

OFF TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Our Asiatic Squadron Has Orders to Capture or Destroy the Spanish Fleet.

TO BOMBARD MANILA.

Thirty Thousand Philippine Insurgents Will Simultaneously Attack the Land Fortifications.

Commodore Dewey Has Orders from Washington to Act as Once—Spain's Fleet Supposed to be in Hiding at Manila—General Aguinaldo, the Insurgent President, Has Sailed for Singapore to Take Charge of Affairs.

Hong Kong, China, April 26.—The guns of America's Asiatic squadron will soon be thundering in the harbor of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. The last of the fleet sails to-night from Hongkong. Commodore Dewey has orders from Washington to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. Unless Spain's warships are in hiding, the fighting will begin at or near the Philippine Islands, and the time is only a matter of hours—perhaps by Sun day.



General AGUINALDO.

General Aguinaldo, the President of the Philippine Insurgents, has sailed from Singapore, where he has been in exile, with the members of his Cabinet. They chartered their own steamship. They will land at a convenient point on the islands, and the General will put himself at the head of an army of 30,000 well-equipped insurgents now gathered together and waiting for him. The General will lead this large force to attack Manila by land while the American warships bombard the city from the sea. The movements of that army interest Commodore Dewey and command his sympathy, but he has given the insurgents no official aid or encouragement. Nevertheless the two forces will co-operate in fact, and should prove more than a match for the Spaniards.

Consul Williams arrived to-day from Manila on the steamship Esmeralda. He was taken immediately to the flagship Olympia at Mir Bay. The Consul will accompany the fleet back to Manila. He has full information, it is believed, regarding the fortifications at Manila and elsewhere on the Philippines, and also regarding the location of mines and torpedoes planted in the harbors.

The Spanish ships are awaiting attack in Manila harbor, it is supposed, under the protection of the land fortifications. The United States squadron consists of the protected cruisers Olympia (flagship), Baltimore, Boston and Raleigh; the gunboats Concord, Petrel and McCullough; and the transports Zafiro and Manahan. The coal bunkers of the ships are all filled and the transports carry 4,000 tons besides. The squadron is provisioned for six months.

New Strategy Board Appointed.
Washington, D. C.—The Naval Strategy Board has been reorganized by Secretary of the Navy Long. It will now comprise Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt, president; Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, naval adviser to Secretary Long; Captain A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Captain A. S. Barker and Commander Richardson Clover, chief of the office of Naval Intelligence; Rear Admiral Walker, retired, and Captain C. A. Goodrich, have been retired from duty as members of the Board. Admiral Walker will probably be retained on duty at the Department in an advisory capacity. Captain Goodrich will command the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The Board is the most important in Washington, as on it devolves the preparation of all war plans, offensive and defensive.

Minister Woodford Given His Passports.

Madrid, April 21.—The Spanish Government have broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. Minister Woodford has been given his passports, and left Madrid for Paris accompanied by his private secretary and two servants. Nothing now remains but war.

The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning in English. The Government immediately broke off relations with the United States, notifying Minister Woodford to that effect before he was able to present any note.

Will Blow Up Havana.

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Gonzalo Aroseguera, of Havana, says the Spanish will never leave that city standing if they are compelled to evacuate Cuba. "The entire city is undermined," he said, "and there has been no effort to conceal this fact in the Cuban capital. The placing of the explosives have been done during the past few weeks, and the Spaniards openly assert that if Havana is taken by the United States they need only to touch a button and the city will be blown from the face of the earth."

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Notice of Blockading of Cuban Ports Served on European Powers.

Washington, D. C.—The President has issued the following proclamation declaring a blockade of the principal ports of Cuba. Notice of this action was given to the European Powers, who were also informed of the decision of this government not to countenance privateering:

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 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

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 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 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 vessel 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 indorse on her register the fact, and the date of such warning, where such indorsement was made, and if the vessel shall 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 30 days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the City of Washington, this 22d 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.

National Guard Retain Their Identity.

Washington, D. C.—Under the law the members of the National Guard must volunteer and be regularly mustered into the service of the United States, arrangements have been made for preserving the regimental identity and the men allowed to serve under the officers chosen by them and now commanding them.

