



SPAIN WAITS ON AMERICA. CUBAN TENSION UNRELIEVED. ANXIOUS FOR FINAL ACTION OF CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT.

SOME HOPE PLACED IN THE ATTEMPT TO TREAT WITH THE INSURGENTS AND SOME STILL IN THE MEDIATION OF THE POWERS—ENTHUSIASM FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Madrid, April 17.—The usual Sunday bull-fight absorbed the populace to-day, overshadowing the action of the United States Senate as a topic of discussion. The general tone of the press is firmly warlike. "El Liberal" (Moderate Republican) welcomes the Senate's decision, although it is more hostile, since it helps to disentangle the situation, which is becoming insupportable to the Spaniards, as shown by the outburst at Malaga and elsewhere.

The journals which comment on the Senate's resolutions consider them a further proof of America's scheme of annexation, and point out that it comes on the very day on which the Havana delegates proposed starting to confer with the insurgents.

OBSTACLE TO RELATED NEGOTIATIONS. Government circles feel that the resolutions are a fresh obstacle raised to the union of the insurgents and the Autonomists in Cuba.

Perfect order reigns in Madrid, though the streets are thronged with promenaders. The Ministerial "El Correo," commenting upon the Senate's resolution, calls attention to the "unexpectedly large minority." It believes that the existence of this minority, joined with other reasons, may lead the conference committee to agree to replace the independence proposition with one for immediate intervention.

The "Imparcial," referring to the attack upon the American consulate at Malaga yesterday, deprecates the outrage as necessarily calling for apologies and warns the people of Malaga against provoking a war, which Spain would avoid if possible. The "Imparcial" adds:

Rioting is no proof of courage. The Greeks made demonstrations many days in Athens, but this did not prevent them from quickly forsaking the heights of Theseus. The Spaniards should enter the conflict like gentlemen and not like ruffians.

London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing Sunday, says: "In official circles to-day there is an impression that a rupture of negotiations may not take place quite so soon as was expected two days ago; but it cannot be said that the prospects of a peaceful solution are much improved. Among the leading representatives of all parties there is an almost unanimous opinion that the United States will accept nothing less than the termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and as any concession of that kind is considered utterly incompatible with national honor, war seems inevitable, unless some unknown deus ex machina should suddenly intervene.

ILLUSIONS OF THE SANGUINE. "A few sanguine people imagine that Europe may possibly awake at the last moment to the dangers of aggressive Pan-Americanism and recognize in Spain the champion of the vital European interests of the future. In that case the deus ex machina would naturally take the form of collective intervention by the great Powers; but such illusions are not indulged in by practical statesmen, nor do these latter attribute very much importance to the persistent rumors of the likelihood of the insurgents making terms with the autonomous government in order to avert annexation by America.

"It is no doubt probable that the insurgents were disconcerted by the terms of President McKinley's message, which vetoes their independence aspirations, and those who know personally the two most influential leaders, Calixto Garcia and Maximo Gomez, believe the former would not be insensible to the call of Spanish patriotism. But Gomez is regarded as impervious to such an influence, and it is clearly perceived that the American annexationists could easily counteract any such tendencies to reconciliation.

"Nowhere can I perceive any indication of a peaceful solution acceptable to both parties. General Woodford, the American Major-General, is reported to be most anxious to avoid a conflict, and still to be most without hope, but officially he remains absolutely quiescent. The patience of the country at large is rapidly exhausting itself, to judge by telegrams from the provinces, and more or less expansive demonstrations of the popular feeling are taking place in many cities."

The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," telegraphing Sunday, says: "The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defence. I am acquainted with families who intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the Government. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and even two, to the Government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented. Some popular bullfighters, whose performances are worth hundreds of thousands of francs yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocation and to shoulder rifles in defence of the Fatherland.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL PROCEEDING. "I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of one of the European Powers—who requested me not to mention his name or nationality—who said: "Although war seems certain, the possibility of peace is not yet eliminated. The negotiations are proceeding without interruption, and I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace, because the excitement on both sides of the Atlantic is too strong to be opposed successfully by the governments. But what I am certain of is this: There will be no real war in the ordinary sense of the word. Hostilities will end almost as soon as they begin, because Europe will mediate between the belligerents under conditions which will tend to be extremely favorable to peace with honor for both sides. It is then that the marked moderation of the Spanish Government will bear fruit.

