



President Signs the Cuban Resolution and Ultimatum at 11:24 Today.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT MUST REPLY

By Saturday or Shot and Shell Will Fly All Around Cuba.

Havana Will Be Blockaded and All Other Ports.

Spain Was Sent a Copy of the Ultimatum Last Night—Her Probable Answer is a Refusal.

Washington, April 20.—The president signed the Cuban resolution at 11:24 o'clock this morning. An ultimatum had been sent to Spain last night, giving her until Saturday at midnight to reply. The ultimatum demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces.

The president breakfasted at the usual hour and at 10 o'clock, came into his office, where he was joined by Secretary Bliss. The president walked up and down the cabinet room, smoking his cigar, with a bright red carnation in his buttonhole. He cheerily greeted Secretary Bliss as he entered the room.

The original draft of the ultimatum had been made by Assistant Secretary Day and the revised copy, which was made this morning under his direction 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, (Conn.) and Frye of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts and Elkins of West Virginia and Representatives Cannon of Illinois and Grosvenor of Ohio.

All were in the cabinet room at nearly the same time. By 11 o'clock things were livening up about the upper rooms and offices, and there were frequent calls for the secretaries 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.

At 11:24 o'clock, 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 public until some time tomorrow. There were present in the cabinet room with the president, when he signed the resolutions, Secretary Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Bliss, Senator Elkins and Mr. Charles Emory Smith.

The president in his ultimatum to the Spanish government transmitted a copy of the resolutions passed by congress, which resolutions he states, he has signed. He demands that Spain withdraw her army and navy forces from Cuban waters as required by the terms of the act of congress (no date for the withdrawal being mentioned), and then states that if a satisfactory answer is not received here before Saturday next

he will proceed at once to carry the resolution of congress into effect.

After the public announcement, Assistant Secretary Day said that the ultimatum had been transmitted 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, Senor 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.

It was said at the White House that the terms of the ultimatum would not be made public here until tomorrow. It is understood it consists largely of a diplomatic paraphrase of the joint resolution of congress, concluding with a statement that this government awaits Spain's reply.

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 this emergency. He said well afford on our own account to give her three days to decide a question which may involve the destiny of the nation.

From this time forward war preparations will go forward with renewed activity and both the army and navy will be put in position for active operations. There seems to be little doubt that the first move will be to blockade one or more of the Cuban ports, and as soon as an army of occupation can be transferred to them, a demand will be made for an unconditional surrender, and in the event of a refusal, the work of reducing them by bombardment will begin immediately.

It is not thought 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 ordered within the next few hours.

The signing of the Cuban resolutions by the president was an exceedingly important event, although without special incident.

Gen. Alger had brought over from the war department a pen which he requested the president to use in appending his signature to the document. The pen had an ordinary gutta percha holder and it was handed to the president by Secretary Alger. Mr. Porter, those present gathered around the table to witness the act.

There was considerable feeling manifested by the about, but there was no 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 half an hour. Although the text of the ultimatum was not made public, it is known that it is transmitted to the Spanish government, through Mr. 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 with the armed forces of the United States to carry these 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 Saturday will be regarded as a compliance with the terms of the ultimatum.

U. S. MILITARY PLANS.

Stated by a Member of the Cabinet—They are Vigorous.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—“The ultimatum,” said a member of the cabinet “was entrusted to Assistant Secretary Day of the state department. Spain will be given 48 hours, that is until Friday evening, to submit her reply. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the president will demand that Spain shall evacuate the island. The demand for this will be flat-footed and absolute, and no half-way reply will satisfy the president. Nor will any compromise that contemplates the withdrawal of Spain's troops from the island and the subsequent re-establishment of Spanish control or the raising of the Spanish flag over the country be accepted by the administration.”

“If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba, prompt measures will be adopted to put into force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as at present understood, be begun at once. There are sufficient war vessels in the vicinity to make this effective. I think such supplies as the Spaniards now control will not last them more than a month. Then steps will be taken with a view to increasing the equipment of Gomez's soldiers and furnishing them with sufficient hardtack for food which will enable him to harass the Spaniards from the rear which will materially assist in bringing them to terms. My own individual idea is that it will probably take two months to bring about the results which will compel the Spaniards to evacuate and enable the island to be occupied by the United States without molestation.”