This special permission has been given by the War Department in recognition of the desire of the men to serve in a corps which they have built up by years of work and for whose record they have a feeling which would prompt them to even more than efforts to win honor.

The law does not give the President power over the State troops so that they can be ordered out in a body for the service of the Government.

For duty outside the State they must volunteer, and as volunteers they might be assigned to any regiment or duty which might need their services.

Each regiment will retain the number of its brigade and will thus be able to not only represent its State at the front, but its brigade as well. After reaching the front, if the membership of a regiment is diminished by wounds, sickness or death, its ranks will be filled up from the brigade it represents. The company officers of each regiment will be elected by all the officers of the brigade. They will be required to pass an examination, and will then be commissioned by the Governor. The field and staff officers of each regiment will be selected by the Governor.

Afraid of Being Sunk.

Galveston, Tex.—Capt. Barnett of the British steamer Astoria, who was at Cape Verde Islands, March 31st, has arrived here. He says the delay of the Spanish torpedo flotilla was caused by the crews of the boats.

Many of the engineers and crew were afraid to make the trans-Atlantic trip on the torpedo boats. Finding the Government determined that they should go, as a last resort, they crippled the machinery of their own vessels.

As a proof of this statement, Capt. Barnett cites the fact that none of the naval engineers were allowed to make the necessary repairs, the work being done by local engineers of Las Palmas.

Offers His Yacht Free.

New York.—Mr. Augustus Schermerhorn has offered his yacht Free Lance to the Government "free of cost and all obligations." It is the first offer of a vessel free.

Secretary Long has accepted the offer and has thanked Mr. Schermerhorn heartily for it.

The Free Lance is a fine vessel, 180 feet long, with a speed of sixteen knots an hour.

The Oldest Tombstone.
Near Durlach, in Baden, the tombstone of a one hundred-year-old Roman veteran has been discovered.

It was 300 years ago in Florence that the first grand opera was produced.

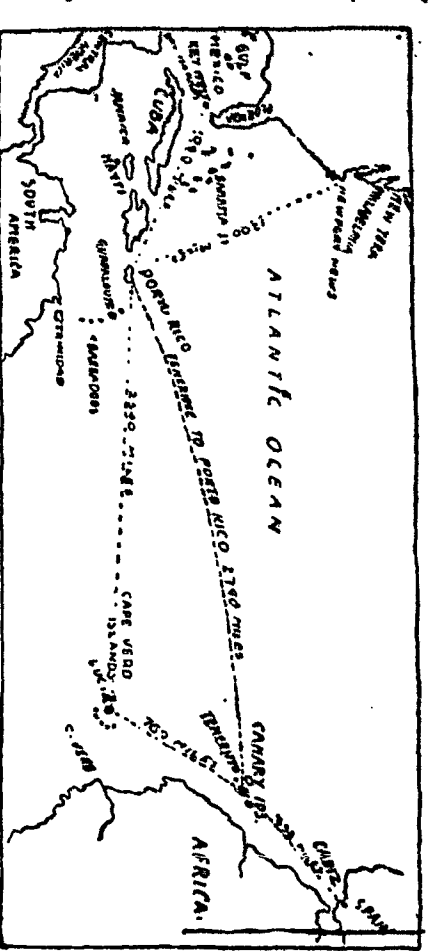
THREE MORE PRIZES.

Our Gunboats Capture Three More Spanish Vessels.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—The Mangrove is bringing in a large transport captured off the Cuban coast. The gunboat Newport, under command of Commodore B. Tilley, is steaming up the outer harbor with two more prizes, one a big schooner and the other a chunky sloop.

Spain's Fleet Has Sailed.

Washington, D. C.—The Spanish fleet is reported to have sailed from the Cape Verde Islands. Spain's flying squadron and that of the United States are, as admitted by the officers of the latter, evenly matched.



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF SPANISH FLEET.

It has been greatly strengthened by the addition of a fleet battleship and a cruiser. The fleet of the United States at Key West is far superior to the one which Spain has brought together to defend her home ports. The Key West fleet is kept for offensive work at Cuban ports. The flying squadrons may meet somewhere near Porto Rico.

