minister: "Washington, April 20th. "Sir: I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of an instruction sent this day to the United States Minister at Madrid by telegraph in obedience to joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba, approved this date, of which a copy is hereto annexed. I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

"JOHN SHERMAN." Secretary Sherman inclosed with this a copy of the joint resolution passed and also the ultimatum, diplomatically referred to as the telegraphic instructions to the United States Minister to Spain.

At 11:35 Wednesday morning the Spanish Minister sent to Secretary Sherman his request for passports, which, together with Mr. Sherman's reply, were published at the same time.

On April 20th Secretary Sherman wired Minister Woodford the following: "Senior Polo De Bernabe, Spanish Minister to the United States, upon being informed shortly before noon to-day of the action of this Government, taken in pursuance of the resolution of Congress on April 19, 1898, has asked for his passports for himself, his family and suite. They have been handed him, with assurances of safety while within the territory of the United States. Unless previously handed your passports, you will be expected to remain near the court of Spain until Saturday noon of this week, and unless by that date and hour, some communication is received from the Government of Spain which you deem will be satisfactory to this Government, you are to ask for your passports and safe conduct.

"SHERMAN." At 9 o'clock on the following day Mr. Woodford sent his reply to Secretary Sherman, already published, announcing the action of the Spanish Government before he had communicated the ultimatum.

With the correspondence are the two proclamations of President McKinley, one for the blockade of Cuban ports, and the other calling for 125,000 volunteers.

SHERMAN RETIRES.

Resigns the Portfolio of Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—John Sherman to-day resigned the office of Secretary of State. The message was brought to the White House by the Secretary's messenger.

The resignation of Sherman was handed to the President at 12:15 o'clock. It was observed that Secretary Sherman remained with the President a few minutes after the other members of the Cabinet had left. The session was concluded at 11:30 o'clock, and five minutes later Secretary Sherman left the room, and was driven at once to the State Department. At about 11:45 the Secretary's messenger appeared with the resignation enclosed in a large white official envelope. As the President had stepped out for a few minutes' walk, the messenger returned to the State Department, only a moment later the President returned, and the State Department was so advised. At 12:15 the messenger again appeared with the resignation, and it was taken to the President in the Cabinet room. It was formally accepted this afternoon.

The Secretary's letter is very brief, occupying only a few lines, tendering

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SPAIN'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

Not Responsible for the Present Troubles.

Throws All the Blame Upon the United States.

Madrid Government Fair and Logical at All Stages of Controversy.

Memorandum Giving Four Reasons to Show How Pacific and Correct Has Been Her Attitude in the Matter.

LONDON, April 26.—The "Times" this morning publishes Spain's memorandum to the powers, dated April 18th, and signed by Senor Gullon, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The memorandum begins by recording the "moral and material aid the Cuban rebels have received from the United States," in filibustering expeditions and the operations of the Junta. It mentions Spain's repeated and persistent denials to the allegation of cruelty toward the Cubans, and lays great stress upon President Cleveland's dispatch of December 17, 1896, to the effect that peace would be possible if Spain gave sufficient autonomy to Cuba.

The document then speaks at some length of the Maine accident, and asserts that the Americans, under the pretext of the extra territoriality of the vessel, never allowed the Spanish authorities to visit the wreck for purposes of investigation; and it most solemnly asserts the absolute innocence of Spain's officials and of Spanish subjects generally.

The fairness and loyalty of Spain are then shown by a reference to the equitable treatment which American filibusters, more especially those of the Comptroller, have received at the hands of Spain, and in order to show more fully how pacific and correct has been the attitude of the Spanish Government, the memorandum enumerates the four clauses of the Spanish proposals. These are:

First, an offer to submit all questions arising from the Maine affair to arbitration.

Second, an order to Governor Blanco to retire into the western provinces, and to apply 3,000,000 pesos for the relief of the agricultural population, with an acceptance by the Spanish Government of relief for Cuban sufferers by the United States, provided such relief were sent in merchant vessels.

Third, the co-operation of the Cuban Parliament in formulating the extent of the powers to be reserved for the central government.

Fourth, in view of the Cuban Parliament not meeting before May 4th, the proclamation of an immediate armistice.

The memorandum proceeds to declare that the United States has not accepted these far-reaching concessions, and that the good offices of the Pope have been equally unavailing.

The memorandum ends by saying: "Being convinced, as Spain is, that right and equality are on her side, she will not and cannot surrender her sovereignty in Cuba."

AT MADRID.

Spain Loses a Point by the Non-Delivery of the Ultimatum.

MADRID, April 25.—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 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 unpledged in regard to reservations in reference to Cuban independence. Thus, it is pointed out, while her pride is gratified, Spain has lost a diplomatic point.

The "Official Gazette" to-day published the instructions of the Spanish Government respecting the right to search neutral vessels. In brief, they set forth that warships may detain merchantmen in any non-neutral waters for the purpose of verifying the authenticity of the flag and for examining the cargo, if the vessel is bound for a hostile port. A dispatch from Barcelona says the cancelling of coal contracts by British

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