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GAME AS A LUXURY.

Americans Learning that It Has Advantages Over Other Meats.

"In the appreciation of game we have been more tardy, perhaps, than in other directions," writes Ella Morris Kretschmar in the Woman's Home Companion. "The mechanic, day laborer, the humblest and poorest, in nearly all parts of our land, have ever had at their command a ducal feast. Our very riches have made us indifferent—influenced somewhat by the fact that on all the frontiers, as in 'early times,' in each State game has been of necessity the chief food. It has never, therefore, been a luxury. But traveled Americans, having come to share in the estimate put upon wild meats by the epicures of the world, have so incited good livers at home that game is at a premium in our city markets; and in rural districts appreciation grows as the supply lessens.

"An important point not to be forgotten is that game has the added advantage of being the food for jaded appetites and weakened stomachs. While fully as nourishing, it is more easily digested than other meats.

"In the cooking of game a few essential points must ever be borne in mind. First, and chiefly, that the natural flavors must not be disguised by spices or other pronounced seasonings. There are sauces which bring out the game flavor instead of imparing it, and such only should be used. Let the Frenchman have served to him venison or grouse in form so elaborate that only a naturalist or chef could determine its character; but let us remember that simplicity is the highest art in the cooking of game. Even the accompanying vegetables should be selected with a view to supplementing its flavors—never interfering with them.

"The second point to remember is to guard against overcooking. All game, especially the dark-fleshed, is better in flavor, and digests more easily, rare than well done. It is not necessary to carry this point to the extent affected by gourmets, who eat their game half raw — just well warmed through. Neither should birds, venison, etc., be hung until 'high,' which simply means the beginning of a putrefaction as unwholesome as any other form of decay. But most game meat should be allowed to properly ripen before being cooked. Venison in cold weather may profitably be hung in a dry place for three weeks. Quail, on the other hand, begin to lose in flavor twenty-four hours after being killed."

The King of the Woods.

Very few persons ever visit the southern portion of the United States and become at all familiar with its woodland life without being captivated by that prince of singers, the mocking bird. Not only as a musician, but in general "smartness," he is far and away ahead of anything else that flies. He is the "Yankee" among birds. In vivacity, in cleverness, in a quick and dexterous use of his small but brilliant brain, it would be hard to point out his equal. And when in the springtime the woods resound with his clear, flute-like and exultant notes, even the man, if such there be, "who hath no music in his soul," would find it hard to resist the contagious good humor of his glad and gleeful song.

And yet the mocking bird is incorrectly named. He is by no means a natural mimic. Half a dozen birds could be mentioned that in this particular far surpass him. This may seem a very strange thing to say, in view of the stories current so abundantly illustrating and emphasizing this supposed gift.

First shade—What ails that humpshouldered fellow that just arrived last week? I rarely see him at his seat lately. Second shade—He claims to have been a bicycle crank while on earth; but what that may have been I know not. At any rate, he has constructed a very peculiar machine with a couple of old halos.—Puck.

"Of course, sir, I need scarcely say, in giving you my daughter, that I expect her to be surrounded with all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed." "Certainly, sir. If I had any preference for a home of our own, I would feel constrained to yield it. Your wish, sir, is law with me."—Detroit Journal.

Miss Ethel—I wonder if that gentleman can hear me when I sing? Maid—Of course he can. He is closing the window already.—Tit-Bits.

WHY SHE IS A HERMIT.

Melodramatic Story of the Life of a Kentucky Woman.