The Navy Department has received news that a Spanish fleet is probably on its way toward our Atlantic coast. The liners New York and St. Louis have been ordered to sea, unarmed, to act as scouts and return at full speed to port when Spain's ships are sighted.

The New Orleans will be hurried to sea from the Navy Yard on similar duty. The British Government has ordered all Spanish and American warships from its harbor.

Starvation Is Imminent in Havana.

Key West, Fla.—Havana is completely out of beef, although large shipments are expected from Mexico. All necessities of life have gone up to prices never heard of, and if something is not done soon many will perish of hunger. Families of means have stored large supplies of food in their houses.

No Fear Is Felt for the Paria.

London, Eng.—Little doubt is expressed here but that the steamer Paria is speeding rapidly to New York. Nothing has been heard of her at Lloyd's since she passed the Lizard. At Southampton and Liverpool it is believed that she is safe.

Revolt Threatened in Porto Rico.

St. Thomas, West Indies.—Seven Porto Rican refugees, who have arrived on the schooner Equilante, report that Porto Rico is suffering from famine. Americans are in danger there, and have no protection. In San Juan a revolution is threatened.

General Gomez Will Co-operate.

Key West, Fla.—General Gomez will, as soon as the Americans establish in Cuba a base of supplies, co-operate in attacking Havana, furnishing an army of 50,000 Cubans.

THE MARKETS.

Produce.

A considerable advance in prices all around is shown in our grain market report of this week.

Wheat, 107 1/2 @ 108; Corn, 36 @ 36 3/4; Oats, 30 1/2 @ 30 3/4.

CREAM AND MILK.

The average daily receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near New York for the week have been as follows: Fluid milk, 23,423 cans; condensed milk, 150 cans; cream, 465 cans.

The Exchange price is 2 1/2 cents a quart net to the shipper.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra, @ 18
Firsts, @ 17 1/2
Seconds, @ 16 1/2
State—Second to first, @ 17 1/2
State Dairy tubs, extra, @ 17
Factory, Fresh, firsts, @ 16 1/2

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large @ 8 1/2
Small, @ 8
Part skims, good to prime @ 5 1/2
Full skims, @ 5

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh @ doz. 11 1/2
Jersey—Fancy @ 12
Western—Choice @ 11 1/2

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, @ blb. 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Onions, white, @ blb. 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Red, @ blb. 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Turnips, Russia, @ blb. 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, @ lb. @ 9
Chickens, @ lb. @ 9
Turkeys, @ lb. @ 9
Ducks, @ pair @ 50 @ 80
Geese, @ pair @ 75 @ 125
Pigeons, @ pair @ 25 @ 50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, @ lb. @ 30
Fowls, @ lb. @ 25
Western, dry, plucked @ 10
Fowls, State & Penn., @ lb. @ 10
Geese, Eastern, @ lb. @ 6
Quack, @ doz. @ 3 50

SPANISH CORTES OPENED.

Queen Regent's Speech Is Received With Wild Enthusiasm.

Madrid, April 26.—The opening of the Spanish Cortes was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of Madrid gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. There was a terrific crush at the entrance leading to the Senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies.

Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, including the hand-some uniformed Blue Dragons and the magnificently attired Palace Guards.



QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present in full dress. A wild cheering announced the arrival of the Queen Regent and King Alfonso, who were driven to the Cortes Palace in a State coach, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The cheering was taken up within the building, as the Queen Regent entered, the cheers being accompanied by enthusiastic cries of "Viva la Reina!" "Viva Alfonso Tercero!" "Viva Espana!" a really tumultuous patriotic demonstration.

The Queen Regent read the speech from the throne seated, with little King Alfonso on her right, and the Premier, Senor Sagasta, standing near the King. Her Majesty's words were inaudible to all but those close to her, being punctuated throughout with cries of "Viva Espana!"

PLAN TO KILL McKINLEY.

An Infernal Machine Sent to the White House—Guard Doubled.