"The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfounded. Not one Power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law Spain is in the right and the United States in the wrong. It seems to me, therefore, that Spain will yet enjoy an opportunity of trying the experiment of Cuban autonomy."

"The Ministers appear certain that their moderate, peaceful policy, which has made a good impression in Europe, will sooner or later bear fruit, and that the prospect of peace is not yet disposed of. At all events, negotiations between the representatives of the Powers continue, and great hopes are placed in them."

Tri-weekly sailings by Plant Line, Fort Tampa to Key West. Quickest route. Office, 21 Broadway.

TO TREAT WITH GOMEZ. AUTONOMOUS PEACE COMMISSION LEAVES HAVANA.

GOING TO EASTERN CUBA TO FIND THE INSURGENTS—SPANIARDS IN HAVANA SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Havana, April 17.—This morning Señors Pedro Rabell, Colonial Secretary of Posts and Communications; Dolz, Giberga and Leopoldo Sola, a well-known lawyer, designated by the Autonomist Government as a Parliamentary Commission to approach the insurgent leaders in Eastern Cuba, left Havana by rail for Batabano, from which point they will proceed by a coast steamer to Santa Cruz del Sur, to ascertain whether the insurgent government in the Province of Puerto Principe will accept the armistice.

If received, the Commission will indicate a neutral zone and propose conditions and a place of meeting. Señors Juan Ramirez and Silvestro Anclada, prominent Autonomist and members of the Central Committee, have been appointed by the committee with the same ends in view. They left Havana this morning also for Santa Cruz del Sur, where they will use their influence in the name of the Autonomist party, but independently of the Parliamentary Commission.

There are great expectations as to the result, which is anxiously awaited. At 10 o'clock General Blanco had a conference with the president and secretary of the Commercial Chamber—shortly after the action of the American Senate began to be freely reported about the city—with reference to the commercial issues involved and the relation of the trade of the port to existing circumstances. Other authorities of all classes called at the Palace, and General Blanco conferred with the chiefs of the political parties. "El Correo" says:

In these solemn moments for the country, a nation in whose history a most glorious page is to be written, we must continue as hitherto to maintain ourselves in serenity and calm till the chief of the army calls us to shed the blood of our beloved land, and to finish our lives shouting "Viva Espana!"

The paper says also that there is great enthusiasm in naval and military circles since the news from Washington was received. The extras published this evening containing reports of the action of the American Senate yesterday were greedily snapped up at high prices.

The American schooner Henrietta Powell finished discharging her cargo yesterday and left here to-day for Pascuola. The Spanish steamer Pedro arrived to-day from Liverpool. She reports encountering heavy weather, in which her mainmast was carried away.

This afternoon the Spanish steamer Villaverde sailed for Mexico with 112 passengers, among them the family of Señor Bruzon, Civil Governor of Havana. A vessel, believed to be the American tug Triton, passed the mouth of Havana Harbor about 2 o'clock this afternoon going westward. It is suspected that she has on board some commissioner who is going to inform the insurgents as to the decision of the United States Senate.

This decision has been received by the general public with great coolness. The people say they are prepared for a fight and are waiting for the first shot to be fired, the sooner the better.

QUEEN REGENT'S SPEECH DRAWN UP. STRONGLY WORDED, BUT MAY BE MODIFIED BY THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing Sunday, says: "The situation is identical with that of yesterday, the Ministers preserving a waiting attitude. They believe that by Wednesday or Thursday the two houses of Congress will have definitely agreed as to their line of action and that the course of events will then depend upon President McKinley."

"In the mean time the draft of the speech from the throne, which is to be laid before the Cortes on Wednesday, has been substantially drawn up. It is short and strongly worded, but probably will undergo modifications in accordance with events that may take place in America during the next few days."

"Stringent orders have been issued to the provincial governments to suppress any disturbances of an anti-American character. At the Cabinet Council yesterday (Saturday) telegrams of a sympathetic nature were received from South America, while great patriotic enthusiasm is reported from the Spanish colonies. The situation in the Philippines causes the Government some uneasiness, but it is not true that reinforcements are to be sent there."

"Nothing is officially known here yet of the appointment by the Cuban Colonial Government of any commission to negotiate with the insurgents. Very satisfactory statements were made yesterday at the Cabinet Council as to military preparations made in view of the present crisis."

