

PREPARING THE FORCES FOR WAR.

No Action Yet Taken by the President

Relative to the Expected Call for Volunteers.

The Question More Complicated Than at First Supposed.

Meantime, However, Regular Troops Are Being Hurried to Points of Mobilization in the South.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The topic of absorbing interest in military circles to-day was the expected decision of the President and Secretary Alger upon the question of how to place the volunteer forces at the service of the Government. No less than three consultations were held to-day at the White House on this subject, but it was finally announced that it would not be possible to issue the expected call for volunteers to-day. The District of Columbia military forces have been offered to the Government by General Harries, and there is some expectation that these will be the first of the military forces to be drawn into the Government service.

Other events of the day at the War Department were the return to Washington and the report of the artillery expert who inspected the Southern fortifications, and the appointment of some aides on the staff of General Miles. The Ordnance Bureau also made another heavy requisition for funds.

The Navy Department was busy in the preparations of signal codes, flags, regulations, log books and a thousand and one things required for warships, and for the large number of merchant vessels and yachts recently purchased. Many offers of vessels poured in, but none were availed of to-day.

The notice of the arrival of the big Spanish armored cruisers at Cape Verde caused some disquiet at the Navy Department, particularly the notice that the Pelayo joined the fleet. It is realized that this constitutes a most formidable naval force, in the opinion of experts, equal to our crack flying squadron now lying in Hampton Roads. The department is a great deal disturbed about the torpedo boat Somers, now lying at Falmouth, England, and is casting about for means to bring her to the United States with safety, so far without success.

The military enthusiasm has spread to the Capital, usually so unemotional, and to-day the city was brilliant with the Stars and Stripes.

Chief Engineer Baird, who was examining recruits at the navy yard, reports that a very large portion of the applicants for enlistment are of British birth, English, Scotch and Irish, which he regards as significant of the sympathy of that people with the United States in its attitude towards Cuba.

The present expectation is that General Miles, commanding the army, will leave the city on Saturday for a tour of inspection of the points where the regular army will be mobilized in the South. He will be accompanied by a number of his aides. Colonel C. R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon-General, now stationed at San Francisco, has been ordered to Washington for duty on the staff as signal officer. The latter has had considerable experience with General Miles, and served with him as signal officer in his Indian campaign. Captain S. Y. Leyburn of the Tenth Infantry also was added to the staff.

General Greely, chief signal officer, has detailed Lieutenant J. E. Maxwell, stationed at New York, to take charge of all matters pertaining to the question of providing balloons for the use of the army.

Surgeon-General Sternberg of the army has had applications for positions by over 1,000 persons in the medical profession. The Surgeon-General, however, thinks the regular army medical corps is adequate for all present purposes. In the event of the occupation of Cuba, the department would make an effort to obtain physicians who are immune to yellow fever for service there.

Colonel William Ludlow, who has been ordered to Washington as Chief Engineer Officer on General Miles' staff, reported at army headquarters to-day.

The Commissary Officer of the War Department has issued advertisements inviting proposals for furnishing subsistence supplies for the army in such quantities as may be called for, and which will be regulated entirely by the size of the army at the time the supplies are needed. The bids will be opened at the end of the present month

in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans.

General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has issued orders for the immediate preparation of the pontoon train at the Military Academy, West Point, for use in military operations in Cuba. Such information as the War Department has been able to obtain from persons familiar with the Cuban climate has led them to believe that the proposed pack trains are about the only means available for the transportation of supplies to an army in the field in Cuba. The regular Quartermaster's train of fine four-wheeled wagons, drawn by from six to eight mules, it is said, would be absolutely useless in Cuba during the rainy season, although they may be availed of should the war last. "The bottom drops out of the roads," as they say in the West, during the rainy season in Cuba, and pack trains therefore will be used.

