

LOUD TALK IN SPAIN

Castilians Prate in a High Key of Colonial Rights.

SAY MUCH OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

Cabinet Meets and Prepares Another Note to Powers.

SAGASTA MAKES A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH

Announces that the Time for Action Has Arrived.

SAYS SPAIN WILL NEVER SURRENDER

Alludes with Considerable Warmth to the "Infamous Accusations Made Against Spain in the Maine Affair."

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MADRID, April 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The news of the vote in the American chambers caused much sensation in Madrid. The council of ministers again assembled to give the finishing touches to the royal message drawn up by the ministers of colonies and foreign affairs and almost exclusively devoted to colonial affairs and relations with the United States with a view to justify the conduct of the cabinet in defense of Spanish rights in the territories against foreign interference constantly attempted in despite all the concessions Spain has made in the colonies and the United States to avert a conflict. The council also approved a memorandum to be sent to the foreign powers directly the president countersigns the resolutions. The greatest animation reigns in political circles on the eve of the Cortes. Conservatives and the opposition held a meeting at senate bureau and at the proposal of Chief Silveira agreed to support the government and vote all supplies required for the national defense. Other opposition parties met and agreed likewise.

SPEECH OF SAGASTA.

A most significant speech by Sagasta this evening in the assembly of liberals and deputies of the Senate and House increased the prevalent pessimistic impression. Sagasta, with subdued emotion and much energy, told the ministerialists he could not waste time nor words when the hour for action was fast coming. In grave circumstances the cabinet had been obliged to hasten the convocation of the Cortes and now ask them to dispatch rapidly the preliminary arrangements of the session. He alluded, with visible warmth and indignation, to the "infamous accusations made against Spain in the Maine affair, simply to find a pretext to pick a quarrel and deprive her of her rights of territory." Spain, he said, would never surrender, but would defend with the same energy and tenacity as their ancestors had repelled less odious and less unfair aggressions on the part of foreigners. Senators, deputies and spectators in the galleries loudly cheered the declarations, which Sagasta repeated in the course of a short speech, concluding with a patriotic appeal to all parties to co-operate with the government in the defense of the rights of territory of Spain. He significantly pointed out that Spain had listened to the pope and the powers only because this last concession in the interests of peace did not entail a sacrifice of the rights of sovereignty.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

HAS YET THREE TRUMPS TO PLAY.

Spain Holds a Few Cards Up Its Sleeve.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Monday Night, April 18.—(Via Bayonne.)—Spain considers it has three trump cards yet to play.

First—Direct negotiations with the Cuban insurgents through the autonomist cabinet in the colony to induce them to accept very wide concessions. Senator Moret, minister for the colonies, feels certain he can induce the queen regent. Sagasta and the party to assent.

Second—European intervention to stop the United States, because the same grounds might in the future be invoked by the United States to interfere with other European colonies in the new world, as Spanish diplomacy considers that if the European powers were not so much at variance on many more important questions they would certainly put a veto on American pretension to intervene in Cuba.

Third—War itself. This would entail in the cause of the dynasty, the monarchy and the cabinet all the popular and military classes whilst alienating opposition of all kinds. It matters so as hard with Spain as with Greece last year Spain thinks the European powers would certainly step in to force the American government to fair terms.

I have ascertained that the principal obstacle in the way of an understanding between the Cuban autonomists and the separatist and insurgent chiefs is that the latter insist upon Spain withdrawing its troops and fleets from Cuba, letting the autonomists admit the insurgents with their actual rank and titles into the colonial army on the same terms, at least, as the loyalist volunteers. The insurgents also demand to be admitted to the local administration of the colonial parliament. These negotiations, now renewed by Gilegas and Dolz, had been conducted previously by Goven and the autonomist Cuban cabinet, who, like some Spanish ministers even, were disposed to grant these conditions to secure pacification and defeat the American intervention policy. On the other hand the military party in Cuba and Spain, even politicians, resist the terms.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Spain Needs Guns Badly.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) BERLIN, April 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is stated here that Spain is unable to wait until the orders at Krupp's cannon factory are executed, has been seeking to purchase guns elsewhere in Germany, but has not been able to procure any, the government looking askance at the proposal. An evening paper gives currency to the statement that Spain is negoti-

WHERE IS SPAIN'S FLEET

Cable Advice from Cape Verde Locate it at That Point.