FOOD FOR RECONCENTRADOS. TO BE TAKEN TO CUBAN PORTS IN RED CROSS SHIPS—MISS BARTON LIKELY TO GO ALONG.

Washington, April 17.—The Central Cuban Relief Committee of New-York will load an American steamship with supplies for the relief of the reconcentrados in Cuba immediately and dispatch her to Key West for orders. She will be followed as soon as possible by a second ship. Both will sail under the Red Cross flag and be in charge of Red Cross agents. It is hoped that the way will be clear for the vessels to proceed to Cuban ports and land and distribute the supplies. A naval and military escort will be provided, in accordance with the Geneva Treaty, if hostilities break out before the arrival of the ships at Key West.

A sufficient number of agents of the American National Red Cross will accompany the ships to carry on the distribution effectually. Probably Miss Clara Barton will join the first ship at Key West.

THE POPE STILL AT WORK. LABORING TO INDUCE SPAIN TO ABANDON CUBA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF PRUSSIA AND FRANCE SEE THE PONTIFF AT THE VATICAN—THE QUEEN REGENT INCLINED TO ACCEDE.

London, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of "The Times" says: "In Vatican circles the opinion is still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is afloat to the effect that the Pope is endeavoring to persuade Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba. Among Continental diplomatists a certain degree of irritation is observable at what is alleged to be the attitude of England. Some of the Powers, which have special reasons to fear the consequences of Spanish defeat, are evidently of opinion that Europe has lost a good opportunity of affirming her interests as a compact political organization in opposition to the interests of America. At some future time, it is thought, England may rue her neglect to co-operate with the other European Powers in creating a precedent for united European opposition to American high-handedness. It is noticeable, however, that a somewhat inadequate knowledge of the present state of feeling in America prevails in quarters where those opinions are entertained."

The Rome correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "I am assured that the Queen Regent herself, as well as the Pope and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, would favor abandoning Cuba as the only means to avert war. Archbishop Ireland cables that renouncing the island is the only possibility of avoiding war."

"According to news received at the Vatican, the Queen Regent agrees with the Pope as to the necessity of doing everything to avoid the risk of a war in which Spain has all to lose and nothing to gain. Still, it is very difficult to find a formula to allow Spain to renounce sovereignty over Cuba."

"The Pope has renewed his efforts to convince the Madrid Government that, although it may be painful to abandon the island, it is not dishonorable, Spain yielding to superior force, while with war, Cuba would hardly be the only possession lost, and if others went also, internal troubles would be inevitable."

"At the Vatican it is asserted that Austria and England have acted on the same lines, encouraging Spain to submit to the inevitable and abandon Cuba. They cite the recent example of Greece, which rejected the disinterested advice of the Powers. Contrary to custom, at to-day's Papal mass Baron von Bulow, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, and M. Poubelle, the French Ambassador, were present, and afterward had a long conference with the Pontiff on the Spanish question. Both the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, expressed satisfaction that the Turle Amendment, recognizing the Cuban Government, had been passed by the American Senate, considering that it is a new delay and means the continuance of President McKinley's policy of giving Spain time to decide upon the best way to evacuate Cuba."

THE DISORDERERS AT MALAGA. RENEWED RIOTING ON SATURDAY EVENING—GENDARMES CHARGE THE MOB.

Malaga, April 17.—The rioting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gendarmes charged the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised and numerous arrests were made. The city is quieter this morning.

London, April 18.—The Malaga correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing at noon on Saturday, says: "About 10 o'clock last evening (Friday) a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American consulate and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this stage utter any cry against the United States."

"The Chief of Police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate. The demonstrators then paraded along the Calle de Laros, the most frequented street in Malaga, and, accompanied by a large crowd, reassembled in the Plaza de la Constitucion. The Civil Governor and the Mayor of the town hastened to the spot to calm the people, and were received with loud cheering; but in the mean time another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. They carried a Spanish banner, and, after uttering many patriotic cries, began to throw stones at the building."

"All the windows were smashed and a part of the furniture of the consulate seriously damaged. When the crowd was at the height of its frenzy a ladder was brought, and a man, getting hold of the American escutcheon, threw it to the ground amid immense cheering. The escutcheon was paraded as a trophy through the streets and ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de la Constitucion, where its appearance caused great enthusiasm."