The Navy Department was a scene of great activity. The department has almost completed arrangements for the purchase of one or two vessels in England to be used as colliers, but in advance of the completion of the sale the officials do not deem it prudent to make public their names. There was every disposition on the part of the officials to limit the purchase to ships of American construction and ownership, but in view of what is termed at the Navy Department, a number of barefaced attempts at extortion by the owners and agents of some of these craft, the department feels warranted in going abroad and securing suitable vessels at a very moderate cost.

Rear-Admiral Hughes, a retired naval officer of the mature age of 76 years, filed his application at the Navy Department for restoration to active service in the event of hostilities. While it is not likely that the department will be obliged to avail of themselves of this offer, Secretary Long was gratified at the patriotic spirit entertained by the old sea dog.

CALLING OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Much More Complicated Question Than at First Supposed. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The object of much concern at the War Department this morning was the calling out of volunteers. This turns out to be a much more complicated question than was at first supposed, and the officials are looking to Congress for immediate relief in their extremity. There are all sorts of conflicts in the existing army laws, which it is said consist of nothing more than a lot of patchwork dating from the beginning of the Republic. It is recalled that even President Lincoln was obliged to call upon Congress to validate the calls he had been forced to issue for troops, and no successful effort has been made since that day to provide adequate machinery whereby the Government might avail itself in an emergency of the vast resources of the United States in the way of troops.

One of the difficulties that confronted officials this morning, when it was supposed that the way had been cleared for the calling out of troops, was the National Guard as United States volunteer troops, was a conflict between Sections 1106 and 1645 of the Revised Statutes. It was the purpose of the War Department, in deference to the wishes of the National Guardsmen, to allow them to preserve their own organizations in the event that they be called to the service of the United States, but the National Guard regiments are all organized on the three battalion basis, and each infantry regiment consists of twelve companies with three Majors, Battalion Adjutants, etc. The regular army organization provides for one Major and a very much reduced staff of officers and ten companies. It is manifestly impossible to muster the National Guardsmen into arms with their present organization, and it is thought to be inexpedient to attempt to reorganize the Guard on so short notice.

Secretary Alger, with General Miles, went over to the White House about noon and spent some time with the President in an attempt to find some way to remedy this condition of affairs.

A communication received at the War Department from the President of the Lone Star Steamship Company, containing statistics of import and export to and from Cuba, gave a good deal of solace to the War Department officials. It showed that 41,850 head of cattle were so imported last year, and that the present supply of meat on hand is very short. This would aid in the task of reducing the island by blockade and starvation.

Orders were sent this morning to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, under Colonel Burt, at Chickamauga, to proceed to Mobile, Ala., and Chickamauga, Ga. It was stated by a prominent officer of the army to-day that the call for volunteers probably would be, as stated by the Associated Press yesterday, for about 80,000. The points of general mobilization for them prior to their departure for Cuba have not been determined. It is likely they will at first be concentrated at some point in the States from which they come, and be drilled, disciplined and equipped for active work.

Arrangements are being made by the War Department for the transportation of troops from southern ports to Cuba, and it is expected that they will be perfected to-morrow or soon thereafter. Colonel A. S. Kimball, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, will open bids at New York for the charter of steam vessels for this service. It is believed he will have no difficulty in securing a number of first-class steam vessels of good speed for the transportation of the army to be sent to Cuba. It is explained by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn that the department has deemed it advisable to charter rather than purchase the ships it may need for the transportation of troops, and all the vessels engaged will be assembled at the various points on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf coast most convenient for the embarkation of troops.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Regulars Hurrying to Points in the South. CHICAGO, April 20.—Battery A of the Second Artillery and troops C and G of the First Cavalry, U. S. A., 390 men, left Fort Sheridan for Chickamauga this afternoon. The train was

in three sections. The troops were brought to this city over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and transferred to the Illinois Central, by which route they will be taken direct to Chattanooga. The cavalry is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Vile, Captain George B. Grims commands the artillery.