DOUBT EXPRESSED IN OTHER QUARTERS

Prominent English Naval Authority Thinks it Will Be Heard from Somewhere Much Further West.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish war ships Vizcaya and Oquendo arrived here from Porto Rico today. The Spanish fleet now in the harbor consists of these two vessels, three torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton, Terror and Furor; three torpedo boats, Rayo, Ariete and Azor; the battleships Infanta Maria, Teresa and Cristobal Colon, and two transportes, Ciudad de Cadiz and San Francisco. The last named vessel arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal, which is being distributed among the fighting ships today. There are three Portuguese war vessels here, the old corvette Hainha de Portugal and gunboats Rio Ave and Idia.

ST. THOMAS, April 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There is no truth in the report that Spanish ships have been sighted near here. A French steamer left Ponce on the night of the 17th. There was no Spanish men-of-war there at that time.

LONDON, April 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Impending war, the exclusive topic of discussion in London tonight. Much attention was paid to the House of Commons and political clubs by the premature report that the president had signed the resolutions, his alacrity in doing so removing the last lingering, despairing hope of peace. To whatever complex motives it may be due, it is an undeniable fact that English feeling has been to the end dead against war. Even tonight John Burns said emphatically:

"I am firmly convinced that even at this eleventh hour war could be averted if Great Britain used her influence with the continental powers to bring pressure which might be made irresistible on Spain to grant concessions which would satisfy America. My sympathies are wholly with the United States, but totally opposed to war, though I understand and appreciate the feeling for it by the American people."

This was the burden of comments generally made, though other members of Parliament were averse to further intervention either at Madrid or Washington. The cardinal point now is what use will Spain be able to make of its naval force. Sir John Colomb, conservative member of Parliament, a retired naval officer and author of many important works on naval questions, said:

"I am very doubtful of the strategic knowledge and ability of the Spanish naval commanders. They are brave men and good navigators, but I should not be surprised if their strategy proved entirely defective, as I do not think they have had any training. According to the latest reports they have locked up their fleet at Cape Verde, but I fancy they have not been quite so foolish as that and their ships will next be heard of a good deal westward of those islands. They must know that America's plan of campaign will be to deliver an attack on Cuba within twenty-four hours after a declaration of war."

"Are not the Canary Islands and Cape Verde strongly fortified?"

"They have some modern earthworks there, but these should suffice, as no admiral would be justified in risking his ships against any modern earthworks armed with moderately good modern guns. Besides, I have always suspected France has a lien on the Canaries. She has immense financial interests in Spain, for which I am inclined to believe the Canaries are security. I don't believe the United States navy will operate so far as the Canaries and can't think it would be tactics for them to do so."

DANGER OF YELLOW FEVER.

Captain Philpotts, member of Parliament and a retired naval officer who has served with distinction in many parts of the world, said: "It is difficult to form an opinion of the strategic plan of Spain's naval commanders on the data available. I don't believe their concentration at Cape Verde has any other object than to await favorable weather to convey the torpedo flotilla across the Atlantic. It is a very ticklish job to get torpedo destroyers across and we are now just at the end of the equinoctial gales, but I believe they will be heard of off Cuba in the next few days. I don't believe they will be heard of off Cuba in the next few days. I don't believe they will be heard of off Cuba in the next few days."

Power Has a New Move.

LONDON, April 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Italia, the organ of the foreign office, publishes tonight the following note: 'The powers are on the eve of making a new step, namely, requesting the United States and Spain, in the event of war, to localize the hostilities to Cuba and the neighboring waters. This step will be taken immediately after a declaration of war. Utter pessimism prevails in diplomatic quarters here, the Vatican alone continuing hopeful of peace. The pope is working energetically to be accepted as arbitrator, but he admits that Cuba has already morally ceased to belong to Spain.'

American Navy is Prepared.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) ST. LOUIS, April 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Captain Mackay, America's greatest naval authority, recently arrived here, makes the following declaration: "The American navy is as well prepared for war as any navy in the world and its officers and men efficient as any similar body on earth. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that in case of war the regular fleet will be ready and thorough, as the Spanish navy would find it to its cost."