"Another group, headed by a well-known Carlist, went through the principal streets and passed by the consulate shouting 'viva' to Spain, to the army and navy, and crying incessantly, 'Death to the United States!' and 'Death to the pig Yankees!' This group, largely swollen by people who had joined it on the way, forced an entrance into the Cortes Theatre. The representation was stopped and the orchestra played a patriotic march, the whole audience joining in the demonstration."

"The Governor, warned by telephone, made his appearance. Then some one cried, 'When the country is in danger no theatrical representation ought to be given.' The audience applauded, and in a few minutes spontaneously cleared the theatre. From this time several contingents of people paraded the streets, and the demonstrations continued until an advanced hour of the night, the police being upon their feet. This morning (Saturday) the American consulate looked from the outside as if it had been wrecked, the stones and broken glass making quite a pile in the sidewalk."

"The commotion was renewed early to-day. Several groups carried out printed representations of the pig, now treated in Spain as the emblem of America and as synonymous with Americans. The authorities, however, had taken serious measures. The mounted and infantry Civil Guard had been called out, and the police force took positions in the principal streets. The demonstrators tried to get hold of the municipal banner and to procure the Municipal Band, but were prevented in both directions."

"By noon to-day (Saturday) the demonstration had practically ended, although the people occasionally indulged in patriotic cries and the streets were full of the Government's local authorities of Malaga waited on the American Consul on Saturday with an apology for the insult. The escutcheon has been replaced."

FLYING FROM THE PHILIPPINES. A STEAMER LOADED WITH FUGITIVE SPANISH OFFICIALS REACHES SINGAPORE.

London, April 18.—A special dispatch from Singapore says that the steamship Leo XIII, from Manila, has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-to-do Spanish families, who are escaping from the rebellion, which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. They report that Manila is panic-stricken.

A DEADLOCK IN PROSPECT. HOUSE NOT LIKELY TO YIELD.

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN REPUBLIC TO BE RESISTED. SPEAKER REED AND THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN CONFERENCE AS TO THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED—A SHORT DEBATE PROBABLE—DEMOCRATS FOR CONCURRENCE WITH THE SENATE.

Washington, April 17.—The action of the Senate on the Cuban question will undoubtedly be the cause of a legislative deadlock the duration of which cannot now be foreseen. That the House of Representatives will adhere to its action of Wednesday, at least so far as the recognition of the existing "Cuban Republic" is concerned, there is not the slightest reason as yet to doubt. Republican Representatives of every shade of opinion on the Cuban question with whom a Tribune correspondent has conversed to-day are unanimously in favor of standing by the resolution which was adopted by the House of Representatives only four days ago by a majority of 322 to 19. Of course, it is expected that the matter will be the subject of conference between the two houses, and it is probable that the House of Representatives will vote to non-concur and ask for a committee of conference before it adjourns to-morrow.

THREE MOTIONS IN ORDER. A motion to refer the Senate amendment, which is in the nature of a substitute for the House resolution, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be in order, but will probably not be offered, or adopted if offered. If the amendment is immediately considered three motions will be in order—a motion to concur, one to concur with an amendment, and a motion to non-concur. The first and third motions are the reverse of each other, and therefore the rejection of either is equivalent to the adoption of the other. The motion to concur is put first, if demanded, even if the other is moved first, because it is the affirmative and in the line of agreement with the other body. If the motion to concur is rejected it is announced that the House non-concurs; if the motion to non-concur is rejected, it is announced that the House concurs.

Both of these motions are debatable. Whether a majority of the House of Representatives will desire to have a debate to-morrow is not known, but it seems probable that a few hours will be devoted to that purpose. In view of the fact that the Senate gave three days to the discussion of its resolutions, it is known that the Speaker and other leaders of the majority are of the opinion that it will be better to have the alternative and contrary propositions contained in the House resolution and the Senate substitute respectively fairly discussed before a vote is taken on the motion to concur or non-concur.

MUCH MORE TO BE SAID. It is true that a large number of Representatives listened to the debate in the Senate, and a larger number read the reports of it, but some of them naturally desire an opportunity to express their views on a subject of such great interest and moment and it will probably be afforded. Several members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs especially are strongly impressed with the conviction that the Senate debate did not by any means exhaust the arguments in favor of the House resolution or those which can be urged against the Senate amendment. One member of that committee remarked in conversation with a Tribune correspondent this afternoon:

"The Senate amendment assumes that Congress has the authority and right to 'direct' a co-ordinate department of the Government—the Executive—to do a certain executive act. Now that is simply absurd. Congress would have exactly as much authority and right to 'direct' the other co-ordinate department of the Government—the Judiciary—to do a certain thing, to reverse its decision as to the constitutionality of the Income Tax provisions of the Wilson-German Revenue act of 1894."

