

Michigan—Four regiments infantry.
 Minnesota—Three regiments infantry.
 Mississippi—Two regiments of infantry.
 Missouri—Five regiments infantry and one light battery.
 Montana—One regiment of infantry.
 Nebraska—Two regiments infantry.
 New Hampshire—One regiment of infantry.
 New Jersey—Three regiments infantry.
 New York—Twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
 North Carolina—Two regiments infantry, and one heavy battery.
 Ohio—Six regiments of infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry.
 Oregon—One regiment infantry.
 Pennsylvania—Eleven regiments infantry and four heavy batteries.
 Rhode Island—One regiment infantry.
 South Carolina—One regiment infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery.
 Tennessee—Three regiments infantry.
 Texas—Three regiments infantry and one regiment cavalry.
 Utah—One troop cavalry, and two light batteries.
 Vermont—One regiment infantry.
 Virginia—Three regiments infantry.
 Washington—One regiment infantry.
 West Virginia—One regiment infantry.
 Wisconsin—Three regiments infantry.
 Wyoming—One battalion and one troop cavalry.
 District of Columbia—One battalion.
 North Dakota—Five troops cavalry.
 South Dakota—Seven troops cavalry.
 Idaho—Two troops cavalry.
 Nevada—One troop cavalry.
 Arizona—Two troops cavalry.
 New Mexico—Four troops cavalry.
 Oklahoma—One troop cavalry.
 New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tampa, Fla., says: The United States has cut the Havana cable. The cut was made about 10 miles out of Havana and the southern end of the cable is now on the Mangrove, which was recently converted into an auxiliary cruiser.
 This gives the government exclusive use of the cable and entirely cuts Capt. Gen. Blanco off from communication from Spain, as the insurgents are between him and the other cable ports.
 It is intended, as soon as the blockade of Cienfuegos is established, to cut the cable between that point and Jamaica, thus entirely severing telegraphic communication between Cuba and the outside world, except such matter as is sent through the United States censorship. This censorship has already been rigidly established at Key West.
 It is said the censorship will be extended to Punta Gorda.
 Orders have been issued by the navy department to prevent the newspaper boats from following the fleet, thus doubling the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, as well as greatly delaying it.
 Officers and crew of the captured ship Buena Ventura have been given their liberty after a consultation of navy and army officers in Key West. The captain and purser, as well as the crew, were compelled to shovel coal into the Helena, notwithstanding their strenuous objections. They were not held as prisoners of war because they were captured on the high seas before war had been formally declared.

New York, April 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The Spanish gun vessel Temerario is still lying at anchor in the outer roads at Montevideo, and it is believed that she will remain there for the present. The United States battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta have not been sighted.

Subscriptions for war purposes, which have been undertaken by the Spaniards here, are meeting with good success. Among the subscribers are many Frenchmen and Italians.

The Uruguayan Red Cross society has informed the Spanish commission that it is prepared to send an expedition to Cuba.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro says that three hundred Americans there have expressed a wish to go as sailors on board the *Nichteroy* when she starts for the United States. The battalion formed by the Spaniards now includes more than 500 men.

Washington, April 25.—Secretary Sherman's resignation was handed to the President at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon. The message was brought to the White House by the secretary's messenger.

Probably the resignation and the President's acceptance will be made public this afternoon. Mr. Sherman retires from public life after a service of over forty years, embracing the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, the secretaryship of the treasury and the secretaryship of the State.

The reason for the resignation is the condition of the secretary's health which is impaired as the result of year's of devotion to the public service and the arduous labors of a life time, added to age, the venerable statesman being within a few days of 75.

It is altogether probable that the next secretary of state will be Mr. William R. Day, at present first assistant secretary of state. Mr. Day has been urged to take the office by the President, but is personally more inclined to return to Canton to the practice of law there though it is believed here that he will yield to the President's wishes in the matter. Judge Day is in Canton, Ohio, arranging his personal affairs. He has had entire charge of Cuban affairs almost since the beginning of the administration.

Canton, O., April 25.—Judge Day reached Canton at 10:25 a.m. today. He looked in good health. The Associated Press correspondent informed him of the resignation of Secretary Sherman. When asked if he would accept the vacant place he replied simply, "I will take the matter under consideration."

While Judge Day declined to talk for publication the Associated Press correspondent believes it can be said that under existing circumstances Judge Day will accept the secretaryship if the President nominates him and the Senate takes favorable action. Judge Day made a great business sacrifice when he accepted the place of assistant secretary of state. He has not felt that he could afford to take a cabinet portfolio but under present circumstances it is not believed that he feels that he ought to decline.

Washington, April 25.—Secretary Sherman's resignation was tendered at 12:15. Assistant Secretary Day has been chosen to succeed him.

Canton, Ohio, April 25.—Judge Day will accept as Sherman's successor.

Washington, April 25.—Following is the report of the House foreign affairs committee:

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Be it enacted, etc.:

First—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st of April, A. D. 1898, including Sunday, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Second—That the President of the United States is hereby 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 may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

At 1:19 p.m. Acting Chairman Adams asked the unanimous consent of the House for the consideration of the bill.

It took the House one minute and forty-one seconds to pass the declaration of war. The passage was greeted with cheers.

The Senate committee on foreign affairs agreed to report the bill without change.

At 2:05 p.m. the House bill declaring war was delivered to the Senate.

Senator Davis moved to close the doors to consider the war declaration. In executive session Mr. Turpie made a speech in favor of the recognition of belligerency.

Mr. Morgan made a speech chiding Congress for not sooner taking action on the declaration of war.

3 p.m.—The Senate has agreed to the House war bill. The amendments of the foreign relations committee were dropped.

The war department has prepared and Secretary Alger this afternoon signed notifications to the governors of the several states in accordance with the President's call for 125,000 volunteers. Identical telegrams will be sent to each governor save that there will be of course differences as to details, each state's quota of troops being named, together with the points of assembly.

4 p.m.—The war department has called on the states for their quota of volunteers. New York's is 12 regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry; Pennsylvania's is ten regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries.

Utah is to furnish one troop of cavalry and two light batteries; Colorado one regiment of infantry and one light battery; Montana, one regiment of infantry. Idaho, two troops of cavalry.

On the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 23, 10 p.m.—The second day of the war has come to a close and the fighting squadron has no casualties to report. After the excitement this morning over the Italian man-of-war and the capture of a schooner by the torpedo boat Porter, nothing occurred to mar the peaceful routine. Opinions as to the length of time the blockade will continue places it variously at from one to six weeks. Admiral Sampson has so far evinced no disposition to take the offensive against the Spanish batteries. It is certain that the insurgents are by no means inactive at this critical period. Naval engagements between the formidable fleets would be much to the liking of the officers of the fleet. As a body they are anxious to put to the test thousands of theories to which they have been devoting their time since entering the naval academy, apart from the fact that their fighting blood is up. A pacific blockade is poor work from a professional point of view, despite the excitement of occasional chases.

Many of the naval officers maintain that a land base of operations in Cuba should be secured before the Spanish fleet arrives. The general idea is that the Spaniards will endeavor to recuperate at St. Thomas from the effects of the voyage before coming to Havana.

After the Dauntless had towed the prize schooner away in triumph this afternoon on her way to Key West, the blockade line was extended. The ships were mostly separated by several miles of water, making a formidable semicircle around El Morro, 15 miles from point to point. The entire blockade line stretches for about 120 miles from Mariol, sixty miles west of Havana, to Cardenas, sixty miles east of the beleaguered city. These distances are approximate.

The Iowa was the only one of the ships around El Morro that remained