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## FRIDAY'S WEATHER.

Partly Cloudy; Northerly Winds.

By United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Partly cloudy weather; northerly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; colder.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; colder; northerly winds.

IOWA—Cloudy weather with showers; easterly winds.

WISCONSIN — Cloudy weather; probably showers in southern portion; light southeasterly, shifting to northeasterly winds.

MONTANA—Partly cloudy weather; westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 46 | Battleford | 46 |
| Duluth | 38 | Prince Albert | 44 |
| Huron | 62 | Calgary | 48 |
| Bismarck | 62 | Medicine Hat | 50 |
| Williston | 58 | Swift Current | 46 |
| Havre | 58 | Qu'Appelle | 44 |
| Helena | 54 | Minnedosa | 52 |
| Edmonton | 48 | Winnipeg | 42 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bismarck | 62-68 | Helena | 54-58 |
| Buffalo | 48-50 | Montreal | 44-50 |
| Boston | 48-58 | New Orleans | 66-76 |
| Cheyenne | 48-58 | New York | 52-58 |
| Chicago | 52-58 | Pittsburg | 54-58 |
| Cincinnati | 60-62 | Winnipeg | 42-56 |

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.89 |
| Mean temperature | 42 |
| Relative humidity | 80 |
| Wind at 8 p. m. | Southeast |
| Weather | Cloudy |
| Maximum temperature | 47 |
| Minimum temperature | 38 |
| Daily range | 8 |
| Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours | .19 |

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

| Station. | Danger Line. | Gauge Reading. | Change in 24 Hours. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 14 | 3.8 | —0.1 |
| La Crosse | 10 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| Davenport | 15 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| St. Louis | 30 | 14.5 | —0.7 |

—Fall.

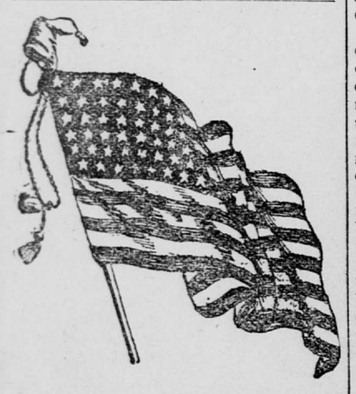
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

## ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Trave, Bremen; Germanic, Liverpool. Sailed: Nomadic, Liverpool.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Palatia, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Belgenland, Philadelphia.
CHERBOURG—Sailed: Havel, New York.
LONDON—Arrived: Manitoba, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Rhynland, Philadelphia; Teutonic, New York.
GENOA—Sailed: Fulda, New York.
ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Werkendam, New York.
LONDON—Sailed: Massachusetts, New York.

## TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Thomas W. Keene in "Hamlet," 8:15 PM.
GRAND—"The Prodigal Father."
Democratic mass meeting, Market hall, 8 PM.
Republican meeting Harbeck's hall, 8 PM.
Republican meeting, Sjoberg's hall, 8 PM.



—It was pretty hot in Havana yesterday. It will be hotter.

—Shall we celebrate our Fourth of July at home or in Havana?

—It is an even bet whether Edward J. Phelps or Cy Sulloway will be the next to break out.

—A rain storm sent off the Minneapolis and Kansas City base ball teams on exactly even terms.

—Russell Sage opens the spring with a piece of extravagance. He has purchased a new suit of clothes.

—Dr. Jackson's reindeer expedition into Alaska proved a failure because the reindeer couldn't eat icebergs.

—Well, dear Spain, you'll look like an overripe strawberry stepped on by a Georgia mule before many weeks.

—Gen. Miles has offered to take command of the force which will invade Cuba. What else would he do, pray?

—And now it is asserted that the Delaware peach crop is frosted. Well, let's eat our peaches frosted this year.

—Seeing that Spain holds only one queen against an ocean full of battleships, Uncle Sam's hand ought to be good for everything in sight.

—A New Yorker has written a new song entitled "There's Room for One More Star." What do you mean—on the stage, in the sky, or on the flag?

—The bombardment of Havana wasn't in it yesterday afternoon with the crowd when the bombardment of Omaha began to come in.

—The evening paper is the thing when you just want something to read and don't care whether it is fact or fiction. The twilight twinklers sent away both the flying and the Key West squadrons shortly after noon yesterday, but, of course, they didn't go.