This is a point which is regarded as of sufficient importance to demand more thorough discussion and careful consideration than it had yet received.

BRYAN'S FINGER IN THE PIE. There were some indications on Friday that several Democratic Representatives would refuse to go back on their votes in favor of the House resolution and vote for concurrence in the Senate amendment then pending. In fact, several of them so declared. Present indications, however, are that the Democratic and Populist vote against non-concurrence will be as solid as it was for the substitute proposed by the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Wednesday. This change of sentiment is largely attributed to the influence and active efforts of William J. Bryan, who spent two days in Washington last week and devoted most of the time to conferences with Democratic Senators and Representatives who favor recognition of the existing Cuban Republic on party grounds, and to persuasive conversations with such Democratic-Populist Senators and Representatives as were suspected of a tendency to support the views and policy of the Administration. The President's plan has the cordial sympathy and support of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, whose influence among Democrats was supposed to be considerable, and whose knowledge of the true state of affairs in Cuba is probably more accurate and extensive even than that of the Boy Orator of the Platte.

A number of Republican Representatives and several Republican Senators were in consultation with Speaker Reed this afternoon and evening in regard to the situation. The sentiment in favor of standing by the House resolution was strong and unanimous, but one or two of the Representatives favored a vote of non-concurrence without debate, on the ground that every man had decided how he would vote, and speech-making would not change his decision.

THE HOUSE CONFERREES. It is generally expected that the House conferees will be selected according to their rank as members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. If this is done the conferees will be Messrs. Adams, of Pennsylvania, and Quigg, of New-York, Republicans, and Dinsmore, of Arkansas, Democrat. If the number of conferees should be increased to five, Mr. Cousins, of Iowa, would be added to Mr. Cousins, of New-York, Democrats, and Dinsmore, of Arkansas, Democrat. It has been suggested in some quarters that the appointment of Mr. Cousins as one of the conferees would be acceptable, even if only three should be named on the part of the House of Representatives.

LIFE WITH THE CUBANS. Intensely interesting narrative of the Revolution told by a man who has spent the last three years in Cuba. Daily installments in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, commencing Monday, April 13. Don't miss it.—Adv.

RALLYING TO MCKINLEY. SPEAKER REED AND HIS LIEUTENANTS BUSY YESTERDAY.

THEIR ARGUMENT IS THAT CONCURRENCE IN THE SENATE RESOLUTIONS WOULD BE A SLAP AT THE PRESIDENT—CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. [BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, April 17.—The difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two houses of Congress on the Cuban question will begin to-morrow. The rock on which they will split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic, which was incorporated in the Senate resolutions. Were that clause of the Senate resolutions eliminated, nothing could prevent immediate concurrence by the House, as the great majority of the Republican Representatives are eager for a conclusion.

The action of the Senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the President has given the conservatives a rallying point of party loyalty which has proved effective to-day. One of the Republican leaders of the House denominated that part of the Senate resolutions as a direct "assault" on the President which no loyal Republican could endorse. On this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding to-day in their campaign against concurrence in the Senate resolutions. All day long the Speaker's rooms at the Shoreham have been like the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of an army. He has consulted with his lieutenants, Messrs. Dingley, of Maine; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Cannon, of Illinois; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Payne, of New-York. He has seen Messrs. Joy, of Missouri; Lorimer, of Illinois; Heatwole, of Minnesota, and other leaders of the Republican opposition, and through other agencies has had a thorough canvass made of the Republican side of the House. To-night he is confident the Republicans of the House can be marshalled against yielding to the Senate on the main issue.

RADICALS WEAKENING. Some of the arguments used with those who, like Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin; Mann, of Illinois, and Bromwell, of Ohio, are disposed to take the shortest cut out of the woods and by agreeing the matter, have been such as to shake their convictions. The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly a reopening of diplomatic negotiations and further concessions by Spain which will embarrass the United States when the time for action arrives. These members have been labored with separately. The arguments against recognition have been reiterated and reinforced in the light of the speeches in the Senate.