Encourage Volunteers.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—It is announced today that many of the St. Louis banks, trust companies and big business houses will follow the example set by similar institutions in New York, in guaranteeing the positions of such of their employes as are ordered or volunteer for service in the coming war. Some of the leading institutions, it is announced, will also pay to the families of the employes during their absence the salaries due the latter.

News Sent to the Fleet.

KEY WEST, April 19.—The news of the passage of the joint resolution through congress was received here early this morning and created a feeling of intense satisfaction, coupled with much excitement. A copy of the dispatch was sent to Captain Sampson, in command of the fleet, by a special boat.

To Help from Hayti.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, April 19.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Hayti will not aid Spain in procuring supplies. Spain has no coal in Hayti.

GETTING READY FOR WAR

Military and Naval Preparations Are Unabated in Activity.

SEVEN FLEET STEAM YACHTS ARE BUILT

First Call for Troops Will Be Commanded to Members of the National Guard in the Several States.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) WASHINGTON, April 19.—Military and naval preparations continued today with unabated vigor. Seven fleet steam yachts suitable for navigation in Cuban waters were procured and several bids for steam colliers were made. Arrangements are making to utilize a number of the powerful converted smooth-bore guns, survivors of the late war, by the navy department for the auxiliary cruisers.

Some agents for ship owners were at the Navy department today offering to sell craft to the government, but the prices are said to be excessive and no purchases were made. The important event in the War department was the decision to enlist only national guardsmen under the first call for troops, which will be very gratifying to the militia men.

Some of the cost of transporting troops may be formed from the fact that it was necessary to allot \$1,000,000 today to defray the expenses of the movements already ordered. Reports from all over the country this morning indicated that the movements were going on with the most gratifying celerity.

A picturesque reminder of the warlike conditions was presented right in Washington by the departure for the south of the Sixth cavalry and Secretary Alger, based as he was with official tasks, managed to take time to get to the station to see them off.

An allotment of funds for a balloon service shows that the War department does not propose to ignore any of the latest scientific aids to warfare.

FIRST CALL TO MILITIA.

The authoritative statement was made at the War Department today that on the first call for troops only the national guard will be given an opportunity to volunteer for service in war. This statement is in accordance with those made by Secretary Alger to the national guardsmen who called upon him at the War Department on Saturday, when the modified bill for the expansion of the army in time of war was under consideration. 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 itself for military duty. Any other course, he believes, would be destructive to the best interests of the guard.

SPAIN'S FLEET READY TO SAIL.

No Shore Leaves Granted to Officers or Men.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, says: "Should war be declared the Spanish fleet, consisting of the cruises Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa, the torpedoes Terror, Furor, Ariete and Azor, now anchored in this harbor will leave at once for Cuba. On all the ships the greatest restlessness prevails among officers and men because of the uncertainty as to the time for action. No shore leave is being granted to any man on the ships, as it is expected that word to move may come at any moment. The cruises Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, which sailed from Porto Rico, are expected to join the fleet here by Wednesday. All the vessels here are now stripped for action and ready to sail at a moment's notice."

Catholic Young Men Are Ready.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The regular annual meeting of the national committee of the Catholic Young Men's National union was held today at the office of the president in this city. It was decided that the next annual convention be held Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25 and 26, at Washington. The following telegram was sent to President McKinley:

"The national committee of the Catholic Young Men's National union express, on behalf of 50,000 young men, their fealty to the flag and their determination to uphold by every possible means your administration in the upright and patriotic course it is pursuing."

Venustus Tries Its Guns.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—The pneumatic gubnet Venustus successfully tested a loaded shell from its guns in Narragansett bay today. It was out all the morning, and after throwing dummy projectiles for line fire and distance adjustment, it closed in into the lower range of the "measured mile course," and discharged its three guns in close succession. The first two were apparently dummy shells, but the third shot plowed along some distance, and the column of water was thrown into the air, which opened umbrella-like before it descended. The trial was pronounced most successful.

One Consul Who Will Stay.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Signor Mariano Rivera, who represents the Spanish government in St. Louis, as consul general, declares it is his intention to remain in St. Louis, and does not believe there will be any untoward demonstrations against the thirty or forty Spaniards who are here. "I have made no arrangements to send anybody away," said Rivera today, "and probably will not, unless so ordered by Madrid. Nothing has so far come to me from the ministry."