The United States government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal or countenance privateering; but if the Spanish government chooses to enter upon this line of warfare she will have to deal with the nations of Europe, with whose commerce she seeks to interfere.”

CONGRESS CHEERS.

Washington, April 20.—At 12:03 p. m., the house was notified that the president had approved the Cuban resolutions.

It was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause.

EXCITEMENT IN CUBA.

Insurgents Make an Attack on a Sugar Plantation.

New York, April 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Troops continue to arrive in Havana. General Hernandez de Velasco came from Vuelta Abajo, Tuesday night. The volunteers throughout the island are ready to go to places which may be designated in the rural towns as well as in Havana.

A committee of the Sociedad Benefica Aragonese called on General Blanco offering to turn over to him all their funds and properties which are not little, if they should be needed in case of war with the United States.

The Dardio del Marina publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Washington saying that Gen. Lee will return to Havana at the head of an army of invasion.

La Union Constitucional publishes an article from Le Journal de Paris, in which it is stated that Spain, believed by every one to be stumbling and powerless, has shown extraordinary force and energy, sending to Cuba, without any other resources but her own 200,000 men. Le Journal declares that Spain should know her best friends are in France.

It is reported from Matanzas that the insurgent government of the province at the head of which is Pedro Betancourt, has issued a circular suspending hostilities throughout the territory under his command.

A popular demonstration took place Monday night. All classes took part in it and order reigned.

A printed leaf was circulated calling upon the Spanish people to shut their doors of their establishments and to show their patriotism by taking part in the demonstration. A procession started from the Spanish casino and went through several streets to Gen. Molina's house. Its only purpose was to make a downright protest against the United States.

Insurgents have attacked laborers on the Santa Rita sugar plantation in Matanzas. They took clothing and made prisoners of two of the workers, whom they afterward set free. The captives had been wounded. Another band of insurgents shot men in the town of Las Villas and took away sweet potatoes and other articles of food from the cultivation zone. They also took two teams of oxen, stripped two workmen of their clothing and made one a prisoner.

The garrisons in the Spanish forts fired at the rebels. The insurgents also attacked Scuratown being driven away

by the forts. About 700 Cubans are encamped at Acoet.

El Correo publishes a telegram from Matanzas saying that the news of the coming conflict with the Americans has been received there with great enthusiasm. The night before a thousand patriots, says the Associated Press, made an imposing demonstration, marching past Gen. Molina, acclaiming Spain, the queen regent, the king, the army and the navy.

General Blanco, General Molina and the chief officers of the three Maria Christina battalions will give up a month's salary each in aid of the navy fund.

Correo commenting on the trip of the parliamentary commission to confer with the insurgent leaders, says: “The commission should have gone eight days ago. It is now stormy and they may get wet.”

El Commercial advises that the clothing received for the contrabandos by the steamer Bergen should be burned. Three British subjects, who were detained in the Cabanas fortress under suspicion of being spies, and whose fortifications have been released.

HOUSE GOES WILD.

When Announcement is Made That the President Has Signed.

Washington, April 20.—There was a tremendous demonstration in the house, immediately after the reading of the journal, when Mr. Pruden, the president's executive clerk, announced the president's approval of the Cuban resolutions. The galleries cheered and the members on the floor applauded vigorously. The speaker, with difficulty, suppressed the ovation with which the announcement was greeted.

The senate joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the military publications of the war department were adopted.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, asked unanimous consent that the immediate consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed at the request of the war department authorizing the president to call for volunteers. He explained that the committee had agreed to the measure at a special meeting this morning. It was a very urgent measure he said. The secretary of war had appealed to him this morning to press it and he had just had a message from the White House, saying that the passage of the bill today was the duty of the house.

Mr. Hull said that the committee had made only one important change in the bill prepared by the war department. That change reserved to the government of the states the power to appoint company and regimental officers which the bill as drawn conferred upon the president and was in harmony with the law of 1861.

LONDON NERVOUS.

Spanish Fours Flat—American Securities Recover Decline.