SENATOR HOAR'S ADVICE. Notwithstanding the large majority in the Senate for the resolutions, Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, to-day urgently counselled the House leaders to reject tenaciously the Senate's proposition. He assured them that the Senate would not hold out.

But possibly the strongest argument brought to bear was that the President himself could not approve any resolution which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which so plainly violated every precedent of international law. This strong intimation of a Presidential veto, which would involve an entirely new start and the delays incident to it, had a powerful influence, although in certain quarters it was asserted that a veto would be overridden. The suggestion that the President might sign the resolutions and send a message to Congress saying that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was beyond the jurisdiction of Congress was frowned upon by the President's friends.

Those in favor of concurrence in the Senate amendment were not particularly active to-day, but some of them are showing determination. At one time, to-day it was said that thirty-three Republicans had agreed to vote for concurrence, but this could not be confirmed, and the conservatives are confident that not half that number will break over the traces. They realize, however, that the chief danger lies in a possible stampede. If twenty-five Republicans join the Democrats and the Populists in voting for concurrence, the resolutions will go to the President as passed by the Senate. It is said that many of the Western Republicans have been besieged by their constituents to-day to vote for the Senate resolutions.

There has been considerable criticism of the wording of the Senate amendment to-day. General Grosvenor said sarcastically that resolutions which are to bear the inspection of the world should at least be "grammatical and diplomatic."

LIKELIHOOD OF DELAY. The Speaker's lieutenants to-day have held out to their colleagues the assurance that action would be had at every subsequent stage of the proceedings with dispatch, and that the resolutions would go to the President as finally agreed upon before Wednesday morning. But those who view the situation dispassionately do not believe that such expedition is possible. There is a strong intimation that delay is what is desired by those opposed to war, in the hope of some action by the Spanish Cortes.

A hope is expressed that Mr. Hill, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who has been ill but is much better, will be able to be in his place to-morrow. In that case he will be in charge on the floor, and he, Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, the senior member of the minority of the committee, will be appointed conferees on the part of the House.

If the resolutions result in war the revenue measure agreed upon by the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee will be presented at once. The Army Reorganization bill as modified also will be passed as soon as opportunity offers. The opposition from the National Guard to the modified measure has been withdrawn.

BARON FAVA THINKS IT WILL BE PEACE. POSSIBILITY OF ACTION BY THE POWERS BE REGARDS AS NOT EXCLUDED.

Rome, April 17.—The "Pungolo Parlamentare" publishes an interview with Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, who will leave Rome for Washington next Thursday, in the course of which he declares that he does not believe there will be war, and that he considers the possibility of action by the Powers to stay the decision of Congress as not excluded.

SPANISH WARSHIP PASSES DOVER. THE BARCELONA REPORTED GOING WEST—WATCHING SPAIN'S SHIPS OF WAR.

London, April 17.—The Spanish warship Barcelona passed Dover at 1:35 o'clock this morning, bound west. Cable dispatches were received to-day directing all American diplomatic and consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish warcraft in British waters, and to report any such movement to Washington immediately. It is supposed that the other Embassies and Consulates have been similarly instructed.

MAINE'S FAMOUS POLAND WATER. Is purity itself. New-York depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

TO RAISE A BIG ARMY. NEW PLAN FOR VOLUNTEERS. ALL TO BE CARRIED ON UNDER NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

THE FORCE TO BE CALLED "PROVISIONAL" AND ITS NUMERICAL LIMIT TO BE FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND—FIRST DEMAND LIKELY TO BE FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND—BILL GOING TO CONGRESS TO-DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 17.—Congress will be asked to-morrow to authorize the organization of a provisional army to occupy Cuba and support the President's intervention to establish stability of government in the disordered island. The proposed measure, which has been prepared by the War Department, is intended to obviate the exasperating complications which the experience of the Civil War has shown to be inseparable from the method provided by existing law and to enable the Executive to organize the National forces on a practical and effective basis.

The force will not be termed "volunteer," as heretofore, although composed of men who enlist voluntarily, but is to be called "provisional," and its limitation as to numbers has been fixed in the proposed law at four hundred thousand. It is doubtful if the President's first call under its authority would exceed one-fourth that number. Congress would retain the power to curtail the force in any case by withholding appropriations for maintenance beyond a certain limit which might be deemed advisable as conditions altered from time to time.

