

SPAIN WILL BE NOTIFIED TODAY

The Congressional Resolution Will Be Signed Today and the Ultimatum Will Be Signed at the Same Time—The President Has Decided to Make the Two Practically One Act—It Is Now Believed That the Time for Spain to Make Answer Will Be Limited to Twenty-four Hours.

Washington, April 19.—Spain will not receive official notification of the demands of the United States before tomorrow. She then will be informed that the Cuban revolution assumed by congress at an early hour this morning are now a part of the laws of the United States, and an ultimatum will be sent, demanding compliance with this law and an answer within a short time, probably twenty-four hours. Compliance is not expected, and a forward movement on Cuba will commence the latter part of this week, according to the plans of the administration.

The congressional Cuban resolution will not be signed until tomorrow morning. The ultimatum to Spain will be signed at the same time. The president early decided to make the two practically one act by a simultaneous signature of each.

Two cabinet meetings were held during the day, the first beginning at 11 and lasting nearly two hours, and the second lasting from 3 until 5:20 o'clock. At their close announcement that executive action was delayed until tomorrow was made. Both cabinet sessions were devoted principally to discussion of the ultimatum to be sent to Madrid.

At the morning session the president rather favored allowing the Madrid government two or even three days in which to reply to our demands, but since that time he has changed his views somewhat, and it is now believed to be his purpose to require an answer within a very short time, probably within twenty-four hours. The reason for this is that the Spanish government, or even less, is said to be entirely strategic; otherwise, two or even three days would have been allowed. The ultimatum itself, it is believed, will be short and to the point. It will recite the main features of the resolutions passed by congress, and demand compliance therewith. So far as could be learned, there will not be another meeting of the cabinet before the president signs the two documents, which it is believed unquestionably will precipitate war. It is likely that the president and Assistant Secretary Day will this evening again go over the message which is to be sent to Madrid and make any changes which may be thought desirable, leaving the final act of signing the congressional resolution and the ultimatum for tomorrow morning. It probably will not be made public here until notice is received that it is in the hands of the Spanish government, diplomatic etiquette requiring this.

The Cuban resolution passed by congress arrived at the White House at 1:15 o'clock, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart to the resolution in open session and its delivery at the White House by Representative Hager, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, and Representative Overstreet, of Indiana. It was decided that the resolution would be signed immediately after it reached the president, and this was Mr. McKinley's inclination, but for certain state reasons it was deemed advisable that the resolution and ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously, and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

DISQUIETING REPORTS. The fact that the resolution was not immediately signed gave rise to a few disquieting reports, but it soon appeared from statements of cabinet officers that the president had not the slightest intention of withholding his signature and that the delay in attaching it was accounted for solely by his desire to have a full and complete plan of operations for the government of the executive in the immediate future before taking the final and important step of turning the final resolution into a statute. Just what this plan shall be was the occasion for the two cabinet meetings today. The first session, in anticipation of the resolution, the resolution was devoted largely to questions of finance and military policy, as well as the framing of the ultimatum itself. So far as can be gathered, the important point at issue in regard to the ultimatum was the question of time to be allowed for a response on the part of Spain.

The steady progress of military and naval preparations indicated the conviction on the part of the administration that a peaceful solution of existing difficulties is not probable. As to the course of events in the immediate future the only prediction that can be made is one based on precedents. According to these, Minister Woodford will notify the Spanish government of the action of the United States, and should the Spanish answer be unsatisfactory, as is expected, the next step in order will be for him to ask for his passports and leave Madrid.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

El Heraldo of Madrid regards war as "inevitable and imminent." Spanish consulate in New York is ready to be closed at a minute's notice. Many English soldiers in London offer to volunteer in the United States army. New York city employes who volunteer will get leave of absence with full pay. Spanish Minister Senor Polo y Bernabe makes final preparations to leave Washington. All day long at Key West groups of elated Cubans paraded and shouted for "Cuba Libre."

Cuban refugees at Key West will be relieved by order of the Central Cuban Relief committee. Senate and house both took things easily after their wearisome struggle of the night before.

Naval officers think an ultimatum to Spain with a five-minute time limit would be the proper thing. Officers of the fleet at Key West are sending personal belongings ashore and otherwise preparing for trouble.