If the story of Polly Blake, the woman hermit, who lives in a forest twelve miles from Bardstown, Ky., were written up as fiction the verdict would be that it was improper and melodramatic. In 1835 Polly Andrews was engaged to a young farmer named Stephen Letton. During the summer a stranger of the name of Thomas Blake made his appearance on the scene and cut young Letton out of Polly's affections. Letton did not seem to mind his jilting and remained a warm friend of the Blakes after Polly's marriage. About a year later both men started on a journey together to what is now known as West Virginia. Before the men separated Letton borrowed money from Blake and a day later Blake left the house of the drover where they had both spent some time. The night following Blake's departure the drover's house was entered, robbed of $1,800 and the inmates murdered. The assassin then set fire to the house. Blake was put under surveillance. The detectives shadowed him for months. One day he paid out a bank note with a stain in one corner. The stain proved to have been human blood and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In vain he protested that the money had been paid by him Letton for the debt of some months



POLLY BLAKE AND HER CABIN.

back. Blake died in the penitentiary. A few years after his death Stephen Letton, on his deathbed, confessed the crime. His motives were purely those of revenge. He had never forgiven Blake for supplanting him in the affections of the woman he loved. Then Mrs. Blake went into the wilderness to live. She has lived in her lonely cabin in the forest for the last fifty years.

The Grant Family.

It can be claimed for the Grant family, without fear of contradiction, that they have kept themselves more prominently before the public than the children of any of the other Presidents. The three sons of General Ulysses S. Grant are now in the prime of life. First in the family stands Col. Frederick D. Grant. He is a West Point graduate and served some little time with his father at the front just before the close of the war. He was prominent during his father's occupancy of the White House, and he has been more or less in the public eye ever since, having held some sort of an office almost uninterruptedly since his father's retirement.

The home life of the Grant family is thoroughly American. Col. Grant married a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, a Miss Honore, and she has made a typical American home in the heart of the metropolis. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Julia Dent Grant, the eldest of the two, is now a little over 20 years of age. She has been in society for a few months, and has become quite popular both in this city and in Washington. She began her social career at Newport. She is a beautiful young woman, well educated and entirely able to earn her own living, if that shall became necessary. She speaks half a dozen languages, and has developed very satisfactorily a talent for painting. Shortly before General Grant's death he left a letter directed to the President of the United States who should be serving in the year 1896, asking him to appoint the lad to the military academy. This letter was not presented to President Cleveland because of the necessity for more preliminary study, but it has been turned over to President McKinley, and when the term at West Point begins Ulysses S. Grant II., will be entered as the personal appointee of President McKinley. Young Grant is an enthusiast on military matters. He has inherited his grandfather's taste for a soldier's life, and is looking forward to a great career in the army.—Chautauquan.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Asking For 125,000 Men.

President McKinley has issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to cooperate with the regular army in compelling the evacuation of Cuba by Spain. They will be concentrated at Washington, Richmond and Atlanta, and will remain in camp until perfected as an army.

Text of the Proclamation.

The following is the text of the President's proclamation:

"Whereas by a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled 'Joint resolution 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 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;' and

"Whereas, by an act of Congress, entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for, and hereby do call for, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned as far as practical among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve two years unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the War Department.

"In witness whereof I have unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 122d.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President.

"JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State."

Quota of Each State.

On the basis of the call for 125,000 men the various States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, will supply each the following number of volunteers.

Alabama	2,500	New Hampshire	752
Arkansas	2,025	New Jersey	2,962
California	2,238	New York	12,513
Colorado	1,298	North Carolina	2,584
Connecticut	1,607	North Dakota	461
Delaware	431	Ohio	7,234
Florida	750	Oregon	828
Georgia	3,174	Pennsylvania	10,769
Idaho	232	Rhode Island	710
Illinois	6,608	South Dakota	1,850
Indiana	4,302	South Carolina	747
Iowa	3,772	Tennessee	3,060
Kansas	2,778	Texas	4,229
Kentucky	3,407	Utah	425
Louisiana	1,940	Vermont	634
Maine	1,256	Virginia	2,935
Maryland	1,942	Washington	1,718
Massachusetts	4,721	West Virginia	1,3
Michigan	2,368	Wisconsin	3,274
Minnesota	2,874	Wyoming	23
Mississippi	2,257	Arizona	181
Missouri	5,411	District of Columbia	440
Montana	524		
Nebraska	1,409	New Mexico	330
Nevada	138	Oklahoma	143

FIRST PRIZE.