The departure of the cavalry and artillery leaves only thirty men at Fort Sheridan. These, although on the sick list, were much disappointed on being left behind, and fired a farewell salute as their comrades boarded the cars. FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT. DENVER, April 20.—No greater scene of enthusiasm has ever been witnessed in Denver than that which attended the departure of the famous Seventh Regiment of Infantry this afternoon. They arrived from Fort Logan at 2 o'clock. All the companies of the Colorado Guard in Denver were drawn up at the depot to receive them. The Chaffee Light Artillery fired a salute. The regiment, numbering 500 men, Colonel D. W. Beaman commanding, marched through the principal streets before boarding the trains which will carry them to New Orleans. No less than 100,000 people witnessed the parade and cheered the departing soldiers. Many buildings along the line of march were handsomely decorated. The soldiers left on the Santa Fe Railroad at 4 o'clock.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. CHEYENNE (Wyo.), April 20.—Eight companies of the Eighth Infantry, with band and Hospital Corps, numbering in all 450 men, left this city for New Orleans at 12 o'clock to-day on the Burlington road. Lieutenant Gerhardt and sixteen men were detailed to remain at Fort Russell, and Lieutenant Merchant and twenty-five men at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., until further orders. The train left in three sections. Never was the city so profusely and patriotically decorated. The schools adjourned, business houses closed and the people turned out en masse. The soldiers, commanded by Colonel Van Horn, were met by a procession of civic and military organizations and were escorted to the depot amid deafening cheers.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The First Regiment, United States Infantry, comprising 500 men, left here for New Orleans over the Southern Pacific Railroad to-day. The departure of the soldiers resulted in a popular demonstration such as never before has been equaled here. At least 200,000 people assembled along the line of march from the President's office to the depot, and a continuous roar of cheers as the soldiers marched along. Intense enthusiasm was displayed throughout the city. Thousands of school children, who had been granted a half-holiday, sang patriotic songs and waved small flags, while others straved with banners and other warlike warriors with flowers. The troops were escorted from the Presidio to the depot by the entire police force of the city and a troop of United States cavalry.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. PORTLAND (Ore.) April 20.—The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to-day sent a train of twenty-seven cars to Spokane, in which to transport the Sixteenth Infantry to its station in the South. The main body of the regiment, consisting of 428 men and fourteen officers, will start from Spokane tomorrow morning, and proceed by way of Huntington and Salt Lake.

At Nampa, Idaho, one company from Boise Barracks, consisting of fifty-eight men and four officers, will join the regiment, making a total of 484 men and eighteen officers, who will go South.

ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

A Rush of Applications From British Subjects. LONDON, April 20.—The rush of applicants for enlistment in the United States army is continuing with unabated vigor to-day. Between forty and fifty English and Irish sailors or soldiers, or would-be soldiers or sailors, applied for enlistment at the United States Consulate this morning. Several British officers consisting of Colonel Alfred E. Bates, the United States military attaché, to-day, as to whether they could secure command in the United States army. One Woolwich artillery Lieutenant declared his intention to apply for six months' leave without giving any reason for so doing, and then to enter a private in the United States army if he is unable to do better, in order to study artillery in action.

Numbers of former soldiers and volunteers have applied to Marshal Halsted, of the United States Consul at Birmingham, for enlistment in the United States army. Mr. Halsted explained to them that the foreign enlistment Act prevented the acceptance of their offers.

ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESSOR.

Rear Admiral Walker, Retired, Will Probably Be Appointed. NEW YORK, April 20.—Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, retired, may be the successor of Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, says the Washington correspondent of the "Herald." Rear-Admiral Walker has been a member of the Naval Strategic Board and is thoroughly in touch with the plans of attack and defense prepared both by the War and Navy Departments. His experience in command of two naval squadrons, his handling of delicate diplomatic questions in the past and his general and varied knowledge of naval requirements peculiarly fit him, his friends declare, for appointment as Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

Continuing, the "Herald's" correspondent says: There is reason to believe that a fourth squadron for the protection of the Gulf coast may be formed by the Navy Department. This force probably will act as the Southern patrol squadron, and, like the Northern patrol squadron, of which Commodore J. A. Howell has been placed in command.

