THE KING OF SPAIN DEAD.

HIS WIDOW, QUEEN CHRISTINA, MADE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM.

Excitement in Madrid—Resignation of the Cabinet—Sketch of the Dead King's Life—The Effect Upon the Fortunes of Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Despatches from the Foreign Office at Madrid this afternoon announce the death of King Alfonso, who expired at 9 o'clock this morning of consumption accelerated by dysentery. The widow of the King is completely prostrated over his death. Spanish 4 per cent. bonds in this market declined, after the receipt of the news of the King's death, from 54¼ to 51⅝.

KING ALFONSO.

The Queen has sent a telegraphic message of condolence to King Alfonso's widow.

The absorbing interest in the elections overshadows and minimizes the effect of the news of Alfonso's death. The intelligence was very tardily received through the public news channels in London, as the Spanish censor still maintains the embargo on press despatches. A few private cipher messages, however, were smuggled through from Madrid, and they enabled a small clique of speculators to make fortunes on the Stock Exchange.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Monday night the King had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Six doctors from Madrid and two doctors of El Pardo were in constant attendance upon him. They decided on Tuesday morning that the King was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday, and the King died at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The Pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All the officers of State and the Cabinet Ministers, except the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior, were present at the moment of dissolution. The Cabinet met immediately, and the Queen was appointed Regent. In accordance with the law, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the Regent's pleasure. The body of King Alfonso will be interred in the Palace of the Escurial.

Large forces of military and police are being quartered throughout the country as a precaution against Carlist uprisings.

The Empress Eugenie has wired a message of condolence to Queen Isabella.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A telegram from Madrid says: "Princess Mercedes, the five-year-old daughter of Alfonso, will be Queen under the regency of her mother, Christina. Señor Sagasta will form a new Cabinet. The streets are crowded with people eagerly discussing the situation. The city is tranquil."

Alfonso Francesco d'Assisi Ferdinando Pio Juan Maria de la Concepcion Gregorio, fifteenth King of Spain, was born in Madrid on Nov. 28, 1857, and thus lacked but four days of completing his twenty-eighth year. He was the fourth child and second son of Isabella II., Queen of Spain. The Queen's husband, at the time of the birth of Alfonso, was Francesco d'Assisi, her cousin, the titular King. Doubts as to the paternity of the Prince, however, always existed. His earlier years were passed with his mother, and when on Sept. 29, 1868, the Queen was forced to flee from Madrid, Prince Alfonso accompanied her to Paris. He remained with her there for some time, and in 1872 went to the Theresianum, or nobleman's academy, near Vienna, to which he was admitted in January of that year. Isabella had abdicated the throne of Spain on June 25, 1870, and Alfonso was nominally King. In spite of that fact, however, Alfonso, in 1874, entered the Military College at Sandhurst, England, under the title of Prince of Asturias.

In 1874 his cousin, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier, renounced his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of Alfonso. The dissensions between the leaders of the Spanish Republicans, and finally the Carlist insurrection in the north, gave Alfonso his opportunity. On Dec. 1, 1874, in reply to an address from the army, he issued a manifesto declaring himself to be a true Spanish, Catholic and Liberal. On the 29th of that month the army and Marshal Jovellanos pronounced in his favor, and the same day he was proclaimed King by Gen. Martinez Campos. The armies of the north followed this example the next day, and Alfonso was proclaimed King at Madrid on the last day of the year 1874. Alfonso entered Spain on Jan. 9, 1875, and was enthusiastically received at Barcelona. On the 14th of the month he entered Madrid. Vigorous efforts were made to put down the Carlist insurrection, and in October Alfonso declared the civil war at an end, and summoned the national Cortes. The Cortes assembled on February 15, 1876, Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, obtaining 304 supporters out of a total of 406 in the body. The King opened the Cortes, and the next day left Madrid to take command of the troops operating against the Carlists. He reentered Madrid in triumph on March 20, having put down the insurrection. The ex-Queen Isabella returned to Madrid in July.