### The Track Is Too Fresh.

When the Republicans of the Fifty-fourth congress were trying to put Cleveland in a hole by passing resolutions recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban rebels, our "Col." Kiefer, then a member of the house, warmly espoused the rebel cause. In addition to making a five-minute speech in the house he utilized the press facilities of the person who acted as private secretary for himself and Representative Fletcher—under, it was understood, terms that were mutually advantageous to both the representatives—to communicate to his constituents that surplus belligerency which could not be blown off in the five short minutes accorded him in the house. Readers of the local paper which enjoyed the services of the private secretary as its Washington correspondent will recall the fervid declarations of the "colonel" (we regret that accuracy obliges us to put that title in quotations), which he gave to his private secretary and Washington correspondent to be duly transmitted to the latter's paper.

In the safe distance that intervened between the "colonel" and the Spaniard the "colonel" waxed valiant and belligerent. He invited war. He panted for a chance to help drive the odious Latins from the soil of the Western hemisphere. He even went the length of declaring that, should the Spaniard refuse to quit, he would resign his seat in congress, go home and raise a regiment to help in the ousting. All of which the secretary-correspondent duly sent, and which his paper duly spread before the admiring eyes of the "colonel's" constituents.

A couple of years have flown. Events have crowded each other in logical sequence until the culminating event is here whose coming the "colonel" heralded. War has come. All around us there is not preparation. Men are tendering their services to their governors. The national guard is rapidly filling up. Our boys, full of that glorious enthusiasm that makes youth beautiful, are making tender of their lives. They are going to "drive Spain from this continent." They are doing what the "colonel" said he would do if war came; they are resigning, not a congressional office, but, what is dearer, the very seed time of their lives. They are not "raising regiments;" they are going into them.

And the "colonel?" Where is he? Hunting. But not the Spaniard. He is campaigning, but not in Cuba. He is hunting an office and campaigning in the security of St. Paul, 3,000 miles beyond the reach of any Spaniard. His courage of 1896 has, like Bob Acres' courage, oozed out of his finger tips. He reminds us of Fred Horn. Fred was a brigadier general of the Wisconsin state militia before the Civil war. As valiant before the war as was our own "colonel" was Fred. But when war came Fred resigned. It was said that Fred's resignation recalled the amateur hunter who found a bear's track in the fresh snow and followed it. At night he returned to camp without the bear. Asked why he did not keep up the hunt, he replied: "The fact is those tracks got too dashed fresh." Are the tracks that lead towards Cuba and the Spanish bear too dashedly fresh for our "colonel?"

### An "Old Boy's" Word to the Boys.

A good deal of absurd counsel is now being tendered to the boys who are enlisting, together with some that is good. Thirty-seven years ago other boys enlisted just as enthusiastically and thoughtlessly as do some of their boys now, and there was no one to give them a word of counsel. Had there been, many of them who are lying under the sod in Dixie, victims of disease, might now be telling grandchildren their stories of the war. A few words of advice from one who campaigned where climatic conditions are about the same as those where, in all probability, most of the volunteers of this generation will serve may help some of them to preserve health, a thing more difficult to do than to dodge bullets.

The climatic conditions are entirely different from those you have been accustomed to, and you will have to undergo acclimatization. This will be the more difficult because of your transfer at the close of winter here to the opening of summer there. It increases greatly your susceptibility to local disease. You may consider yourselves extremely fortunate if you escape sickness; the chances are all against you. You can minify them by prudence. The three conditions requiring caution are eating, drinking and exposure. Army rations may be better now than then, but they will not be what you are accustomed to. Take them and eat moderately. Leave the sutler and his knicknacks alone. The rations are healthful; the others aren't. Eat ripe fruit plenteously mornings; leave it alone evenings. A local proverb accounts it as gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night. Don't drink much water. Boil it and make coffee and drink that. Have your mess cook out early and give you a cup of hot coffee as soon as you turn out; the earlier the better. Fill your canteen with it and not with whisky. Use the latter medicinally. Keep some quinine pills handy. Keep out of the sun as much as possible and out of the night air; your head cool and your feet dry. Keep a flannel bandage in two or three thicknesses about your bowels. Don't dose yourselves with medicine; don't imagine that you are going to have the yellow fever; don't watch for symptoms; use common sense. Be cheerful; try to get all the wholesome, sensible fun you can out of every situation; don't mope; be as nearly your home selves as you can be under the circumstances. Then you will stand a right smart chance of coming home on your legs instead of in a box; considerably more than an even chance. Remember that the chances are ten that you will be killed by disease to one that a bullet will end you.

