SPANISH CORTES HASTILY CONVENED.

Madrid, April 14.-At a cabinet council which was held this afternoon under the presidency of the queen regent, it was decided to hasten the re-opening of the Spanish parliament. The date for the assembling of the cortes was April 25; but parliament will now be summoned to meet on Wednesday next, April 20.

At the council, the premier, Senor Sagasta, made a statement on the subject of the recent developments of the Cuban situation, as affected by events in Washington. He declared the situation was very serious and while pointing out that "the debates in congress have no legal value," he said he deemed it advisable to expedite the re-opening of the cortes, "in order to allow the national opinion and its representatives to declare the will of the people, and to enable the government to act in accord with the nation."

The queen regent at the cabinet council signed the decree calling for national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet.

NO VOTE IN SENATE **BEFORE SATURDAY**

Twenty Senators Intend to Spout and the Desire Is Likely to Prove Contagious - Indications Are That When a Vote Is Taken the Minority Report Recognizing the Independence of the Present Cuban Republic Will Be Adopted by a Substantial Majority.

Cuban question centered at the senate | isfied that it would be better not to wing of the capitol today while the have the reception. I don't want for resolutions reported yesterday by the an instant for anybody to think that senate committee on foreign relations I wish to put myself forward, and I were under consideration. 'The most must decline your most kind offer." significant event of the day was an One of General Lee's most intimate attempt to fix a time for a vote and the failure to do so on account of the | not wanting the reception was that he desire of many senators to debate the | re-ognized the fact that he occupied an resolution at considerable length. It is impossible now to say when a vote will necepting any formal demonstration on be taken and the utmost the friends of this account the resolution hope is to secure a vote by the end of the week.

All day long conferences of senators

were held looking to a possible agreement upon the form of resolution to be sent to the president. Great efforts were made for the house resolution, which was known to be satisfactory to the president, and which was supported by the conservative senators. not believed that the house resolutions can pass the senate and the prospects are that the committee resolution will have an amendment recognizing the Republic of Cuba before it is passed, the friends of recognition claiming a clear majority for it.

HOPE OF CONSERVATIVES.

The conservative senators believe the coposition will win in confer house will refuse to yield, and in order prevent further delay the friends of house proposition.

When the senate adjourned tonight Senator Davis, in charge of the resolution, repeated his intention to ask the senate to sit continuously after the beginning of the session tomorrow, unless an agreement to fix a time for a vote of bringing the matter to an issue," said: "I, of course, do not enjoy night sessions any more than other senators, but I appreciate the importance of getting the speeches off and of securing a vote at the earliest possible hour."

DELAY IS PROBABLE. Anxious as Senator Davis and others of his mind are for a speedy vote, the indications are for considerable delay, The vice president already has received requests from about twenty senators for recognition to speak and other senators expect to make similar application. All these insist that they have no intention of speaking for the purpose of causing delay, but nevertheless they will consume many hours of time. It would seem now that even in case of a continuous session vote would not se probable before Saturday,

The list of those who have expressed a desire to speak includes the following senators; Cullom, Daniel, Frye. Tillman, Wolcott, Spooner, Chilton, Platt (Conn.), Cannon, Pettigrow. Proctor, Burrows, Bacon, Wellington Stewart, Caffery, Hawley, White and

SENATOR CULLOM IS ANXIOUS.

The Capabilities of Our Nayy an Unknown Quentity, He Says.

Galesburg, Ill., April 14.-A letter from Senator Shelby M. Cullom has as those of Suain. been received here. Regarding the war situation the senutor says;

We are on the verge of war and wid We are on the verge of war and war be in the midst of it probably in an-other week. It is a serious thing to contemplate as it will be a war on the sea, instead of the land, largely, and we do not know much about sea war-fare of late years. Whether our shape will prove to be my good as those of will prove to be as good as those of other nations is to be ascertained, and whether our navy is as well posted in mayal warfare as those of other countries also remains a question. So I shall feel exceedingly uneasy until we get by the first round, at least and see how we fare. It it were a fight upon land and a foreign for were coming to our shore. I would have no cern as to the result, as they would be driven into the sea very quickay.

LEE HAS A LEVEL HEAD.

Has Merely Done His Duty and Wants

No Reception. Washington, April 14 - General Pitzhugh Lee declined today the house of the reception tendered him. When the committee waited upon him today to receive his final decision be started his speech of declination in a characteris-

"Look here, boys," he said in a marter of fact tone, "I haven't done a think that either one of you, or any American citizen would not have done, and I don't see why there should be any russ

"Now, I don't want you to think I

Washington, April 14.- Interest in the į studied over the matter and I feel satfriends said that one reason for his official position, and felt a hesitancy in

FOREIGN EYES.