On Jan. 23, 1878, King Alfonso was married to his cousin, Maria de las Mercedes, Infanta of Spain, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. It was a love match, and was bitterly opposed by Isabella, who quitted Spain rather than countenance the marriage by her presence. The young Queen died on June 26, after a married life of five months, having only just entered on her 19th year. Three months later, Oct. 25, King Alfonso was fired at by Juan Moncasi, a workman, but escaped unhurt. Moncasi was executed in the following January.

On Nov. 29, 1879, the King married Maria Christina, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Frederick, and niece of the Emperor of Austria. Just one month after their marriage, Francesco Otero fired at the King and Queen as they were driving through the palace gates. Neither was injured. Otero was executed in April, 1880.

On Sept. 11, 1880, the Queen gave birth to a daughter, the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of Asturias, who, by her father's death, succeeds to the throne of Spain. A second daughter, the Infanta Maria Teresa Isabel, was born Nov. 12, 1882. The King is said to have been considerably jealous of the court, and at one time a separation between himself and Queen Christina was spoken of. Nothing came of the talk, however. In 1873 King Alfonso visited Berlin and was received by the Emperor with marked attention. On his return through Paris, he was hissed by a mob, and for a time war seemed imminent between France and Spain. The French Ministry disavowed the insult, however, and peace was maintained.

The King first showed signs of catarrhal fever in the spring of last year. The water cure at Betom, in the Basque provinces, exerted a good effect upon him. Last summer he passed with his family at La Granja, near Segovia, but returned to Madrid about three months ago, when the complications about the Caroline affair became threatening. In September he suffered from catarrhal fever and dysentery, but recovered sufficiently to receive Canovas del Castillo and the new Ministry in the palace. He declined to take his physicians's advice to return to the country, and since the first of this month has been very ill in Madrid. Besides his widow, Queen Christina, and his two daughters, his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, and three sisters survive him.

Up to the time of closing his office yesterday Mr. Suarez, the Spanish Consul-general in this city, had received no official notification of the death of his sovereign.

"I have had no time to think about the matter," he said last evening. "Until I have received the news officially I must decline to say anything about it."

Among the merchants doing business with Spanish and Cuban ports the news was received with equanimity.

"The death of the King of Spain will have no direct effect on the trade between this country and Spain and Cuba," said the head of a large commission house yesterday. "There is no business done here in Spanish shares, and our principal Spanish trade is with Cuba. It is evident that Alfonso's death is viewed with a good deal of anxiety in Europe, as the fall in Spanish securities shows. Cuba is the point of interest to us. If Spain becomes a republic, Cuba will become one, and the answer to the question whether the landholders or their tenants shall govern the island will have an important bearing on our trade with that country."

Señor Rubiera, editor of *La Republica*, said that the Cubans would be benefited by Alfonso's death.

"There will be a regency in Spain and a general revolution. Queen Christina, who is a foreigner, will be regent. She is disliked, and does not understand us. The Carlists will revolt in the north, and the Republicans will agitate for the Salic law, which Ferdinand VII. revoked in 1830. They will rise in the north, and the republicans in the south, while the central part of the country will be occupied by those in favor of a constitutional monarchy.

"Martinez Campos cannot be appointed regent. If the Queen is not regent the Duke of Montpensier is the only person who could be, as Queen Isabella would not be accepted. Austria dare not interfere to prevent a republic, because Germany and France would object. In the same way Germany and Austria would prevent France from interfering in favor of a republic. There will be a revolution, but the end is not discernible. We Cubans have been preparing for some time, and are now nearly ready. We have been waiting for an opportunity for a long time, and will not let this one slip."

AMUSEMENTS.

Second Night of the German Opera.

Last evening "Carmen" was given at the Metropolitan as the second performance of the season, and it will be repeated on Saturday for the matinée. The difference between this presentation and any other we have ever had here is as the sumptuous Oriental coloring of one of Hans Makart's pictures, compared with the cold grays of the Munich school. The immense stage filled with handsome and appropriate scenery, and with men and women in costumes of perfect taste, the animated and intelligent action on the part of all the chorus and supernumeraries, made a gorgeousness of effect which has never before been obtained by any setting of the opera. And as yet our count has not included the principals, who were thus cast:

Carmen	Frl. Lehman
Don Jose (a Sergeant)	Herr Alvary
Escamillo (a Toreador)	Herr Robinson
Zuniga (a Lieutenant)	Herr Lechner
Morales (a sergeant)	Herr Aldt
Michaela (a peasant maiden)	Frau Materna
Dancairo, Smugglers	Herr Kemlitz
Remendado, Smugglers	Herr Kaufman
Frasquita, Gypsies	Frl. Stoch
Mercedes, Gypsies	Frl. Sondstecker

A special interest centred about last night's performance from the fact that it was the occasion of the double debut of Fräulein Lili Lehman and of Herr Alvary. The renowned prima donna has come to us to take the place of no less a personage than Frau Materna. She will sing *Brunhilde* in the "Walkure," *Selamide* in the "Queen of Sheba," and, in fact, stands at the very head of the troupe. As she played *Carmen* for more than fifty consecutive nights in Berlin, it may be concluded that this is, if not her best, at least one of her very favorite roles. In it she displayed a voice of remarkable richness, mellow, sympathetic, and of large range. Smoothness and a certain luscious, seductive quality were particularly noticeable in her singing, as indeed they were essential to the proper rendering of the music of "Carmen." But Fräulein Lehman made evident even stronger and more promising powers than those of mere voice. *Carmen* in her hands was no trivial flirt, but was portrayed grandly as a woman of intense and were noble passion, possessing one of those grand natures born to rule and to lead, whose very lawlessness must be forgiven and forgotten because they follow blindly that still more potent and commanding law of their own ardent souls.

Frl. Lehman looked the Spanish beauty, too. She is a large and luxuriant body, her face, at least in its make up last night, being regular in feature. Her teeth are white, even, and often displayed, and she carries herself with unusual erectness and grace. She sings with delightful ease and unexceptionable taste.

Herr Alvary made also an extremely favorable impression as *Don Jose*, although he has been somewhat indisposed ever since his arrival here. His tones are of a beautiful texture, not like those soft and sympathetic ones so peculiar to Herr Stritt's voice, but rather of a more virant and virile quality, and sometimes he uses his voice with thrilling force. In acting he is somewhat reserved and calculating, but in the rather weak and vacillating *Don Jose* a certain amount of coldness cannot be censured.

It is a thorough pleasure to have the minor parts so admirably filled as they uniformly are at the Metropolitan. Frau Krauss sang the sweet Michaela music more than commendably, though a lighter, less dramatic voice than hers would have suited the part better.

As the *Torador* Herr Robinson did some finely dramatic and energetic singing, in which a very excessive way of emptying his lungs and the objectionable mannerism of constantly shaking his head were less foreign to the subject matter of his songs than it is to that of some others of his representations.

Don Giovanni at the Academy.

Mozart's great work was well given at the Academy last evening before an audience of goodly numbers and of an appreciative turn of mind. The parts included Miss Hauk, Signori Ravelli, Del Puente, Cherubini, and Mlle. Lerch-Jaff, and Mme. Ehnn. Ravelli received a warm encore after his beautiful singing of "Il mio tesoro," and Miss Hauk's very charming *Zerlina* was often and flatteringly applauded.

THE NINTH'S ATHLETIC GAMES.

Running, Walking, Hurdle Jumping, and a Tug of War in the Drill Room.

The Ninth Regiment was on its muscle last night, and the crowd that filled the big drill room were not disappointed in the running and tugging with which the Ninth celebrated its third annual athletic games. The first event was a quarter dash, which William Seward won in 7½ seconds. Then came a 1,000-yard run, with seven entries. E. A. Craft was handicapped 20 yards, but that didn't discourage him, and he breasted the tape in 2 minutes 30 3-5 seconds, with H. Olin close at his heels.

C. A. Woodis of Company D proved an adept with the wheelbarrow, and got first prize. Charles F. Moore, also of Company D, was second, and Wm. Blair, of Company H, was third. The two-mile roller skating race was won by E. S. Gillig.

The prettiest sights of the evening were the 220-yard hurdle races. Jerry Mahoney was on the tiptoe for the Ninth Regiment on the one side, and Hogan, of the Seventh Regiment, on the other. Mahoney won, time, 31 seconds, Hogan being close at his heels. After the crowd had finished applauding, Alfred Fletcher came from the floor and swung the clubs with the agility of an Indian.