### The Incredible Insolence.

Before the Republican city convention met, no one supposed for a moment that it would have the audacity to renominate Horst for city treasurer. They put him on the retired list with Representative Stevens. No public official who had tarred his fingers with the pitch of the Minnesota Savings bank by either sinking public money in it or borrowing of it would have the hardihood to present himself to the voters for approval.

But that would have been to expect of the Republican city convention a decent respect for public opinion. What expectations were based on that supposition were cycloned. It named a man for mayor whom the voters had once, for ample cause, rejected. It named for aldermen every one of the gang that had brought upon that branch the indignation of the public by their devotion to corporate interests and their sacrifice of those of the people. And they crowned their foolhardiness by renominating Horst for treasurer, the unfaithful steward of the public funds.

And now what is that the Republican machine is asking the voter to approve? The deposit of money in a rotten bank by this treasurer. His entrusting of $10,000 in violation of law to the rapacious maw of the Bickel bank. Why? To keep that institution afloat in order that more of the savings of sewing girls and working men might be enticed into it to pay the traveling expenses of one of its directors fleeing to Honolulu. To enable loans to be made to "Tanner" and Hazel Bickel. To provide a fund for the defense of the rascally cashier when called to the bar of justice, and to aid in thwarting her. And, when Horst and his bondsmen are called to account and asked to make good the loss, he puts in dilatory pleas and endeavors to escape liability for his misconduct on technicalities. It passed credibility that any convention of any party would dare to ask the electorate to vindicate such conduct. The Republican convention did it, and insults every conception of official integrity, and makes of every office a private snap instead of a public trust. The insolence of it is incredible.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

METROPOLITAN.

The production of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar" by Mr. Keene's company at the Metropolitan last evening was really magnificent. The audience was heavy at both ends of the house for the play, as usual, brought out the admirers of the noble Roman and those in touch with the Roman people.

It is one of the most spectacular of the plays of the great bard and Mr. Keene has mounted it as it shoud be mounted. It was historically correct as to costume and scenery and showed the resources of the company to be almost inexhaustible.

Mr. Hanford was the Brutus, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Keene could not have taken the Cassius, as he will this afternoon. Brutus, at the hands of Mr. Hanford, was done full justice to. He was the great Roman in all things. He looked it, and in his noble presence and address, the reading of the sonorous lines and the delivery of the noble sentiments were justified in the personality of the actor. It was a beautiful and symmetrical piece of work.

Mr. Keene was cast as Antony and made the most of the part. His delivery of the speech marked him as one of the few Shakespearean actors who have properly conceived the emphases needed for the reading of the lines of the master in a manner to give them their full and convincing weight.

The Cassius of Mr. Morton was fair. The part requires nice acting and the best natural gifts and it should be the part of a great actor to make it equal to the rest of the cast in Mr. Keene's production. Mr. Morton at times filled every requirement and it is no discredit to him that he loses something by contrast with the masters of stage art who have played Cassius. He is a conscientious actor and good reader.

The Casca of Mr. Ahrendt was satisfactory, as was the Trebonius of Mr. Lowell.

Miss Moore won fresh honors as Calphurnia and the Portia of Miss Timberman was all that it should be.

"Julius Caesar" is good Shakespearean discipline and Mr. Keene is deserving of the thanks of theatergoers for the great trouble and expense he has gone to to produce it on a scale of magnificence meeting its value to the stage. The stage management was conspicuously good, and that is something very rare in the tragedy, for the Roman people are not always a delight to the eye or calculated to add to the artistic ensemble of a stage picture.

This afternoon Mr. Keene and Mr. Hanford will give the tent scene from "Caesar" at the Lee benefit, and this evening Mr. Keene and his company will present Hamlet.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is doubtful if a more complete coterie of artists could have been selected in St. Paul than the one which assisted Miss Millie Pottgieser at Central Presbyterian church last evening.

Miss Pottgieser's popularity alone, however, would have filled the church auditorium with even an indifferent programme, and any artist of greater fame than Miss Pottgieser might well be proud of the generous reception given her last evening. Every seat in the lower part of the church was taken, and there was a fair gathering in the balcony above.