In case it is finally determined to form a gulf patrol squadron, its headquarters probably will be fixed at New Orleans, where fears are entertained for the safety of the levees of the Mississippi River. These levees could be destroyed without much difficulty by an enemy, provided he could reach them, and the department does not intend to allow him get in a position to do damage by this means. The cruisers Newark, which will be ready for service within the next three weeks, and will be, as formerly, the flagship of the South Atlantic station, is the most available vessel for assignment to the Southern patrol squadron as its flagship.

EVENTFUL DAY AT WASHINGTON.

President Signs the Cuban Resolution.

Also Sends Spain an Ultimatum to Evacuate Cuba.

Minister Bernabe Demands, and is Given His Passports.

Expected That Minister Woodford Will Be Handed His Passports To-Day, With a Declaration That Diplomatic Relations Have Ended.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—This was a day of events in the history of the Cuban question. The signing by the President of the joint resolution requiring intervention in Cuba; the notification of that action to the Spanish Minister here; the latter's demand for his passports; the department's prompt reply to that demand; the departure of the Spanish Minister, and the transmission of our ultimatum that Spain must evacuate Cuba and must make answer by Saturday through Minister Woodford, followed in quick succession. The next step is Spain's answer, if she is to make any, and the movement of the United States army and navy on Cuba.

Early in the morning the execution of the programme for the day began with a conference between Assistant Secretary Day, ex-Secretary Foster and Second Assistant Secretary Adee, in which the wishes of the President and Cabinet as to the ultimatum were reduced to diplomatic form.

The other events followed each other with rapidity. The ultimatum was sent to the Spanish Minister by Judge Day's personal messenger, Edward Savoy, one of the trusted employees of the State Department, who was appointed to his place in 1893 by Hamilton Fish. The messenger was not kept waiting long at the legation, but in the course of an hour had returned to the State Department with the Minister's application for his passports. It was not until half past three o'clock this afternoon that Savoy made his second trip, carrying with him the desired paper. This was a passport for the Minister, his family and suite.

At first there was some expectation at the State Department that a response from Minister Woodford might be expected to-day. Later on, however, after Judge Day had calculated the length of time that would be consumed in the cabling of the ultimatum to Minister Woodford, its translation into cipher and re-translation, he became convinced that it would be practically impossible, owing to the difference in time between Washington and Madrid, to receive any response to-day. Therefore the following statement was posted at the department:

"The text of the ultimatum to the Spanish will be given out by Mr. Porter, Secretary to the President, at the White House some time to-morrow probably."

The next move must now be made by Spain, according to the department officials. If the Spanish Government takes a view, as might possibly be concluded from the action of the Minister here to-day, that in language and in terms the Congressional resolution is insulting, it may promptly hand Mr. Woodford his passports upon receipt of this communication, and thus bring the negotiations to a close and cause a breach of diplomatic relations within the next twenty-four hours. If, on the other hand, it should neglect to return a satisfactory answer before Saturday noon, that line of policy will be quite as effective as in a positive act, inasmuch as it would amount to a refusal of the demands of the United States. In such case the President would proceed immediately to use the naval and military forces of the United States to execute the will of Congress.

An outline of the policy to be followed by this Government in the treatment of neutrals and the matter of privateering is contained in the following statement: "In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, it will be the policy of this Government not to resort to privateering. The Government will adhere to the following rules: "First—A neutral flag covers cargoes with the exception of contraband of war; second, neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under enemy's flag; third, blockades in order to be binding, must be effective."

The President spent nearly all of the afternoon with the prominent officials discussing measures. Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, General Miles, General Schofield and Captain Crowinshield were with him until nearly 5 o'clock. General Miles brought with him several maps and other documents,

and it is believed the matters under discussion had special reference to the contemplated movement against Cuba.