Spanish Merchantman Captured by the Gunboat Nashville.

Guns of the United States warships have spoken first, and the Spanish merchant steamer Buena Ventura, of the Cargo Line, is lying in Key West harbor as a prize of the Nashville. She is a 1000-ton steamer and, with her cargo is valued at $500,000.

The fleet was just ready to sail and most of the vessels were under way when a smoke appeared on the horizon. It was soon seen that she was a merchant steamer, with the Spanish flag at her peak.

The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the four-inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieutenant Dillingham. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another, closer to her bows, brought her to.

A prize crew, under Ensign T. P. Magruder, was put aboard. Captain Lucarraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

Flagship New York Takes a Spanish Passenger as a Prize.

A New York Journal special says the flagship New York has captured a prize. She is a Spanish passenger-boat that has been plying between Havana and Porto Rico.

The fleet is on the lookout for the Alfonso XII, a Spanish Atlantic Liner now nearing Havana. She has a valuable cargo—ammunition for the Spanish Army and supplies on board.

The Spaniard captured by the New York was a mail steamer. She was really captured by the whole fleet ten miles off Havana, after an exciting chase.

She tried to run the blockade. Many shots were fired after her, and she was finally overtaken by the New York and made a prize.

Several cruisers joined in the pursuit and firing, but they were careful not to hit her at first.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

A memorial of Dr. Arnold, of Ruby, has been placed in Laleham Church, which he used to attend.

The late Mrs. Julia W. James, of Boston, left nearly all her estate, valued at $542,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts and the Institute of Technology.

The Count of Turin, nephew of the King of Italy and hero of the sensational duel with Prince Henry of Orleans, is coming to the United States next month.

The Rev. Samuel J. May, the venerable Unitarian minister of Leicester Hill, Mass., celebrated his 88th birthday last Sunday. Despite the weight of years, he has full possession of all his faculties.

Prof. Benjamin Howard is the only American who has thus far been able to reach the Siberian Island of Sagbalien, where the worst Russian criminals are sent. He asserts that the commonly accepted tales of the horrors of this prison are exaggerations.

Ex-Gov. William J. Northen, of Georgia, has declined a nomination for the Mayoralty on the ground that his business interests requires his attention.

Queen Victoria has read and reread the poems of Scott so often that she knows most of them by heart.

The late Princess De Joinville received from the Government of Brazil, independently of a dower of $20,000, a small colony named San Francisco, of which she was never deprived.

Captain Sigsbee's revolver, which was found by one of the divers on the wreck of the Maine, is now on exhibition in a New York theatre.

It is reported from Teheran that the Shah has expressed a great desire to undertake a European tour, and more particularly to visit England. There is, indeed, only one instance which restrains him from at once preparing for the journey, and that is the fear that the animosity which his ascent to the throne ... may result during his absence in ... rival grasping his throne.

FROM PEACE TO WAR

Spain Severed the Diplomatic Relations Before She Received the Ultimatum.

GAVE GEN. WOODFORD HIS PASSPORTS.

North Atlantic Squadron Moves to the Enemy's Country--Inspiring Scenes in Key West Harbor--Big Warships Flash Night Messages Across the Skies--No Interpreter Needed to Tell That They Meant Hostile Actions--Fleet Moves Under Cover of Night.

A despatch from Washington, says:—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by Congress.

The stirring events of Thursday culminated in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron to blockade Havana. This is practically an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may truly be said to date from April 21, 1898.

A few minutes after the opening of the State Department came word from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government had notified him, before he could present President McKinley's ultimatum, that it had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. General Woodford's cablegram also stated that he had then asked for his passports and was about to leave Madrid.

The administration in a public statement soon afterward announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as putting upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

General Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special cabinet meeting to arrange and outline a plan of campaign, or rather to determine how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic boards of the Army and Navy Departments. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana.