The young artist, whose voice is one of the most powerful contraltos in St. Paul, was heard first in the aria "Liete Signor" (Meyerbeer), which, with its many runs, is difficult for the most finished of vocalists. Miss Pottgieser sang with style and an assured ease not often observed in so young a singer, and won round after round of applause. Her encore was the "Waltz Song," from "Mignon." Her second solo number consisted of Buck's "Sunset," and Molloy's "Kerry Dance."

With Mrs. S. V. Harris she was heard in "Quis Est Homo" (Rossini).

The opening number on the programme was a selection from Chopin by L. Lundberg, who responded to a repeated encore. A. P. Quesnel sang "Insinez-mor," from "La Reine de Saba," and for an encore gave a catchy little thing, "Adieu Marie." Mr. Gehan sang "Infelice," from "Ernani," by Verdi, and "The Palms" as an encore.

Emile Straka was heard in two violin selections, playing with his usual delicacy and fineness of touch and execution. His second number was a "Mazurka," composed by Claude Madden.

Mrs. Harris sang a double solo number, and the four soloists of the evening composed the final quartette.

Miss Pottgieser has been a pupil of Mr. Onet's for the past two years, and leaves soon for a course of study in Europe.

### POPE LEO'S THANKS

**Conveyed to Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons.**

LONDON, April 22.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: The pope has thanked Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons for their efforts in the cause of peace. In view of the war the Vatican has cabled instructions to Mgr. Martinelli at Washington enjoining him to preserve the utmost prudence and strict neutrality.

The pope is deeply disappointed that his efforts during the past few days to secure from Spain a renunciation of Cuba have not succeeded. His holiness, who loves and esteems the United States, as well as Spain, is profoundly grieved at the prospect of war. He said yesterday to one of his confidants: "This war is an inexpressible grief for my old age."

### FLAG TRAMPLED.

**An Anti-American Outbreak in the Canary Islands.**

LONDON, April 21.—Mail news which has just been received here from the island of Grand Canary, one of the Canary group, says that up to April 12 3,000 Spanish troops had arrived there and 2,000 were expected that day.

When the mails closed it was rumored at the Grand Canary that the Stars and Stripes over the United States consulate had been torn down by the rabble and trampled upon. It was added that when the United States consular agent (Mr. Thomas Miller), who is a British subject, wanted to send a cable message to Washington announcing the arrival of the troops his message was stopped, and he was informed by the military authorities that if the incident had occurred in war time he would have been shot.

### French Neutrality.

PARIS, April 21.—M. Hanotaux, the minister of foreign affairs, convened a meeting this evening of the high officials of the various ministries to consider the question of a declaration of neutrality and its consequences. Prof. Renault had prepared a report on the question, which was submitted to the meeting.

## EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

James R. Hickey is a young lawyer, who is witty enough to be an Irishman. Three days ago he was defending a chap before Judge Orr in the municipal court. The chap was charged with trespass. Among the jurors drawn was C. D. Elfelt, who is over sixty, although he does not look it, and doesn't have to serve unless he wants to. When he was called, Hickey took a critical look at him.

"Mr. Elfelt, are you a resident of St. Paul?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you ever taken out your second papers?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever taken out your first papers?"

"No, sir."

Hickey gleamed, and was about to challenge, when Judge Orr broke in with:

"Mr. Elfelt, where were you born?"

"In Pennsylvania," was the quiet reply.

Judge Orr came from the Keystone state himself, and smiled as Mr. Hickey acknowledged the corn, and the case went on.

Mr. Elfelt is the veteran florist, and came here in 1849.

No book about the pioneers of the state is complete without at least a paragraph about the same Mr. Elfelt.

Mr. Hickey thought he was English.

Among the soldiers who went off to fight the Spaniards yesterday there were at least two men who have done notable service, not only in the length and variety of their own service, but in other matters.

Drum Major McGuffin is going back to Mobile, where, thirty-four years ago, he was with Farragut in the most famous naval duel of the War of the Rebellion. At that time he was in the navy. Since then he has been in the army almost continuously, being out for but a couple of years, and has occupied every non-commissioned rank in the regimental staff, being at one time sergeant major.

Yesterday he marched off at the head of the band, and a few files behind him marched his son. Thirty-five years' almost continuous service is a pretty good record even if he did not have a son to take his place when the time shall presently come for his retirement.