Governor Hastings decides not to call an extra session of the legislature to put National Guard on war footing. An official note at Madrid says negotiations with the insurgents for their submission to autonomy are progressing actively.

The speech of the queen regent opening the Spanish cortes will be "firm, convincing and satisfactory to the national sentiment." Congressman Grosvenor assures congress and the nation that there will be no partisanship in the conduct of the impending war.

Statement is made at war department that on first call for troops only the National Guard will be given opportunity to volunteer.

Senor Sagasta counsels rapid constitution of the chambers to accord the Spanish government means to defend the country's interests.

La Lucha of Havana thinks that Captain Sigsbee, instead of being put in command of another ship, should be proceeded against criminally.

The Cuban junta feels better now. In a formal statement it expresses its gratitude to congress and the American people and pledges the utmost co-operation of the insurgents with American military operations against Spain.

SPAIN CANNOT NOW SURRENDER

She Must Make a Big Show of Resistance.

THE OPINION OF A NAVAL OFFICER

In Order to Appease the People at Home the Spanish Army Must Make a Show of Fighting—Excitement Among the Cuban Patriots at Key West—An Accident to the Ericsson.

Key West, Fla., April 19.—A high naval official whose name cannot be mentioned, discussing the situation today, said: "Spain cannot surrender without at least one fight. She must make a show of resistance, in order to appease her people at home. I suppose she will now be given 24 or 48 hours notice to get out, but personally I think five minutes is all she should get and that the fleet should be sent to Havana forthwith, so that the Spanish troops may evacuate the island under our guns."

The effect of the news from Washington was soon noticed on board the ships lying in the inner harbor. The officers began sending their personal belongings ashore and their ships were stripped of whatever superfluous articles remained.

All the work in progress is being rushed to a finish and but little or nothing remains to be done which would delay the fleet for a moment. Orders forbidding any of the men to go ashore will probably be issued very soon.

"The Cuban colony here is in a high state of elation. All the day groups of excited patriots have been discussing the possibilities while others have been marching through the streets shouting 'Cuba Libre.'"

ACCIDENT TO THE ERICSSON. The United States torpedo boat Ericsson met with an accident at 3 a. m. today. She was patrolling about ten miles south of Sand Key, in the gulf, when she collided with the station pilot boat Hero. The latter had no lights displayed and the torpedo boat, which was going at a rapid rate, came upon her without warning.

The bowsprit of the pilot boat swept the Ericsson amidships and knocked over the ventilators and upper work of the torpedo. Ensign L. A. Hostwick was struck on the head and badly cut. He was taken to the Marine hospital.

The bowsprit of the Hero was carried away and she sustained damage on her port side.

The injury to the Ericsson will not interfere with her usefulness in case of orders for active service being received. Her commander says he is ready to sail at any moment.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. Madrid Correspondent of the London Standard Reviews the Text.

London, April 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Tuesday says: "I understand the speech from the throne will review the whole course of the trouble between the United States and Spain with a view to showing how Spain in her relations with her West Indian colonies and with America has endeavored to make concessions and reforms compatible with her rights, to conciliate her colonies and to preserve friendly relations with America, whereas the United States have all along persisted in seeking pretexts to interfere in the purely domestic relations of Spain more than ever, since the advent to office of President McKinley, in menacing and diplomatic notes, trying to intervene in the settlement of the Cuban question."

"So much so has this been the case, that the United States have constantly put obstacles in the way of Spain when, by negotiation or military efforts, Spain has been on the point of pacifying Cuba. The speech from the throne will point out that the Spanish government has steadily resisted the American pretensions, while making all possible concessions to America on other questions, and would have gone even further, if America had only undertaken to respect the right and sovereignty of Spain in Cuba."

The document will lay stress upon the fact that America has displayed increased violence and hostility since Spain granted a suspension of hostilities at the request of the pope and the powers. It will make an earnest appeal to the nation and to all parties to be true to the national traditions, to gather around the throne and to vote the supplies necessary to defend the honor and territory of Spain.

STATEMENT OF THE CUBAN JUNTA

Deeply Grateful for the Action of the United States.