How the Latest Phases of the Hispano-Cuban Difficulty Appear as Viewed Through Them.

London, April 15.-The Madrid corresindent of the Daily Mail telegraphing this afternoon says: 'I have just had a conversation with Senor Sagasta, who assured me that the government was absolutely resolved not to provoke hostilities with America. He added: "I should be extremely sorry were the country to lose its present self posssion because of the incessant menence, the impression being that the aces addressed to us by the United States. We are striving with all our might to repress the national excite-Cuba in the senate will accept the ment. Just as we are careful now to avoid giving any cause of offence to the United States, so will we, when necessary, display all possible energy to defend the honor and interests of Spain'."

THE MAINE.

The Madrid correspondent of the can be secured. 'I see no other way Daily Mail says: "The memorandum which the cabinet has decided to send to the powers given a resume of the report of the Spanish board of inquiry into the Maine disaster, contrasts it with the American report and asserts that Spain's efforts to have the matter referred to an impartial commission named by the powers were frustrated by the refusal of the United States to caulesce.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The military newspapers talk very wildly today, demanding war and considering further conssions impossible. The other papers are mostly angry against America, but the conservative organs are guarded and reserved, with the evident inclination to believe that Spanish, American and European diplomacy, as well as the action of the Madrid and Washington governments, may yet avert war, without exacting from the Span- | + sh nation the humiliation of a surrender of its rights and territory."

FEELING IN PARIS.

Paris, April 14.-The feeling here of , both the press and the public is very strong against the United States, es-pecially since President McKinley's Willing to Lead a Regiment Against message. Mr. McKinley is compared to Pontius Pilate, and the American congress is accused of a buccaneering spirit, which it is feared will extend to the possessions of other nations as well

THE NEW CRUISER ARRIVES.

New York. April 14.-The United States ruisers San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly the Amazonas) which on their way from London put in at Halifax for coal a few days ago arrived off Sandy Hook this evening. day:

CHINA WON'T SELL.

London, April 15.—The Shangnai cor-respondent of the Times says: "China has declined to sell to the United States three cruisers that are being built for her in Germany, although the American agents offered to replace them with

........................ THINKS WAR CERTAIN.

Magrid, April 14.-Today's nerion of the cabinet council confirms the ceneral belief here that a conflict inevitable and has produced much excitement. The council or + resentatives abroad "to protest against the entumnious charges against her" as embedded in the reports of the foreign relations com-+ mittees of the senate and bouse of + representatives. It also authorized . Senor Guilon, the moment he heard hat the resolutions proposed in congress against Spanish sover- + eign are sanctioned by President + McKinley to order the withdrawal +

of Senor Polo y Bernabe

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

General Lee declines a public reception. Spain will send another note to the Powers. The government buys 1,000 mules for the army. Navy Department buys Red D line steamer Venezuela, Marine risks at New York double and Cuban risks are refused. Urgent session of Spanish cortes called to meet next Wednesday. Spanish cortes is expected to vote a war budget of 250,000,000 pesetas.

United States cruisers New Orleans and San Francisco reach New York. Weyler reaches Madrid, offers his sword to the Queen and declares for war. French papers speak bitterly of McKinley and Congress and want us halted.

The government contemplates purchasing the Holland submarine torpedo boat. The Queen Regent authorizes a public subscription for benefit of Spanish fleet. The Swiss parliament unanimously declines to mediate between Spain and the

Secretary of War authorizes bids from steamship companies for transporting troops to Cuba.

Much satisfaction is expressed in London at the decision of the United States not to indulge in privateering.

Reported that the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo have sailed for the Cape Verde islands, "with instructions."

Italy cancels sale of the cruiser Garibaldi to Spain "on account of the international regard due to powers about to become belligerents.'

John Wanamaker offers to head a regiment and keep places of his enlisted employes open, paying for each man killed in war a \$1,000 pension. The situation in Spain is exceedingly critical; it means either war with the United States, or a revolution at home, with Weyler in front of the band wagon.

British naval officers believe Spain will prey on our undefended commerce and attack in guerrilla fashion our smaller ports, avoiding engagements at open sea. If she

fools with English ships there will be trouble. The Powers are meditating another interference. It is asserted that preliminaries have passed looking to a halting of the United States until the result of Spain's armistice in Cuba shall be made manifest. Austria and France are back of the move.

Indications are that the senate will not reach a vote until Saturday, and will then \$ adopt the minority report recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic and or- \$ dering Spain to get out. Already twenty senators have applied for leave to talk. A continuous session will be demanded.