Sergeant Joe Moore was another man who has done good service. It is thirty-two years since he enlisted, and he never has been out of the army since he first joined. He went away yesterday at the head of the fife and drum corps. He has seen service in the ranks and on the non-commissioned staff in every border war there has been, and for several years has been drummer of the Third. All of his numerous family were born in the regiment, and when he went away yesterday he took with him his three young sons, all of them in the ranks.

—THE PHILISTINE.

## MOB AT MADRID

Continued from First Page.

him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States legation and his (Gen. Woodford's) residence for so many months.

When Gen. Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The minister sat dignified. Senor Anguelo, the civil governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowd, in a stentorian voice, raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to by the crowd. "Viva Espana," resounding throughout the station until the train was fairly outside. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent-up feelings.

Outside the station Senor Anguelo addressed the crowd, counselling calmness and confidence in the government, which, he said, would safeguard the honor of Spain.

The English flag is now flying over the American legation, which is still guarded by the police.

The queen regent presided this afternoon at the cabinet council. Senor Sagasta, the premier, announced the departure of Senor Polo y Bernabe from Washington and that the United States minister, Gen. Woodford, had been informed that it would be useless to present any note.

The British ambassador, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, called upon Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and informed him that the affairs of the American legation were in his (the ambassador's) hands. The chambers have elected provisional officers, the Marquis Vega d'Armijo being chosen president of the congress, the lower house of the cortes.

At this afternoon's cabinet council, Senor Sagasta addressed the queen regent thus: "In this solemn moment, when the first cannon shot is almost audible, the government is prepared to assume the entire responsibility for its decisions, but it considers it opportune that the queen regent should hear the opinion of all the political leaders and the influential men of all parties, as well as the principal generals."

According to this proposition, the queen regent commenced the consultation this evening.

At the outset of proceedings in the congress (the lower house of the cortes) the president, Marquis Vega de Armijo, urged the necessity of the quickest possible organization of the house, "to enable us to defend the honor and flag of our country." The chamber commenced forthwith the election of committees, and it is believed that the work of organizing will be completed by Saturday.

In the lobbies, deputies of all parties were unanimous in saying that America must be resisted a toute outrance (to the utmost).

MALAGA, Spain, April 21.—The United States consul, R. M. Barteman, has started for Gibraltar. The American flag over the consulate has been removed and the archives transferred to the British consulate.

### ALL RELATIONS SEVERED.

**An Official Announcement Made to the Spanish Senate.**

MADRID, April 21.—In the Spanish senate today Marshal Martinez de Campos asked the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, to make statement regarding the relations between Spain and the United States, whereupon the minister replied that all relations were broken off. The former captain general of Cuba then made a patriotic speech in which he declared that Cuba will never lose her Spanish sovereignty.

Senor Fernandez Gonzales declared, in the name of the republicans, that "party spirit is now drowned," adding "there is only one voice throughout Spain, to repel foreign aggression."

There was a slight fall in prices on the Spanish bourse today, as a result of the severance of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, but there was no panic.

### Spain Calling Names.

MADRID, April 21.—The semi-official Correspondencia this afternoon says: "Spain's feelings have been outraged to the highest point by the injustice, coarseness, infamy, bad faith and insults of all kinds heaped upon her by a vile people, with the most ignoble passions and basest feelings. We could easily return blow for blow, but Spaniards never use such weapons, which are forbidden in any civilized country."

In conclusion the Correspondencia expresses confidence in the "eventual triumph of justice."

### Burglars Visit President Northrop.

Burglars entered the residence of President Northrop, in Minneapolis, Wednesday night, securing a large amount of silverware from the dining room and sideboard.

## TEXT OF THE ULTIMATUM

### THE DEMAND ON SPAIN WAS RIGHT TO THE POINT.

**Minister Woodford Unable to Present the Note at Madrid Owing to the Stand of the Spanish Government, and Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Countries Are Now at an End.**

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain are at an end.

Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, early this morning received a cablegram from Minister Woodford, at Madrid, stating that he had been handed his passports and been notified that all official relations between the United States and Spain were ended.

Judge Day at once hurried to the White house, and a conference was held, the result of which was the dispatch of Secretary Porter to the capitol to communicate the news to the senate committee on foreign relations, and also to leading members of the house.

By a hasty summons, Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations; Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the committee; Senator Allison, of Iowa, a leader in that body, and others were brought to the White house, where they joined Assistant Secretary Day and the president shortly after 10 o'clock in a conference whose purpose was to map out the immediate policy of the United States.