INSURGENTS READY FOR BUSINESS

They Are Prepared to Co-operate With the United States Troops and Furnish All Assistance Possible in the Way of Guides, Etc.

New York, April 19.—The following statement on the congressional Cuban resolutions was given out today at the office of the Cuban junta:

The resolutions as they stand are tantamount to the maintenance of the Cuban republic. The declaration is that the people of Cuba are free and independent, while the Cuban people acknowledge and profess their loyalty to the republic of Cuba, which they have established and maintained by force of arms. The only object of the insurgents was the independence of the Cuban republic. This is provided for by the resolutions. The Cubans asked that before intervention there be recognition of independence. This is also provided for by the resolutions. Their desire to run their own government free from coercion is provided for by the fourth paragraph of the resolutions.

Under the circumstances the demand made by the United States that Spain at once evacuate the island, and the threat that in the event of her refusal the United States will use to compel evacuation, certainly merit the deepest gratitude on the part of the Cuban people.

The steadfastness with which they have pursued their ideal for independence, and the organization which they have shown in their fight against Spain, are sufficient proof that they will be able to maintain their independence and that peace will be their only object for the future.

GARMAN HOLDS THE KEY.

State Democratic Committee Expects to Fix the Date of Convention.

Harrisburg, April 19.—The state Democratic committee will meet in this city tomorrow to elect a chairman and fix the date of the state convention. It is conceded that the silverites are in control and that Chairman John M. Garmann, of Northampton, will be re-elected. The convention will likely be held in Harrisburg early in July. Much interest is attached to the gathering by reason of the contest between the Ryan and anti-Ryan factions of Philadelphia over the seats of the members from that city.

Both factions are on hand tonight and a lively time is anticipated before the dispute is settled. The seat of B. O. Brown, of Union county, is contested by Thomas C. Barber. The committee will probably agree to conduct the campaign next fall solely on state issues.

Baldassano Ready to Go.

New York, April 19.—It was said at the office of Arturo Baldassano, Spanish consul general, today that orders to close the office are expected as soon as the president signs the Cuban resolutions, and that the Spanish officials are ready to go when so directed. When the Spanish consulate is closed, the French consul general will take charge of its affairs.

George Parsons Lathrop Dead.

New York, April 19.—George Parsons Lathrop, the well-known author, died today at Roosevelt hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Lathrop was born in Honolulu in 1851.

ACTIVITY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The Naval Plan of Action Has Been Finally Decided Upon. It Involves a Blockade of Cuba—Governor Hastings Decides Not to Call an Extra Session of the Legislature to Raise Money for the National Guard—Statement Is Made at the War Department That on the First Call for Troops Only the National Guard Will Be Accepted—The Army and Navy Salute at Fort Monroe.

Key West, Fla., April 19.—The naval plan of action, it is understood, has been finally decided upon. It involves the blockade of Cuba, but not a bombardment of Havana. The blockade will involve no engagements, it is expected, except the accidental encounters which, more or less, are bound to occur.

The senior naval officers of the fighting squadron believe that Spain is playing a clever game in concentrating her entire naval forces at a distance from the immediate scene of action. Great satisfaction is felt among all of the officers at the adoption of the joint resolution by congress, assuring the independence of Cuba. They regard it as equivalent to a declaration of war and expect that the fleet will shortly be under orders to sail for Cuban waters.

Captain Sampson, Captain Evans, of the Iowa, and Captain Taylor, of the Indiana, had a consultation this afternoon on the flagship New York.

Harrisburg, April 19.—Governor Hastings has decided not to call an extra session of the legislature to raise money to put the national guard and, if necessary, other Pennsylvania troops in the field in the event of war with Spain. He reached this decision tonight after a long consultation with Attorney General McCormick and Adjutant General Stewart and the receipt of an official opinion from the attorney general on the subject. The act of 1887, relative to the organization and government of the National guard provides that when the troops are in actual service under the direction of the executive as commander in chief the subsistence, transportation and pay of the militia is provided for and a contingency appropriation is made for that purpose, so that the legislature if in session could do no more than is provided for by existing law.