THEIR POSITIONS TO BE HELD. Status of Postoffice Employes Who

May Be Called to War.

Washington, April 14.-Numerous letters have been received at the postoffice department containing inquiries from postal employes as to the conditions upon which they could go to the front in the event of hostilities, Postmaster General Gary today issued the following: . Ordered, That in the event of a call upon any regular militia organiza-

tion to enter the military service of the United States, such officers, clerks. postoffice department or of postoffices, or of mailway mail service, who may be members of such organizations, or may ealist in the military or naval service of the United Staes, will, upon application, be granted (as far as posible without serious impairment to the postal service) leaves of absence without pay, their positions to be held open, awaitelr return, and to be ing their absence in the military or naval service by such temporary ap pointments, or details, as may be practicable. Leaves of absence, under like conditions, will be granted postm. ers upon application to the department at offices which can be placed in charge or persons acceptable to the sureties and to the department. Such leave can be extended from time to time, but not beyond the date of the expiration of the postmaster's com-

James Gary, Postmaster General. +++++++++++++++++++++++

SPAIN'S WAR BUDGET.

Washington, April 14.—There is no doubt that the Spanish cortes will prepare a war budget adequate to existing condition of affairs. budget will be akin to \$50,000,000 defense fund recently approprlated by congress. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than + *********

WANAMAKER'S OFFER

Spain and Keep Places of Entisted Employes Open.

Philadelphia, April 14.-John Wanamaker tonight addressed two meetings in Montgomery county, one at Ashbourne and the other at Ambier, The attendance was interferred with somewhat by rain. Mr. Wanamaker began his speech at Ashbourne by referring to the impending national crisis, and announced that he had sent the following dispatch to the secretary or war to-

Though opposed to war unless honorably unavoidable, in the event of its coming I will, under your instructions, raise a regiment of Pennsylvanians for military duty and go with them for service.

He also stated that any of his empicyes who were called out on milltary duty, would have his position held for him, his salary continued, and in event of the employe's death while in service an insurance of \$1,000 would be paid by the firm to his family

PAPAL NUNCIO PREDICTS PEACE.

Madrid, April 14.-Monsigner Nava, the papal nuncio, called at the palace after the cabinet meeting and gave "good hopes of peace being preserved."

The Venezuela Purchased. Washington, April 14.-The mayy depart steamer Venezuela. The terms were not

SENATORS DEBATE BUT DO NOT VOTE

Five Long Orations When the People Are Demanding Action.

NO IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES.

The Members Could Get Together Easily It They Wanted To, but quence--Features of Yesterday's

Washington, April 14.- The attention of the civilized world is focused upon the senate of the United States. Upon its action probably depends the momentous question of war between this country and Spain. For more than six the resolutions proposed by the committee on foreign relations under consideration. The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement, as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences among those who spoke. All were in favor of action in ome form by the government of the I'nited States. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people.

DISTINGUISHED AUDITORS.

The speakers today were Mr. Turner (Wash.), Mr. Hoar (Mass.), Mr .Turple (Ind.), Mr. Gray (Del.) and Mr. Pairbanks (Ind.). They were accorded the most profound attention both by senators on the floor and by the throngs in the galleries. Among those who listened to a part of the debate were Sir Julian Pauncefote and a considerable number of the diplomatic corps. Speaker Reed, Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme court, and Hon. W. J. Bryan. The speeches were interspersed with sharp and spirited colloquies, some of which caused intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the applause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous and the vice-president was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstrations

were, under the rules, to be permitted. A SENSATION.

Within a few minutes of adjournment genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the vice president to subdue the applause induced by the effort made to prolong the session until vote could be taken. Vice President Hobart directly addressed the galleries and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every senator was on his feet, and the main aisle in front of the president's desk was crowded with senators.

"The chair is himself out of order." shouted Mr. Gray (Del.), "he has no right directly to address the people in the galleries. "Such a thing was never done before

in the senate," declared Mr. Bate The applause was started by senators on the floor," some one shouted from the crowd in front of the presi-

I started it myself," explained Mr.

dent's desk.

Mason (III.), "and am prepared to assame the responsibility for it." After vainly endeavoring on two scasions to agree to a time for a vote upon the resolutions, and after voting down a motion to adjourn, the senate finally, amid much confusion, agreed to adjourn until 18 o'clock tomorrow.