The president did not indicate to the senators and members of the house that he considered a declaration of war necessary, and it is understood that he is assured by those upon whose advice he most relies that no declaration is necessary.

Some senators consider that the resolutions and ultimatum sent to Spain are all that is necessary to give notice to the world that a state of war exists, while others insist that a manifesto to the powers might be well. The best information is that the president is disposed to disregard this advice, and the probabilities now are that he will not ask congress to make a formal declaration.

The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued today:

**Text of Ultimatum.**

Yesterday the department of state served notice of the purposes of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of an instruction to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the congress. A copy of the instructions to Woodford is herewith appended:

April 20, 1898.—Woodford, Minister, Madrid: You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the congress of the United States on the 19th inst., and approved today, in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba.

In obedience to that act, the president directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the government of the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the twenty-third day of April, instant, there be not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the president will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution, to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

—Sherman.

Minister Woodford's telegram of today is as follows:

Madrid, April 21, 1898. (Received 9:02 a. m.) Sherman, Washington: Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram and before I had communicated same to Spanish government, Spanish minister for foreign affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries, and that all official communication between their respective representatives has ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. Turn legation over to British embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

—Woodford.

**To Represent Spain.**

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, accompanied by his secretary, M. Thiebaut, and the Austrian minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, called at the state department today and gave official notice that they had assumed charge of Spanish interests in this country, pending the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain.

This does not mean, however, that M. Cambon and Mr. Hengelmuller will have any diplomatic functions to perform for Spain. Their sole office is to protect material Spanish interests, persons or property already in the United States. No negotiations will be carried on through them, and they will not be in communication with the Spanish government.

The French consul general at New York will take charge of the effects of the Spanish consulate and Spanish interests at that point. At Chicago the Austrian consul general will perform similar service. The assignments as between the French and Austrian officials at the several points are made according to seniority.

### DECLARATION OF WAR.

**So Spain Regards the Ultimatum of the United States.**

MADRID, April 21.—A semi-official note issued this afternoon says:

The Spanish government having received the ultimatum of the president of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain, and the proper form to be adopted is not to make any further reply, but to await the expiration of time mentioned in the ultimatum before opening hostilities.

In the meantime, the Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defense and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States.

The Spanish government, having the text of the ultimatum of the United States from its own sources, did not wait for the United States minister to present the ultimatum, but sent him his passports. It is not expected that there will be any formal declaration of war, as Spain's action today is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may begin immediately. Both nations, however, may make to their own people and to all neutrals what is termed "the notification of war."

Marshal de Campos said he warmly approved the wisdom displayed by the government, which had accepted voluntarily all propositions "compatible with the dignity of Spain." He added that ever since 1820 the United States had "pursued its aim of seizing Cuba."

If America belonged to the Americans, he argued, Spain ought to be considered an American power, for "she has watered the soil of America with her blood." He recalled the fact that there exist in the American continent forty million inhabitants of Spanish origin "all favorable to the mother country."

A resolution eloquently supported by several leading senators, pledging the assistance of the chamber to save the dignity of Spain, was carried with acclamation.

Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, thanked the senate, not in the name of the Liberal cabinet, but in the name of the government. The president then delivered a patriotic oration, arousing intense enthusiasm.

## A STATE OF WAR EXISTS

### WOODFORD INCIDENT HELD TO BE AN OVERT ACT

**In the Opinion of the Authorities of the State Department Spain Has Taken the Initiative, and There Is No Occasion for Further Diplomatic Delay—Preparing a Note to the Powers.**

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21. — In the opinion of the state department, a state of war now exists between Spain and the United States. Moreover, this, in its view, has been brought about by the action of the Spanish government, which, in notifying Mr. Woodford that it had broken diplomatic relations, thereby took the initiative. It is presumed that, by this time, the various United States consuls in Spain, who have so far, without exception, stuck loyally at their posts, are now making their way as rapidly as possible across the frontier into France.

There were an unusual number of diplomatic callers at the state department this morning, the list including the three ambassadors from France, Germany and Italy, and the ministers from Denmark, Belgium and Japan. It is believed that the object of the French ambassador's call was to notify Judge Day formally that, at the request of the retiring Spanish minister, the French embassy, with the permission of the United States government, would look after the interests of Spain in the United States. The other diplomatic callers were all interested in learning the latest developments. They were informed also as to the decision of this government upon the questions of neutrality and privateering.