Chinese Squadron is Painted.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The war ships of the United States squadron, at painting their hulls, upper works, smokestacks, etc., in a dark gray, landing their spare gear and otherwise generally preparing for active service.

Revenue Cutter High McCullough, Now Belonging to the Auxiliary Fleet, Has Arrived Here from the United States.

Tennessee Sends Greeting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—Governor Taylor today sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

"Tennessee awaits your call for volunteers. The blue and gray will march together into battle under old and tried leaders, and the music of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie,' and the war will be and the earth will tremble."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

FALMOUTH, Eng., April 19.—The United States cruiser Topaka, formerly the Diogenes, has received orders to sail immediately for the United States without waiting for the United States torpedo boat Somers, which is being repaired here.

Movements of Spanish Ships.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 19.—The first-class Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, last reported at Porto Rico, arrived here at noon today to reinforce the Spanish fleet in these waters.

WILL SIGN IT TODAY

President Waits Till the Ultimatum is Properly Drawn.

BOTH PAPERS TO BE SIGNED AT SAME TIME

Furport of the Resolutions Will Then Sent to Spain.

WILL HAVE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO ACT

Ultimatum is Said to Be Short and to the Point.

CONTENTS WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED NOW

It is Firmly Believed that Spain Will Decline the Conditions, and that Hostilities Will Begin This Week.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Spain will not receive official notice of the demands of the United States before tomorrow. It then will be informed that the Cuban resolution passed by congress at an early hour this morning is 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. The ultimatum to Spain will be signed at the same time. The president early decided to make the act 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 5:30 o'clock. At their close announcement that executive action was delayed until tomorrow was made.

Both cabinet sessions were devoted principally to discussions 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 demand, 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 short time, probably within twenty-four hours.

The reason for limiting the time to one day or even less is said to be entirely strategic, either two or even three days would have been allowed.

The ultimatum itself, it is believed, is short and to the point. It will recite the main features of the resolutions passed by congress and demand a compliance therewith.

REVIEW THE ULTIMATUM.

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 until tomorrow morning. It probably will not be made public here until notice is received from 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 HALF AN HOUR HAVING BEEN CONSUMED IN THE FORMALITIES OF SECURING THE SIGNATURES OF SPEAKER REED AND VICE PRESIDENT HOBART TO THE RESOLUTIONS IN OPEN SESSION AND ITS DELIVERY AT THE WHITE HOUSE BY REPRESENTATIVE HAGER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS, AND REPRESENTATIVE OVERSTREET.

It was expected that the resolution would be signed immediately after it had reached the president, and this was President McKinley's inclination, but for certain state reasons it was deemed advisable that the resolution and the ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

The fact that the resolution was not immediately signed gave rise to a few disagreeing 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 joint resolution into a law.

Just what this plan shall be was the occasion for the two cabinet meetings today. The first session, in anticipation of the reception of the resolution, was devoted largely to questions of finance and military policy, as well as to the framing of the ultimatum itself. So far as can be gathered the important part at issue in regard to the ultimatum was the question of time to be allowed for a response on the part of Spain.

GIVE UP HOPES OF PEACE.

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 government 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. That would be followed instantly by the withdrawal from Washington of Senor Polo, the Spanish minister.

At this point it can be said that the State department officials are confident that the Spanish government will so shape every phase of the negotiations as to oblige us to take the initiative at every point.

After the withdrawal of the ministers, and assuming Spain does not back down, will follow actual war, but whether or not the first overt act will be preceded by a formal declaration of war, which would insure the immediate neutralization of the powers, on whether the North Atlantic squadron will make its appearance off Havana as a beginning, cannot yet be predicted.

In this connection it may be stated that the army and navy experts are beginning to take a less hopeful view of an early and quick campaign than they entertained a short

THE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast—Brisk—Fair; Northern Winds.

1 Much Lower in Spain.

2 Measure to raise the Army.

3 Nebraska Supreme in Session.

4 Editorial and Comment.

5 Senate on a Quasi Bill.

6 Colorado and the Exposition.

7 General News of the Farther West.

8 Plans for Maine Propaganda.

9 Weekly Crop Bulletin.

10 Lectures from Alaska.

11 Echoes of a Custer County Loan.

12 Commercial and Financial News.

13 A Neglected Lincoln Epic.

14 Story of a Russian Trip.

Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows include 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.m.

ately assigned a place at the desk in the office of the secretary of the navy to act as official messenger to the secretary. Nearly all naval officers detained or shore duty have put in applications to be restored immediately to sea service.