SENSELF AS OBSTRUCTION. After speeches had been delivered by

Gray, Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, in a brief statement, said he thought the time had now come for him to ask the senate, owing to the exigencies of the

situation, to limit the debate in progress. He asked, therefore, unanimous consent that the debate close at 5 o'clock tomorrow and at that time a vote be taken upon pending resolutions. Objection was made by Mr. Daniel

ready to vote now, and inquired of Mr. Davis if he were also willing to vote. "I should be delighted," replied Mr. They Appear to Prefer to Listen Leavis, and he then asked unanimous to the Echoes of Their Own Elos consent that the vote be taken at once. I object," shouted Mr. White (Cala.) Mr. White explained that he, among others, desired to speak upon the momentous issues before the senate and expressed the opinion that haste would be inadvisable,

Mr. Allen (Neb.) said that he was

MCRE OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Teller suggested that the debate from now on be limited to sweeches of fifteen minutes' duration. "I obhours this afternoon the senate had ject," again shouted Mr. Daniel. Mr. Davis then made the request that a vote be taken at 2 o'clock tomorrow night. Mr. Allison (Ia.) said that was agreeable to him and suggested that directed toward inducing the United the last four hours be devoted to speeches not exceeding fifteen minutes. Again Mr. Daniel objected.

Returning with another proposition, Mr. Davis asked that a vote be taken temorrow before the adjournment of the senate. To this objection was also made. Mr. Caffrey said that no good interests could be subserved by hasty action. There could be no relief that would be substantial given to the reconcentrades who were the worst sufferers by the Cuban struggle, "Those poor people." Interjected Mr. Morgan (Ala.), "are now dying at the rate of one thousand a day, while we are inactive." A motion to adjourn until tomorrow was then made but was voted down-32 to 30.

NO TIME FIXED. pour oil on the troubled waters, but is he proceeded he became more interested in the question of reaching a final vote as early as possible. He Action has been taken by all the

departments of the government-by the executive and the lower house and it would seem as if the senate of the United States will be the obstrution to the passage of this resolution understand that some twenty-four senators have given notice they wo speak upon the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations. If these speeches are made the talk will continue indefinitely and as one speech begets another, we may here until next Saturday night fore a conclusion is reached. I would like to suggest that we vote at 2 o'clock Saturday upon this resolution

There were cries of "no." "no throughout the chamber. Then Mr Carter, in a voice pitched with excitement and echoing through the chamber said: "The country requires that we act and not talk on this matter. (Applause in the senate and galleries.) Senator Davis renewed his motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow. whereupon, by a vote of 32 to 23, the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-BROTFOW.

....... SPAIN IS CALM.

Madrid, April 34-A cannot mine ister who was interviewed on demerging from the cabinet couns oil this afternoon said: "The true 4 citmax is approaching, but Spain is calm. She has done everything to avert war, and is now confident her right and in the justice of American government communicutes its decision. Spain will stand 4

WEYLER WANTS TO FIGHT US.

Madrid, April 14.-General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, arrived in Madrid today, apparently being called here by the government. He was met at the railroad station by General Pratt, in full uniform, and many friends, military men and civilians. The governor of Madrid prohibited the demonstrations which it was proposed to make, and adopted precautionary measures. There was a detachment of police at the station, there were policemen in the streets through which the general passed and police officers were stationed

even within the entrance to the general's residence. When questioned on the subject General Weyler refused to say he was called to Madrid by the government, but he added: "I have indeed offered my services to the queen. I consider war with America inevitable, or Cuba is lost to Spain. I believe war is preferable to a continuation of the prolonged tension between Washington and Mad-

POWERS OF EUROPE TO MEDDLE AGAIN

Another Exchange of Notes Has Been Begun with the Purpose of Putting Restraint on the United States-Base of Action to Be That Time Must Be Allowed to Spain to Test the Efficacy of the Armistice in Cuba.

Washington, April 14.-It was learned f tonight in high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had begun between the European capitals with a view to making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection an informal mest-ing of the ambessadors and ministers in the city, of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign establishments re ceived cable advices from their governments tonight as to the opening of deexchange notes. This had been anticipated in view of the prevailing sentiment in all the foreign quarters here, that the action thus far taken in congress made war inevitable. This common opinion had been officially reported to the several European capitals and it was doubtless instrumental in starting the active exchange between the great powers today.

The same exchange occurred a week igo as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to Presdent McKinley, mildly urging a peaceful settlement with Spain. It is understood, however, that the present moves ment is not of the same mild character as the former one. Simultaneous with the opening of the exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue an appeal to the great powers of Europe. is understood that this appeal is no in tiatory to the concerted action of the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration.

WILL CALL US DOWN.

It is said that Spain's appeal will reite her grievances against the United States, stating in detail the many conssions she has made, and pointing out that it was in response to the preent that the last concession of an armistice was granted.