On April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock A. M. 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 of the United States on the 19th inst. After the receipt of this notice the Spanish Minister forwarded to the State Department a request for his passports, which were furnished to him on yesterday afternoon. Copy of the instruction to Woodford is herewith appended.

The United States Minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the Government of Spain. This morning the Department received from General Woodford a telegram, copy of which is hereunto attached, showing that the Spanish Government had broken off diplomatic relations with this Government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States.

"April 20, 1898.

"Woodford, Minister, Madrid.

"You have been furnished with the text of a jointresolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst.—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 its 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 23d 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."

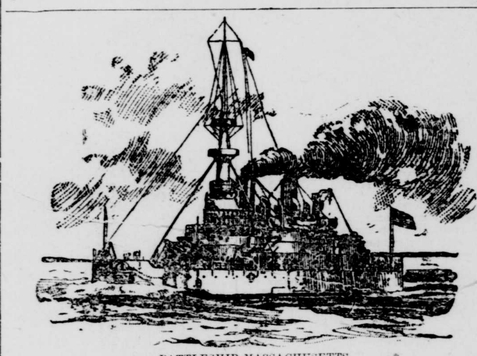
Telegram:

(Received 9.02 A. M.)

Madrid, April 21, 1898.

Sherman, Washington:

Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram, and before I had communicated same



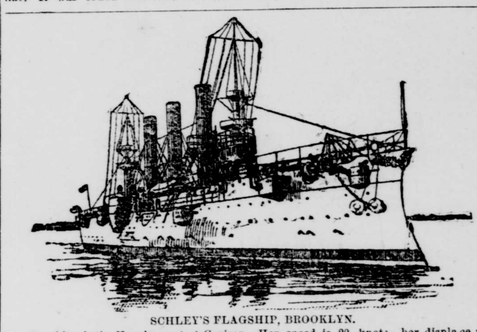
BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts is a 15-knot ship and cost $6,923,000. She displaces 10,233 tons of water, has 9,000 horsepower and carries four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch and 30 guns of smaller size.

How much further than this the cabinet progressed in its deliberations it is not possible to say, for the obvious reason that the time has now come when the interests of the government require that the movements of ships and troops should be guarded with the greatest care in order to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of the information.

Minister Woodford's action as reported to the State Department in a late telegram, indicated that he was following a carefully prepared programme. The Spanish government notified him that it regarded its withdrawal of Minister Polo as ending diplomatic negotiations. General Woodford further stated that he had informed the Spanish government, after asking for his passports, that he had put the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British embassy. The British ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confided to the British charge d'affaires, Sir George G. F. Bonham.

To all intents and purposes this relieves the State Department from further negotiations as to Cuba, except those relating to privateering, neutrality observances and the like. It was found necessary to frame a notice to the powers of the intention of this government to establish a blockade of Havana, such a notification being required by international law.



SCHLEY'S FLAGSHIP, BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn is the Navy's greatest Cruiser. Her speed is 20 knots, her displacement 9,271 tons, and she cost about $3,000,000. She carries eight 8-inch, twelve 5-inch and 20 smaller guns.

TEXT OF ULTIMATUM.

A despatch from Washington, says:—The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued Thursday.

SOMERS UNABLE TO CROSS.

The Torpedo Boat Is Too Small To Make the Trip.

The reports that have reached the Navy Department from England tend to discourage the idea that the torpedo boat Somers, now lying at Falmouth under convoy of the cruiser Topeka, can be safely trusted to cross the ocean under her own steam.

This might be accomplished in mild Summer weather, but the little boat was never designed by her German builders to undertake an Atlantic passage in the tempestuous Springtime. It is thought that it may be possible to bring her across on the deck of some big English tramp steamer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A military conspiracy against the Brazilian government has been frustrated.

There is little change in the condition of Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, who is critically ill.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is in Paris incognito. She will soon go to Cannes.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who is in the Riviera recuperating, will return to England May 3.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde died recently in the Riviera.