The governor has been urged by a large number of members of the legislature to call an extra session. The cost of holding such a session would not fall short of \$100,000 a month and would probably exceed in aggregate the entire cost of maintaining the troops prior to the mustering into service of the United States. The governor thinks no good can come from imposing this additional expense upon the commonwealth.

FIRST TROOPS TO BE CALLED. Washington, April 19.—The authoritative statement was made at the war department this evening that on the first call for troops only the National Guard will be given an opportunity for service in the war.

Secretary Alger thinks that such a course is in keeping with sound discretion, and the dictates of common sense for the organized militia have gone to great expense and have devoted much time to perfecting themselves for military duty. Any other course, he believes, would be destructive to the best interests of the guard. As far as practicable, the state organizations engaged in the volunteer service will remain intact, and the governors of the various states being permitted as they were in 1861 to designate the regimental officers which will include those of the grade of second lieutenant to colonel. The president will reserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and chief officers. Many applications have been made to the war department for permission to volunteer and among men of all creeds, nationalities and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and integrity of the flag of the republic.

It was stated today that the first call for troops would be for 80,000 men, which, it is believed, will exhaust the entire available strength of the National Guard at this time, after deducting those who are sick and otherwise incapacitated for immediate service.

The total strength of the guard as reported to the war department is 113,764 men.

Secretary Alger made several additional allotments from the emergency fund for the war department. One

at Chickamauga Park. Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19.—At Chickamauga park everything is about in readiness for the reception of the several thousand troops due tomorrow. Chief Quartermaster Lee, of the department of the lakes, arrived this afternoon and will spend the time intervening before the arrival of General Brooke in arranging preliminary matters.

Batteries Leave New York. New York, April 19.—Light battery D, Fifth artillery, under command of Captain Thorp, started from Fort Hamilton today for Chickamauga. The companies from the Third cavalry infantry, numbering 200 men, from Governor's island, also left over the Pennsylvania railroad for the south.

Fort Seward Infantry. St. Paul, April 19.—This afternoon the Third regiment of United States infantry left Fort Snelling for Mobile, Ala., three columns on the Great Northern. The column consisted of the 12th, 13th and 14th regiments, where a crowd of several thousand people enthusiastically cheered them.

Menors for the Sixth Infantry. Cincinnati, O., April 19.—The Sixth infantry, Colonel M. Cochran, commanding, left Fort Thomas this afternoon for Tampa, Fla. Colonel Cochran marched through Cincinnati and New York, escorted by the chamber of commerce and the Ohio commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Fort Leavenworth Troops. Leavenworth, Kan., April 19.—The troops at Fort Leavenworth made their start today. They composed the Twentieth infantry, which will go to Mobile, and four troops of the Sixth regiment of cavalry bound for Chickamauga.

Fort Logan Country. Denver, Col., April 19.—The two troops of the Second cavalry, stationed at Fort Logan, near this city, started for Chickamauga this afternoon.

The Seventeenth Leaves Columbus. Columbus, O., April 19.—The Seventeenth United States infantry, Colonel Poland commanding, left here this afternoon for Tampa.

Infantry Leaves Buffalo. Buffalo, April 19.—Five companies of the Thirtieth United States infantry left here this afternoon for the south.

Infantry for Mobile. Guthrie, Okla., April 19.—The infantry at Fort Reno, O. T., left today for Mobile.

Relief Committee at Key West. New York, April 19.—J. K. Howell, agent of the central Cuban relief committee, has appointed a relief committee at Key West, consisting of Mayor Maloney, United States Consul Hyatt, formerly of Santiago, and Dr. O'Harell. They have been notified by telegram of their appointment, with instructions to dispose of seventeen tons of miscellaneous supplies now there among the 500 Cuban refugees at Key West.

Alfred Blair Again on Fire. Wilkes-Barre, April 19.—The fire in No. 2 mine, Alton, which was thought to have been subdued, broke out again today. It is more than probable that the colliery will have to be flooded with water a second time. The mine first caught fire on January 25 and while attempting to extinguish the flames Superintendent Griffith lost his life.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, April 19.—Forecast for Wednesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair Wednesday, westerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair and colder Wednesday; fresh westerly winds. Whitney's Weekly News Budget.