Another matter which occupied a share of the time this afternoon was the consideration of issuing a proclamation calling for the volunteers in anticipation of the early passage by the Senate of the pending bill authorizing the President to raise a volunteer army. At the close of the conference General Alger announced that the proclamation would not be issued before to-morrow at the earliest.

CUBAN RESOLUTION A LAW.

The President Affixes His Signature and Sends Ultimatum to Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Cuban resolution is now a law of the land and the ultimatum to Spain an accomplished fact. The President, at 12:30 o'clock, affixed his signature to the joint resolution of Congress requiring Spain to evacuate the Island of Cuba. The ultimatum meanwhile had been prepared at the State Department by Assistant Secretary Day, and at 11:50 o'clock announcement was made at the White House that it had been signed by the President and had been sent to the Spanish Government.

The ultimatum was brought over to the White House shortly before 11 o'clock by Assistant Secretary Day, who went over to the President before the latter affixed his signature. After the public announcement Assistant Secretary Day said that the ultimatum had been transmitted this morning to Madrid, addressed to Minister Woodford, who will deliver it to the Spanish Government.

As soon as the final determination to send it had been reached, and it had been started on its way to Madrid, Senator Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister, in accordance with diplomatic courtesies, was furnished a copy of the paper by the colored messenger of Assistant Secretary Day. The Minister, as soon as he received it, made a brief reply, and requested his passports.

ULTIMATUM SIGNED.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon the general features and form of the ultimatum to be sent to Spain were agreed upon, and there remained for this morning only the making of a fair copy for the President's signature. The original draft was made by Assistant Secretary Day, and the revised copy, which was ready for the President's signature, was laid before the President about 10:20 o'clock.

At that hour several members of the Cabinet had called, as well as a number of prominent Senators and members of the House. Among the number were Secretary Wilson, Attorney-General Griggs, Senators Platt of Connecticut, Frye of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts and Elkins of West Virginia, and Representatives Cannon of Ohio and Grosvenor of Ohio. All were in the Cabinet room nearly at the same time.

By 11 o'clock things were living up about the upper rooms and offices, and there were found calls for the Secretary to attend the President in the Cabinet room. It was known that the question of giving to the press a copy of the ultimatum as soon as it was signed was under discussion, but no one could state whether this would be done or not. It was also stated by some of the callers on leaving the President that he would very soon send to the House of Representatives notice of his having approved the Cuban resolutions, and at the same time would lay before both bodies copies of the Spanish ultimatum.

At 11:24 all speculation was brought to an end by the announcement that the President had at that moment signed the resolutions of Congress; that the ultimatum had been signed some time before, and that the latter would not be made public until to-morrow.

There were present in the Cabinet room when the President signed the resolutions Secretary Alger, Attorney-General Griggs, Secretary Bliss, Senator Elkins and Charles Emory Smith.

SINKING OF CUBAN RESOLUTIONS. The signing of the Cuban resolutions by the President was an exceedingly interesting event, although without special incident. General Alger had brought over from the War Department a pen which he requested the President to use in signing the resolutions to the document. The pen had an ordinary gutta-percha holder, and as it was handed to the President by his Secretary, Mr. Porter, those present gathered around the table to witness the act. There was considerable feeling manifested by those about, but there was no demonstration or congratulations. The small crowd very soon dispersed, and within ten minutes the normal condition of things at the White House had been resumed.

Secretary Alger remained with the President, and as soon as the rush was over the two took a walk in the White House grounds, returning in less than an hour.

THE ULTIMATUM.

Although the text of the ultimatum was not made public, it is known that it is transmitted to the Spanish Government through Minister Woodford a copy of the joint resolutions of Congress, together with the statement that they have received executive approval. In compliance with their terms the President makes a demand upon Spain to withdraw her land and naval forces from the island and its waters, and in the event that a satisfactory response to this demand is not received by the President by Saturday next, he will proceed to carry the resolutions into effect. The President does not name any hour of the day of Saturday prior to which Spain must make answer, if at all, to our demands, but a reasonable assumption is that any time up to midnight of the 22d inst. would be a compliance with the terms of the ultimatum.