There appears to be a mistaken impression in some quarters as to the functions of this mosquito fleet. It is not designed for shore guard, nor yet for attack, but as explained by one of the naval strategists, the primary use of the vessels of this fleet will be to protect the battleships and ironclads from attacks by torpedo boats and destroyers. The purpose is to create a navy something like the same system that is available in the army and in conducting battle operations the battleships correspond to the heavy artillery, the mosquito fleet to infantry and the torpedo boats to cavalry.

The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs is considering the advisability of utilizing some of the old converted smooth-bore guns for the auxiliary cruisers. Working day and night and using up the raw material for the manufacture of guns as rapidly as it can be produced, the naval ordnance bureau is unable to supply the enormous demand now made upon it for guns of medium caliber. This is the case notwithstanding the fact that almost all available ordnance of this character in foreign markets has been purchased.

USE CONVERTED GUNS.

A large part of the guns that have been set apart for the auxiliary navy have been absorbed by the recently purchased Morganic vessels, and it is the intention of the board to supply deficiencies in the armament of the remaining vessels by the use of the converted smooth bore. These guns are really not smooth bore at all, but are cast iron guns lined with a steel tube fully rifled in the same manner as the new guns, first, an 8-pound muzzle-loading Parrott gun, such as was used in the civil war, converted into a breech-loader by cutting off the nose and fitting a breech block. These are light and effective pieces, although their range necessarily is limited by reason of the light charge of powder possible. To compensate for this, the projectile is reduced in weight to a 60-pound shell.

The other class is made of what were 11-inch smooth bore naval guns, reduced to the caliber of 8-inch guns by the insertion of a steel rifled tube. They are not, however, breech loaders, so they will be necessarily slow in action. Their weight is eight tons, and all that would be necessary to fit them to vessels of the St. Paul and New York class would be the laying of a heavy track and the fastening of a couple of heavy rings to each gun. They fire a solid armor-piercing shot weighing 150 pounds, or a bursting shell weighing 125 pounds, with ten pounds of powder. With an accurate range of from two and a half to three miles they would be effective weapons against any unarmored ship.

It is the intention of the Navy department to replace them upon the vessels by modern weapons just as fast as the new guns can be turned out.

Two assignments to naval commands were announced in the published orders today. Commander J. J. Eiston taking command of the Resolute, lately the Yorktown, and Lieutenant Commander R. T. Jasper, now at the Naval academy, taking command of the late light house tender Sukeena, in place of Commander J. F. Moser, who goes to the Albatross.

PERFECTING DETAILS.

The bulk of preparation for action is about completed and the work is now reduced to perfecting details. The army is being mobilized all that remains is to insure the prompt supply of all classes of equipment and, as was stated at the Navy department today, the market has been cleaned of available vessels and it now comes to manning them and perfecting methods of communication and co-operation. The O'Higgins was the last detachable ship of any size in sight, and it has been authoritatively announced that all hope of getting it has been abandoned.

General Greeley, in charge of telegraph and telephone communication between sea-coast fortifications, announces that this work is in a gratifying state of forwardness. Superintendent Kimball of the life saving service has conferred with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt on employing the men of the coast service in a regularly organized system of reporting war vessels sighted at points remote from ordinary ports of entry. Such a system will be a valuable adjunct to the regular observation service. A novel departure in naval practice is the formation of a marine battalion which will accompany the North Atlantic squadron and be used in landing operations.

The quartermaster general's department of the army is rushing work on tents and tent equipment. Ordinarily Philadelphia gets these contracts, but recently the War department has contracted for them at New York, Chicago and St. Louis also. A consignment of tents has been allotted to the militia of the states under the act of congress and the War department will need about 250 men as packers for the mule teams now being collected by Captain Thomas Cruise at Jefferson Barracks.

A detachment of cavalry from Fort Grant, Ariz., has been ordered to Fort Sill, to take charge of the government property at that place.

ENGINEER OFFICERS FOR SERVICE.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has furnished to the secretary of war a list

(Continued on Second Page.)