Washington, D. C.—An infernal machine was sent to the President. Fortunately its character was suspected and measures taken to prevent its explosion. The incident was carefully concealed, and all efforts are being made to capture the sender. There was nothing to suggest from whom it came and no clue was afforded to the man who sent it. The machine was enclosed in a harmless-looking cigar box. An ingenious contrivance had been arranged so that when the lid of the box was opened there would be a flash of powder which would explode a stick of gins powder sufficient to blow a man to atoms.

As a result of this incident additional measures were taken to guard the Executive Mansion. The police force was doubled and it is expected that a detail from the District militia will form an additional outside guard to the approaches to the White House grounds.

Official Rebuffed Gold Bags.

San Francisco, Cal.—City Treasurer Augustus C. Widber is a defaulter for at least \$116,000, and perhaps his shortage is \$200,000. Widber has disappeared. His method was to abstract gold from bags in the City Treasury and substitute silver dollars for twenty-dollar pieces. He hid bags just below where they were tied and sealed, and after removing coin, sealed them again. To one of his intimates Widber, when intoxicated, confessed he had taken \$116,000. The city is only protected in \$100,000 bonds.

Flying Squadron to Stop Cape Verde Fleet.

Washington, D. C.—A meeting of the Strategic Board was held at the Navy Department. Arrangements were made to despatch the flying squadron at once to head off the Spanish fleet which, it is reported, will leave Cape Verde at once. Captain Crowninshield and a force of assistants are on duty deciphering messages relating to the course of the Spanish ships, and if they are headed this way the flying squadron will sail immediately to intercept them.

We Capture a Rich Prize.

Key West, Fla.—The Spanish steamer Catalina, of Cadiz, bound from New Orleans, via Havana, to Barcelona, with a large general cargo, was captured by the Detroit and is now in port. The Catalina was captured twelve miles from Havana. Ensign Christy was put in charge of the prize crew. The vessel and cargo is valued at \$800,000.

Could Reduce Havana in 24 Hours.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Long informed the President that the Key West fleet will be able to silence the guns of the fortifications at Havana within twenty-four hours, and that the fleet will not be in any great danger of being materially injured.

Germany Is Wishy.

Berlin, Germany.—It is becoming more and more evident that Germany will cogitally follow England's lead in the treatment of delicate questions of international law, especially concerning commerce on the high seas, rather than the lead of Austria or France.

The Wilcox Captures the Saturnina.

Biloxi, Miss.—The revenue cutter Wilcox, from Mobile, captured the steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss. The vessel was bound from Sagua to Ship Island, Captain Zucaga in command, and is 1,376 tons register.

Spain Closed Up Hunt for Oregon.

Washington, D. C.—It is learned here that the Spanish torpedo boat Saturnina is heading for Spain as fast as she can, and that the Spanish fleet is being ordered to intercept the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Manzanera.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Governor Black has approved an amendment to the State civil service regulations providing that where a State employee's separation from the State service is caused by an enlistment in or acceptance of any office in the active military or naval service of the country, the period during which reinstatement may be made shall be without limit.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of General Grant, wants restoration to American citizenship, which she forfeited by her marriage to a British subject. She is now living in Washington, and representative Pearson, of North Carolina, has introduced a joint resolution to readmit her to her former character.

The Mangrove sailed from Key West and headed south, equipped as a cable ship. Her destination is said to be south of Cuba, and her object to destroy submarine cables. It is believed she will be conveyed by one or more warships and will cut off cable communication between Havana and Madrid.

Joseph Leiter, who has kept the wheat pit in a whirl of excitement for the past six months and who is credited with having cleared \$2,000,000 at least by his bold operations, thinks he has earned a vacation and will soon start on an extended trip abroad.

The members of the Michigan National Guard have been called out for service. This is the first call upon State troops issued, and is in accordance with a promise made by Secretary Alger to the Michigan State troops.

Ambassador Hay, in a speech at an official banquet in London, declared that irreconcilable ties bound England and America together in the serious work of the world and nothing could separate them.

Richard Croker sailed for England at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, after a stay in this country of about nine months, in which he has re-established himself as absolute master of Tammany.

At a meeting of the Republican members of the Spanish Cortes it was agreed to join in granting the Government whatever measures may be necessary for war.

The United States squadron at Hongkong has begun putting on war paint, handling all extra gear and otherwise preparing for active war service.