While Spain is not a party to the Paris agreement prohibiting privateering, it is not doubted that, in view of the announced decision of our government to refrain from the issue of letters of marque, that the Spanish government will adopt a similar course. At any rate, it can be easily asserted that the powers of Europe, almost as deeply interested as ourselves in maintaining their commerce free from the annoyances of privateering, will insist that the practice shall not be adopted by Spain in this case.

Diplomatically, it is probably true that the United States ultimatum has never officially reached the Spanish government, for the copy of the ultimatum delivered yesterday to the Spanish minister at Washington can scarcely be regarded in a technical sense as a formal communication, but rather as merely a piece of information, communicated through courtesy.

**No Advantage.**

It is not perceived, however, that any substantial advantage has been reached by the Spanish government in preventing the formal delivery of the ultimatum through Minister Woodford, although it may be that they technically escaped what they regard as an attempted insult to the Spanish nation.

Assistant Secretary Day was closeted for some time in the forenoon with Second Assistant Secretary Adee, and it is believed there is in preparation a communication to United States ministers and ambassadors abroad, notifying them of the position of the United States in the present difficulties.

It seems to be the common understanding, that in view of the action of the Spanish government, there is now no occasion for delay on the part of our government in acting on the joint resolution directing intervention, for the refusal of the Spanish government to receive the communication, knowing its character, is to be construed only as a refusal of its conditions.

News came to the department today that tended to confirm the reports that the formidable Spanish naval force at St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, had sailed last night for an unknown destination. Naval experts say that, leaving out of consideration the question of the relative strength of personnel, the Spanish force is at least equal, and probably much superior in some respects to Commodore Schley's fleet. It is not believed by any of the naval officers that the Spanish fleet will undertake to cross the Atlantic and attack Commodore Schley on his own base, but it would seem to be equally impracticable for the commodore to take his flying squadron across to attack the Spaniards, unless he is reinforced.

The threat of the Spanish newspapers to give us a surprise in the shape of a naval visitation, does not cause any particular uneasiness at the navy department, and although nothing positive is known as to the destination of the Spanish squadron, it is surmised that it was started on its return to Spain, thus indicating a purpose to await an engagement in their own waters. It is likely that in this event, the first port made will be the Canary islands, distant about 825 miles from St. Vincent, and a Spanish possession partially fortified and a fair base.

**Spain's Ships.**

It is not believed that the Spanish naval commander will be foolish enough to run the risk of taking his torpedo boat flotilla across the Atlantic in the attempt to defend either Porto Rico or Havana. It is about 2,500 miles from Cape Verde to Porto Rico and in the present stormy season on the north Atlantic the torpedo boat flotilla would have all it could do to keep afloat and would be exposed to destruction at the hands of the smallest swift cruiser sent to intercept it.

Naval officials refuse most positively to say whether they intend to force an issue by sending supplies to the reconcentrados in Cuba on a merchant ship convoyed by a man-of-war. It is known that this plan has been under consideration, but a suggestion has been made that the Spaniards might avoid the issue entirely by permitting the merchant ship to land the stores without molestation, and then right afterwards seize the stores for their own use.

Particular reticence is observed regarding the movements of the battleship Oregon, and the gunboat Marietta, now on their way around the Horn to join the war fleets in the Gulf of Mexico. The Oregon sailed from Callao on the 9th inst., since which time nothing has been heard from her. It is believed she has passed Valparaiso, and is now nearing the port of Montevideo, Uruguay. A formidable Spanish torpedo boat is supposed to be somewhere in that vicinity, awaiting the arrival of the big battleship, and some fear is expressed that she may creep upon her unawares and consequently considerable relief will be felt when the arrival of the Oregon at some South American port is reported. It is probable that when the Oregon reaches Rio de Janeiro, or Bahia, in Brazil, she may be joined by the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, recently purchased for the United States navy, and the two vessels will come to the United States together.

### DON CARLOS TALKS.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in an interview here today said:

"I am convinced that the Cuban insurgents will make common cause with Spain for fear of being absorbed by America."

Without expressing absolute confidence in the triumph of the Spanish army and navy, Don Carlos thinks that the patriotism of Spain will work miracles. He added:

"So far as I am concerned, when the first gun is fired, I will give proof that I am a patriot before being a pretender."

### MRS. RANDALL CHOSEN.

**St. Paul Woman President of the Baptist Mission Society of the West.**

WATERLOO, Io., April 21.—The convention of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West closed tonight after a two day's session.

These officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. J. H. Randall, St. Paul; vice president, Mrs. H. T. Thane Miller, Cincinnati, O. Among the state vice presidents are: Mrs. F. T. Atchison, Iowa; Mrs. F. B. Lathrop, Minnesota; Mrs. C. F. Hackett, South Dakota; Mrs. William Lindsay, Wisconsin.

**Fatal Freight Wreck.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21.—A freight wreck on the New York Central at Fairport today resulted in the death of three men, one man being dangerously injured, and over $10,000 worth of property being destroyed. The names of the dead, who were all residents of Syracuse, are: John Hare, conductor; Edward Jones, brakeman; Frank Dowd, fireman. Injured: Fred T. Wadeleigh, of Buffalo, engineer.

## FLEET IN LEASH

Continued from First Page.

lieved that the fleet will not sail tonight.

### RECALL GUN FIRED.

**Officers on Shore Summoned to Their Ships.**

KEY WEST, Fla., April 21.—At 12 o'clock this noon, the recall guns boomed from the fleet, ordering all the officers and men who were ashore to rejoin their ships forthwith.

At nightfall, however, there had been no movement of the fleet, and there is not likely to be any before morning, as the Cincinnati and the Marblehead have been ordered to the docks to take on coal and water.

Warlike bulletins followed fast one upon another today, and, in consequence, excitement has prevailed since early morning. Rumors that sailing orders had been received were afloat throughout the afternoon, but no official confirmation of them could be obtained.

The matter of fact manner in which the highest officials accepted the newspaper bulletins to this effect indicated that authoritative information, if not instructions, had come from Washington, and the activity on the ships and decks bore out the reports of an early movement.

The news of Spain's unbending attitude created a profound sensation. It had been expected that she would not reply until the expiration of the time limit fixed by the president's ultimatum, and, as there had been a strong undercurrent of belief that she would eventually surrender without war, her sudden and vigorous response came somewhat as a shock.

**Day of Activity.**

The day has been quick of movement. This morning the first organization of the various battalions of marines on the North Atlantic squadron was formed, and war maneuvers were executed, chiefly that of landing parties. Three hundred and ninety-five men were in line, under command of Capt. Mancil C. Codrell.

Brig. Gen. Graham, commander of the Department of the Gulf, arrived on the steamer City of Key West this afternoon. He was met at the dock by Lieut. Col. Daggett and two batteries of artillery stationed here and escorted to the barracks.

Brig. Gen. Graham said no especial significance attached to his arrival, and that he was here simply on a regular visit of inspection.

Asked if any action would be taken in the case of Sergeant Williams, he replied that the affair was a purely local one.

Indeen the rapid sequence of startling news has crowded the Williams incident from the public mind and there is no longer any fear of race trouble. Col. Daggett is making efforts for the release of Williams, who is unable to secure the $1,000 bail bond exacted. It is probable that he will succeed. A special term of the local court will be called to try the jail breakers.

## MEET NEW SECRETARY

### Y. M. C. A. MEMBERS GATHER AT COMMERCIAL CLUB.

**Edward Grace, the Newly Appointed General Secretary of the St. Paul Association, Is Introduced to the Members—Formerly at Winona, and Has a Wide Reputation as an Organizer—Begins Work at Once.**

Members of the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. met last night at the Commercial club, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the new St. Paul general secretary, Edward Grace.

Mr. Grace comes here from Winona to take charge of the association, which for a number of years has been out of existence, having been recently organized. He has been general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Winona, for two years, and established a reputation as an active organizer. During his two years there he swelled the membership list of the association to 2,000. Mr. Grace was also engaged in similar work at Denver.

Arthur B. Driscoll, president of the St. Paul association, presided, and introduced C. J. Hunt, chairman of the membership committee, who reported a total of 300 names on the membership list. It is expected that General Secretary Grace will increase the number to 500 within a short time.

W. J. Dean, chairman of the finance committee, stated that excellent progress had been made in the financial canvass, and that he had every reason to believe that the desired amount, $10,000, will be pledged by May 1. He said that no contracts had been or will be made until the $10,000 is all pledged.

Thomas H. Dickson, chairman of the committee on rooms, reported that no definite arrangements had been made on account of the determination of the board of directors, not to make any contracts before the sum sufficient to run the association one year has been ra