If the powers determine to act, their biffuence probably will be particularly States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the armistics recently proclaimed. During the recent joint action of the powers their main influence was exerted at Madrid, the only action at Washington being the courteous expression of hope for peace, But the present movement contemplates that the influence shall be exerted at Washington rather than at Madrid, as it is the common belief it diplomatic quarters that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concessions and should now be given adequate time to try what they and the powers have offered as a means of restoring peace in Cuba. There is no sible concession and yielding even the suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expected to be an asvertion of the moral influence of the Some further parley followed and powers in checking tendencies at which then Mr. Carter (Mont.) attempted to it is believed, inevitably will lead to the cowardice on one side and the vil-

NO BASIS FOR ACTION. Up to a late hour tonight word had

not been received at any of the various foreign establishments that any common basis of joint action had been reached, although it was the general in pression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common greund, in view of the prevailing south ment abroad. It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid exerting strong influences or United States. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are most active in present movement, as they were in the former one. Whether all of the six great powers are ready to join in the nent is in doubt, and without this united action it is felt that the force of such influence would be lost,

WILL INFORM THE POWERS.

Spanish Foreign Minister to Act as au Intermation Bureau. Madrid, April 14.—The preamble of the summons for the convocation of the cortes to be published in tomorrow;

Official Gazette assumes a very deter-

mined tone in justifying the convoca-

Senor Sagasta, on leaving the palace, aid that Senor Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, would report to the European powers the attitude assumed by the United States.

THE SWISS NOT TO MEDIATE.

The Proposal Rejected by the Bon-

descath. Berne, Switzerland, April 14.—The suggestion made yesterday by the na-

consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain, was brought before the Bundesrath today and was unanimously re-

WEYLER THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT

The Spanish Jingo Spirit Rallies Around Him -- The Indignation With the Government Rising -- The Feeting Against It More Bitter Than Against This Country.

Madrid, April 13, via Bayonne, France, The feature of the situation in Spain s the endeavor to bring General Weyler to the front and make him the champion of the cause of revolution, under the guise of a saviour of the national honor. The general, today, unthe newspapers, which, ever since his return from Cuba, have violently de-nounced him, are now lauding the former captain general of Cuba as the

one man who can save the situation.

The Pals, under large headlines read-"Great Treason-Spain is Sold," "It is in the atmosphere one breathes. It is on all lips, it is sticking in our throats and painitating in our hearts. When ready to fight, we have year vilely sold. Yesterday we were men, today we are women. But, the

country will averge the treason. Then the Pais turns to General Weyler, after having been unfriendly to himfor a long time, and exclaims: "General Weyler is not plone in appreciate representation of the six joint powers ling the present dishonor. He is backed by numerous Republicans, pairiotic Carlists, the Robledo Concervatives, which party is composed of many senators and deputies and the representatives of the provinces: all the loval Spaniards in Cuba, with the volunteers, the leaders of the army, who blush under the stigma of the armistice, and he will have the support of the masses, who are only waiting for a guide and tender. General Weyler is not alone, No general, and no political personuge has more followers today taur he has May General Weyler not disappoint tha hopes of su many patriots."

SHARP WORDS

The Correo Espanol publishes a stashing article against the government, asking the ministers derisively where they will go 'after making every poshonor of Spain to McKinley." causes the Correo Espanol to say that it thanks the ministry "with a contemptuous kick," adding: "Our peafalls from our hand as we coatemplate lainy on the other. It is impossible to write of it seriously. We must be governed by the hermaphrodites of Athens, and must hide the tear which runs down the cheek white the lips out in supreme survaem. We laugh while our teeth clinch, the life turns in our stommen, number heats our blood and our hands instinctively seek an avenging

OUTLOOK OMINOUS.

The reeling in Madrid is stronger than ever. All parties are uniting against the government and there are sinister references to the "Amitrian. which mean that the queen regent, who has never been popular in Madrid, is rapidly falling into increased distavor, The feeling against her majesty is exasperated by the quotations from the Enulish and French napers of the sugspecting Cuts

The Heraldo and Correo Espanol conmust their attacks upon the government, and the impression which generally prevails is that if an external war is avoided an internal conflict is

ITALY CANCALS A SALE.

Rome, April M.-The Messagero anf the fining cruiser Caribolus to Spain international resurd due to powers about

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 14.-Forecast for Friday: For eastern Pennsys
 vania, clearing Friday morning;
 fair and warmer during the day: northwesterly winds. For west ern Pennsylvania, fair and warm er; light northwesterly winds.