Just in the nick of time, and just when she may be most needed, the Holland submarine boat has proved herself to be a terrible engine of naval warfare.

Samuel of an explosive shell invented by a Chicago man, is being made. It is said their explosion would sink a warship within a radius of 300 yards.

Alfonso Sartoris, grandson of General Grant, went to Richmond and made application to General Fitzhugh Lee for a place on his staff in the war.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, announced that if he had to order out the State troops for war he would lead them in the field himself.

Rear Admiral Aaron K. Hughes, who retired in 1884, and who is now seventy-six years of age, has offered his services for active duty.

Secretary Long has asked Congress for authority to enlist as many men as may be necessary to form the United States auxiliary force.

Europe fears the result of an alliance between America and England, which a German publicist seems to regard now as inevitable.

General Roe says that the New York National Guard will turn out with 90 per cent of its men, and will go where they are ordered.

It has been decided to remove Edward Bellamy, the author, who is dying of consumption, to his home in Chicopee Falls, Mass.

A Berlin report says Spain is trying to negotiate a war loan in England, offering a tenure of the Philippine Islands as security.

The cruiser Topeka, formerly Diogenes, has left Baltimore, England, for the United States on hurry orders from Washington.

The various regiments of the army were most enthusiastically cheered on their journey to the centre of mobilization.

Cuban clubs at Key West will ask President McKinley to appoint General Lee first Territorial Governor of Cuba.

According to a special cable dispatch from Paris the tone of the French press is distinctly pro-Spanish.

It has been decided to call out 50,000 of the 113,000 National Guard before volunteers are asked for.

The location of the first naval battle will be a veritable surprise, a captured Madrid dispatch says.

English naval authorities suggest that Spain's fleet will be methead of in Cuban waters.

Colonel Fred D. Grant has asked for a commission in the army.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

Madrid.—The Herald, in an article declaring war inevitable and even imminent, asks "the maintenance of the mass of the people to maintain fidelity."

APPEAL TO SPAIN'S

SAGASTA'S BIG

HE SAYS THAT AGUINALDO, NOT WORTH ARE NOW REQUIRING.

"The result of the war is the most important factor in the future of Spain. Spain's future is now in the hands of the people. The people must decide whether they will continue to be a nation of slaves or a nation of free men."

Madrid, April 26.—The supporters of Government in both Houses of Parliament met in the Senate Chamber yesterday. Senor Sagasta, the Premier, addressed them as follows:

"The times are so grave and the circumstances so exceptional that now and now words are necessary to face the present difficulty. Attempts are being made to sully the glorious history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish Governments have done their utmost to avert the war to which we are being provoked."

"We have now reached the limits of concession compatible with honor and territorial integrity. We consented to the last concession at the instance of the Pope and the powers. We yielded, in fact, but now attempts are made upon our honor and none directed against our territory. (Applause.)"

"This is the moment to trade a parliamentary program, but the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done in the face of an almost insupportable integrity of our territory. The result of the war is the most important factor in the future of Spain. Spain's future is now in the hands of the people. The people must decide whether they will continue to be a nation of slaves or a nation of free men."

Continuing, Senor Sagasta announced rapid constitution of the Chamber in order to defend the country's interests. "Spain," he added, "will not allow a parcel of territory to be taken from her with impunity; nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions. We have no negotiations in question of honor. We do not make a trade of things. We prefer to ruin ourselves and be abandoned by all rather than to do that."

He concluded, then: "I will fight for Spain, because it seems to me that we are robbing myself of the right to make other resolutions of greater importance."

Great emotion was produced by these words and tears were seen in the eyes of many old Spaniards. The speech was a masterpiece of oratory. The Spanish Parliament has never before seen such a scene of emotion.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the King and the army and navy.

SUPPLIES FOR SPAIN.

To Be Shipped on American Vessels.

Washington, D. C.—The Spanish Government has completed by the American ship the Cuban Republic, a consignment of supplies. The supplies are to be sent to Cuba by the ship.

It is understood that the Government will not allow the arms to be sent to General Gomez in person, and will guarantee of good faith to General Miller's cabinet.

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