STATE IDENTITY LOST. The plan is understood to be the outgrowth of many conferences at which efforts were made to devise some method of attaching the National Guard regiments to the regular establishment, permitting them to retain their existing organizations. This appeared to be impossible. Although it is expected that the proposed measure may be antagonized by the influences which recently defeated the Army Reorganization bill, Congress, on the urgent solicitation of the President, is relied upon to rise to the emergency and authorize the formation of a practical military establishment to meet the present National need.

The provisional regiments are to number one thousand men each. It is apparent that few National Guard organizations could supply commands of this strength, rendering it out of the question for them to volunteer as bodies under officers of their own choice. In some instances the quota called for from a single State would amount to a regiment, but in more cases men from several States would be needed to fill out a regiment.

The relinquishment of State identity appears to the President to possess other advantages besides the uniformity which is considered essential in the army of occupation of Cuba. Emphasis is laid on the necessity of having every officer from second lieutenant to colonel commissioned by the President, instead of permitting the Governors of States to take part in the responsibility of selecting and commissioning officers for National service in a foreign country. The "provisional" army is intended only for service outside the United States. The existing National Guard is to be depended on for domestic duty, the repelling of possible invasions and any other exigency which may require their activity on American territory, and for these purposes no modification of their organization is contemplated.

INCREASE IN REGULAR ARMY, TOO. The professional soldiers will find their places in the regular Army, which is to be expanded, under the provisions of the modified bill, which will be considered by Congress to-morrow. This will authorize the increase of existing regiments to the 1,000 limit, the number of regiments remaining as they now are. This will give a force of 10,000 cavalrymen, 7,000 artillerymen and 25,000 infantrymen, with a commensurate expansion of the staff corps, the increase in the line alone numbering 17,070.

For the provisional army the active National Guard as well as the militia veterans will probably volunteer with alacrity, and it is anticipated that many desirable elements not now in the State militia organizations will welcome the opportunity for service. The War Department is confident that this will be the case, as indicated by offers from men all over the country which have been received by the President and Secretary Alger, and which also promise the enlistment of 100,000 men who will trust the President to assign them to duty as well as select their officers.

FEEDING THE TROOPS. The present arrangements for feeding the Army, which have been perfected by years of experience in the Commissary Department, will not be disturbed by the mobilization of forces at Mobile, New-Orleans, Tampa and Chickamauga National Park, but all existing commissary stations throughout the country, where food has been purchased for the widely distributed posts, will be continued in active operation, and as fast as supplies are required they will be forwarded by the Quartermaster's Department to the four places of concentration, and subsequently, when the troops have departed for the invasion of Cuba, their subsistence stores will follow them on protected transports. This will secure the great advantage of retaining the purchasing authority in officers familiar with it, and distributing the calls on the market over several parts of the country.

The troops already ordered to the front have been directed to carry thirty days' rations with them, which relieves the Commissary-General from all anxiety as to their maintenance for at least a month. In that time arrangements will be made for so expanding his forces that no complication or disorder is apt to arise when he is called upon, as he will be in the next week, to provide for an additional force of perhaps 50,000 men, concentrated on the Gulf Coast, and may be another 50,000 a week later, mobilized at several places, to be used as reinforcements, if necessary.

The regular army ration, which will be exclusively used, is as follows, the weights being given for 1,000 rations: Bacon, 750 pounds; hard bread, 1,000 pounds; baked beans, 150 pounds; potatoes, 1,000 pounds; coffee (roasted), 80 pounds; sugar, 150 pounds; vinegar, 80 pounds; soap, 40 pounds; salt, 40 pounds; pepper (black), 2½ pounds; total, 3,307½ pounds.

EMERGENCY RATIONS. The Commissary-General will also provide for storing at the Gulf ports, ready with the troops operating in Cuba, a large supply of the emergency ration which was adopted by the Army two years ago. The component parts for each ration of this kind are as follows: Bacon, 10 ounces; hard bread, 10 ounces; pea meal, 4 ounces, or the equivalent in approved material for making soup; coffee (roasted and ground), 2 ounces, or tea, ½ ounce; saccharin, 4 ounces; salt, 61-100 ounce; pepper, 4-100 ounce; tobacco, ½ ounce. This emergency ration, while carried along with the army of invasion, would, under the regulations, be resorted to only on occasions arising in active warfare, when the rapid transportation of the regular established ration is impracticable. A sufficient quantity will be