Six men were on the track in the half-mile run. Alfred Fletcher was there. I know that he was there just as implicitly as I know that the Ninth Regiment was there when he was there. Fletcher and Wilson Bonesil, Bonesil let the pace at the beginning of the last lap, with Fletcher pegging away at his heels. Fletcher won in 2 minutes 2 seconds. Last night he changed his mind. A fine spurt put him alongside Bonesil. Bonesil tried to spurt, but his wind was gone, and Fletcher came in the home stretch at a walking pace, and won in 2 minutes 2½ seconds.

The event that taxed the athletic muscles most was the three-mile grass steeplechase. J. D. Lloyd pleased to go on a run the whole distance, in 23 minutes 45½ seconds. The games wound up with a tug of war.

Football.

Football players will be at the Polo grounds to-day, when the Yale and Wesleyan teams will play for the second place in the intercollegiate championship. The game will begin at 2½, regardless of the weather.

The decisive game for the class championship of Harvard College was played on Tuesday. The seniors won by 3 to 0.

The Canadian football team arrived in Newark last evening, accompanied by James Young, M. P. They were met at the station by the O. N. T. team and escorted to Young's Hotel, where a reception was held by Mayor Haynes and other city officials. The team will play to-morrow at Jewbick with the O. N. T. team on their grounds in Harrison, on Saturday the visitors will play a picked team from the United 8s ten seconds time on the same grounds. On Dec. 2, 3, and 4 they will play games in the Newark Rink against picked teams for the American Challenge Cup.

The Billiard Experts Coming.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—An agreement was drawn up and signed to-day by schaefer, Vignaux, and Sisson to enter a tournament to be held in New York city, between Dec. 15 and Feb. 15, and play to a finish for the championship of the world. Each of the players has to stake $500, which amount is to be the stakes played for. The receipts will be divided among the players, the winner to receive fifty and the second and third thirty and twenty per cent. respectively.

A Few of To-day's Parades.

Among the thirty-six organizations which have obtained permission from the police to parade to-day are the Dead Beats, the Stockslike and Slenderfoot Army, the Mackerelville Volunteers, the original Hounds, the Wooly-wags, the Young Boys of Twenty-fourth Street, the Fly-away Volunteers, the Young Hound Guards, and the Young stars.

The City's Big Thanksgiving Dinner.

The inmates of the institutions of the Charity and Correction Department will eat to-day 3,400 pounds of turkey, 12,000 pounds of chicken, 50 barrels of onions, 40 of apples, and 20 of pork.

Ford-Oliver.

SOUTH BEND, Nov. 25.—Congressman George Ford and Miss Mary Oliver were married to-day. Miss Josephine Oliver, daughter of the millionaire plough manufacturer of this city.

Sporting Notes.

There were no races at Brighton Beach yesterday, but the programme for to-day will be run off, rain or shine.

An international challenge cup has been offered by the New York Athletic Club, which now awaits a challenge from some foreign club.

The five-mile race in the Brooklyn Rink last night, between the professional cracks Walton and Nate Clark, was won by Clark after a very contested race of its kind. He led Walton by a yard only. The third mile was done in 5:20 and the last in 5:24.

Pure Air a Necessity.

It is surprising to know how few realize the healthful advantages of Crapser's ventilated fronts. A single use of our Window Ventilators will convince the most skeptical.

It costs you nothing to try them.

Or apply direct by mail or otherwise we will call and put them up for you free of charge, and remove them if not satisfactory. Without charge.

Last 14th st. 200 Pearl st. The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.—Adv.

"Yes, I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and crushing the letter in her hands in most tragic fashion. "Why, the idea of my being married in a dress like that! Why, I look like a fright in it! I decided that so far back as I did the wedding dress. I shall break the engagement if I have to elope! Don't break the engagement for the sake of a dress! Why, I wouldn't marry Jack if he begged me on his knees! I'm sick of him! I'm sick of everybody! I will not be married in that dress! I'm sick of it! I'm sick of everybody! I will not be married in that dress! I'm sick of it! I'm sick of everybody! I will not be married in that dress! I'm sick of it