It is said that Austria and Italy each want a slice of Chinese territory and will probably get it.

A BLOCKADE ONLY.

Instructions to Captain Sampson, It Is Said, Do Not Contemplate a Bombardment.

Captain Sampson's instructions contemplate the institution of a blockade of the ports of the entire island of Cuba. There will be no bombardment of the fortifications; there will be no attempt to enter any of the harbors, but should Spanish vessels attack he American ships, the latter will destroy or capture them if possible.

Naturally much has been left to Captain Sampson's judgment, and the authorities are confident that he will not fail the country in its time of need. Any ineffectiveness of blockade will result in its non-observance by neutrals and the consequent resumption of commerce between them and the ports of Cuba.

It is the purpose of this government to starve the Spanish troops into a state where they will be comparatively easy prey for the American army. It is, therefore, proposed to make the blockade effective at all times. The only exception to this rule may arise out of the occasional temporary absence of the blockading squadron produced by accident, as in the case of storm, which does not suspend the legal operation of a blockade.

It is not expected that the execution of the plan will be performed without danger to the American vessels.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

Thirty-eight vessels of the United States Navy, comprising the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Capt. W. T. Sampson, are at or near Key West. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which belongs to the squadron, is in Long Island Sound and about to proceed South. The torpedo boat Rodgers is on her way to join the squadron.



COMMODORE SCHLEY.
Commander of the Flying Squadron.

The list of vessels is a formidable one, and includes several newly purchased tugs. It is said that several auxiliary cruisers, now being fitted out in the navy yards and equipped with guns, officers, sailors and marines, will join the squadron in a few days. The list follows:

BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND GUNBOATS.

New York (flagship)—Capt. F. E. Chadwick.
Indiana—Capt. H. C. Taylor.
Terror—Capt. Nicoll Ludlow.
Marblehead—Commander B. H. McCalla.
Iowa—Capt. Robley D. Evans.
Detroit—Commander J. H. Dayton.
Nashville—Commander Washburn-Maynard.
Machias—Commander J. F. Merry.
Cincinnati—Capt. C. M. Chester.
Castine—Commander R. M. Berry.
Wilmington—Commander C. C. Todd.
Helena—Commander W. T. Swinburne
Puritan—Capt. P. F. Harrington.
Amphitrite—Capt. C. J. Barclay.
Newport—Commander B. F. Tilley.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Dupont (flagship)—Lieut. S. S. Wood.
Cushing—Lieut. Albert Gleaves.
Ericsson—Lieut. N. E. Usher.
Porter—Lieut. J. C. Fremont.
Foote—Lieut. William L. Rodgers.
Winslow—Lieut. J. B. Bernadou.

DISPATCH BOATS, TUGS, &c.

Fern—Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles.
Leyden—Ensign F. L. Sawyer.
Mangrove—Lieut. Commander W. H. Everett.
Algonquin—Ensign Crosley.
Nezinscot—Mate Cleveland.
Sioux—Ensign Gherardi.
Samoset—Lieut. York Neol.
Potomac—Lieut. G. P. Blow.
Choctaw.
Powhatan.

Although Spain has a total of fifty-eight ships distributed in Cuba and Porto Rican waters, no doubt exists in official circles of the ability of the North Atlantic squadron to destroy those which it will meet in the vicinity of Cuba. Of the Spanish force, its largest cruiser, the Alphonso XIII, of 3,000 tons displacement, lies in a disabled condition in Havana harbor, and it is expected it will remain there until the American flag displaces that of Spain. Spain's next largest ship in Cuban waters is the cruiser Reina Mercedes, of 3,000 tons, built in 1887, which is regarded a very good vessel of her type. The only other ships which American men-of-war have to fear in Cuba are seven torpedo cruisers, the Filipinas, of 750 tons and 20 knots; the Jorge Juan, of 935 tons and 13 knots; the Nenva Espana, of 630 tons and 18.6 knots, and the Galicia, the Marques de Molins, the Martin Alonzo and the Vincente Yanez, each of 571 tons and 18.6 knots.