One of the members of the Cabinet, in speaking of this feature, said that the Government would not hold a stop watch on Spain in the emergency, and could wait for an unconditional surrender, and in the event of a refusal the work of reducing them by bombardment will be begun immediately. It is not thought that the assembling of the naval forces

will be delayed even for a day, and it is not unlikely that important movements of both arms of the service will be begun within the next few hours.

SPANISH CHEERS FOR THE QUEEN.

Popular Demonstration at Madrid

As She Passes From the Palace to the Senate Hall.

Enthusiastic Approval of the Speech From the Throne.

She Earnestly Appeals to the Spanish People to Defend the Honor and Territory of the Nation.

LONDON, April 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: On few occasions has Madrid witnessed such scenes of popular enthusiasm as to-day, when the Queen Regent, accompanied by the King, dressed in the uniform of the infantry cadets, wearing the insignia of the Golden Fleece, traveled in state with all the pomp that makes the Spanish court famous from the palace to the Senate Hall. The distance is very short, not more than four minutes' walk. The infantry which lined the way to the palace, the cavalry and the mounted civil guards, sent to preserve order, had hard work to keep the crowd, frantic with enthusiasm, from approaching the royal carriage. The Queen Regent appeared much moved, and the King looked on the crowd with evident pleasure, with feelings as enthusiastic as theirs, and saluted in military fashion. "Long live the Queen, long live the King," "Long live Spain," were the cries incessantly given. The spirit of the crowds in the street pervaded the secluded halls of the Senate, and when the doors were thrown wide open for the royal persons to enter thousands of distinguished spectators who filled the galleries, Deputies and Senators, rose to their feet and received the Queen and King with thundering acclamations.

The Queen Regent and the King, escorted by commissions from the Senate and the lower chamber, who had met them at the gate, took seats at their throne. Senator Sagasta advanced and handed the Queen Regent the speech from the throne, all the others standing.

Twice had her majesty to stop, when the cheers, acclamations and vivas for Spain, the Queen Regent and the King made her speaking impossible. The cheering was still more frantic when their majesties left the Senate, and so it was in the streets.

Senator Gullon, the Foreign Minister, to-day received the British Charge d'Affaires, who put forward on behalf of his Government an urgent request for an explanation as to how Spain will carry out her right of visiting ships in the case of war.

QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH.

An Appeal to the People to Defend Spain's Honor and Territory. MADRID, April 20, 4:30 p. m.—The opening of the Spanish Cortes to-day was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of Madrid gathered in the Senate, where every available foot of space was occupied. There was a terrific crush at the entrance leading to the Senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies. The correspondent of the Associated Press secured a seat beside Senator Romero Robledo, the former Minister of Justice and Conservative leader. Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, including the handsomely uniformed dragoons and the magnificently attired palace guards. All the members of the diplomatic corps were present in full dress.

A wild cheer at 2:30 p. m. announced the arrival of the Queen Regent, who was driven to the Cortes Palace in a state coach and escorted by a detachment of life guards. The cheering was taken up within the building as the Queen Regent entered, the cheers being accompanied by enthusiastic cries of "Viva la Reina!" "Viva Alfonso Tercero!" "Viva Espana!" a really tumultuously patriotic demonstration.

The Queen Regent read the speech from the throne. The speech began: "The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased and are heightened by public uneasiness, conveying the presentment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the turn which events in Cuba have taken. These complications were brought about by a section of the people in the United States, which, seeing that the autonomy previously offered in my message was about to be put in force, foresaw that the free manifestation of the Cuban people, through its Chambers, would frustrate forever the schemes against Spanish sovereignty, which have been plotted by those who, with resources and hopes of France and neighboring coast, have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island.

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