Four cruisers of between eleven and twelve hundred tons each are distributed around the island. In addition to this force Spain has stationed in Cuban ports a large number of gunboats, ranging in displacement from 500 to 2,000 tons.

NOTICE TO THE WORLD.

Formal Declaration That This Country Will Not Resort to Privateering.

The State Department has addressed an identical note to all the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in regard to privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited.

In brief the note declares that this government will not resort to privateering; that the enemy's goods in neutral vessels, except contraband, are exempt from seizure; that neutral goods not contraband under the enemy's flag are safe from seizure, and that blockades to be binding must be effective. These are the principles laid down in the agreement of Paris in 1856.

The Washington authorities are not disturbed at a semi-official note from Madrid that Spain will refuse to be bound by the same principles and will not forbid privateering, for they are satisfied that the great commercial powers will not tolerate privateering under the Spanish flag.

TALMAGE WOULD GO TO WAR.

Will Tender His Services as Chaplain in the Army.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage told his son Frank in Chicago, that he proposed going to the front as an army chaplain. He may be placed over an entire division of the army such as the gathering at New Orleans or Chickamauga.

Dr. Talmage thinks his work as chaplain will not keep him long away from his regular congregation. "The war will be very short," he was heard to say. "Two weeks' hard fighting will be enough for the Spaniards, in my opinion.

BREAK WITH SPAIN

Diplomatic Relations End and State of War Begins.

GEN. WOODFORD LEAVES.

Not Permitted by Spanish Ministry to Present the Ultimatum—Escorted to Frontier by Guard—Jingo Demonstration at the Station, Where Cheers Led by the Civil Governor Were Followed by Cries of "Viva Espana."

A cable dispatch from Madrid, says:—The ultimatum of the United States was received early Thursday morning, in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, notifying the United States Minister to this effect before he was able to present any note.

The Spanish government having received 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 is considered a virtual declaration of war, and hostilities may begin immediately.

Senor Guilon's Note to Woodford.

The following is the text of the note received by Gen. Woodford from Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Dear Sir: In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the Republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

"The government of her majesty have ordered her Minister to return without loss of time from North American territority, together with all the personnel of the legation.

"By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the two countries and all official communications between their representatives cease.

"I am obliged, thus, to inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your excellency to acknowledge receipt of ... at ... time as you desire ... portunity to re... assi... of my distinguis... ...D. GULLO...

Gen. Woodford Leaves Madrid.

Gen. Woodford left Madrid at 4 o'clock the afternoon for Paris. There was a ... demonstration at the railway station ... Barclay, the British Charge d'A... the Secretary of the Germa... Count Von Castell Ruedenha... United States Minister off.

Gen. Woodford arrived at ... about a quarter of an hour in ... the hour at which the train was to leave. But the train started late and during the interval Gen. ... conversed with the representative... foreign press and a number of friends.

An immense crowd gathered ... the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order while amid the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of the civil guards accompanied Gen. Woodford to the frontier. The retiring Minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

When the crowd was thickest about him, Gen. Woodford forced his way through and, approaching Col. Morel, the Chief of Police, shook hands with 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.

BLOCKADE PROCLAIMED.

It Covers Part of the Northern Coast of Cuba and Also Cienfuegos on the South.

The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

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

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

Now, therefore, I. William McKinley, President of the United States, in order to inforce 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 same 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 thirty 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 at 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 M'KINLEY.

By the President.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

WATCHING SPAIN'S SHIPS.

Diplomatic Officers Directed to be on the Alert.

Cable dispatches were sent to London directing all American diplomatic and consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish war craft in British waters and to report any such movement to Washington immediately. It is supposed that ... other embassies and consulates have been similarly instructed.

Germans Anxious to Enlist.

There has been many applications at United States Embassy at Berlin upon the part of old German soldiers who are desirous of enlisting in the army or navy of the United States.

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