London, April 20.—Operators on the stock exchange take the gloomiest view of the crisis.

Securities are flat all around and the feeling of nervousness was enhanced by failures in connection with the Paris settlement and fears of further trouble there.

The features of the day were the slump in Spanish 4's, and the steady decline of American securities after the decline at the opening of the market.

SQUADRON IS READY.

Vessels Given Extraordinary Supplies for a Long Cruise.

Ft. Monroe, Va., April 20.—Everything is in perfect order on the flying squadron.

The Minneapolis, which had some small defects in steering gear, was reported complete in every detail. Each ship in the squadron has a full complement of ammunition, and the Massachusetts, by coaling, makes the squadron complete in that particular. Each ship has more than an extraordinary supply of coal aboard and is ready for a long cruise. Sub-calibre gun practice was had yesterday by the squadron. Capt. Higginson of the Massachusetts reported that his men were unusually proficient in the use of their guns and that he was greatly pleased with their work. Capt. Jewell of the Minneapolis said that stories told of the disability of his ship were the merest nonsense.

FOOD FOR SPANIARDS.

Steamship Agent Says U. S. Provisions Reach the Spanish Army.

New York, April 20.—The New York and Cuba steamship line steamer Seneca is scheduled to sail from this port today for Havana. It is stated that the Seneca was crowded yesterday with trucks that were discharging the same goods. Most of the cargo consists of provisions of various sorts—flour, ham and codfish being loaded in large quantities.

H. P. Booth, agent of the line, said that the Seneca would certainly sail unless war were declared before her sailing. He had not received orders nor instructions from Washington regarding the sailing of the Seneca. He stated that the Seneca sent on the steamships of the line did not ultimately reach the Spanish government, Mr. Booth said that there was little doubt much of it did go to the Spanish army from the consignees in Havana. He said that the line would not take into consideration the ultimate destination of the provisions as cargo carriers, they were obliged to receive them.

The Seneca will carry the accumulated mail from New York.

SPAIN'S AFFAIRS.

Washington, April 20.—Spain's affairs have been entrusted to the French ambassador and Austrian minister.

WOODFORD TO GET OUT.

Madrid, April 20.—Minister Woodford is preparing to leave Madrid. Policemen are guarding his residence.

“The Man Who Beat Holman.”

Brookline, Ind., April 20.—The Republicans of the Sixth district have nominated James E. Watson for congress. He is “the man who beat Holman.”

COVER OF NIGHT

Our Fleets to Move on the Spanish Possessions

At 18 Minutes Past 1 O'Clock on Saturday Morning.

THE FLYING SQUADRON

Will Steam to Porto Rico in Preparation

For Meeting and Destroying the Spanish Flotilla.

SHIPS AT KEY WEST

Will Blockade Havana and Other Cuban Ports.

New York, April 20.—Non-compliance by Spain with the terms of President McKinley's ultimatum will be followed by the dispatch of the North Atlantic and the flying squadrons at 18 minutes past 1 o'clock Saturday morning to Cuba and Porto Rico to oust her from those islands.

Under the plan determined upon Captain Sampson's vessels will not only blockade Havana, but will blockade every other port in Cuba, both on the northern and on the southern coasts, and the flying squadron under the command of Commodore Schley will take similar action with reference to the ports of Porto Rico.

Captain Sampson's fleet will probably not reach Cuba until early Saturday forenoon.

Commodore Schley's force, having a great distance to steam, will probably not reach its destination until Monday. Spain may evacuate Cuba, but with the bulk of our fleet still in home waters, she would be able to keep up her traditional practice of privateering and thus continue to harass the United States and prolong the war for many months. The authorities may hope for a short war, but the extensive preparations show that it is their purpose to be prepared for a long one.

CHICAGO BLOWING.

Steam Whistles Told of the Signature of the Ultimatum.

Chicago, April 20.—As soon as the news of the president's signing the Cuban resolution and the ultimatum to Spain was received, manufacturing establishments in different parts of the city of Chicago and suburbs by the blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells.

DULUTH'S WAR PROGRAMME.

Whistles Will Blow, Bells Will Ring, Orators Will Speak.

Duluth, Minn., April 20.—At a meeting held at the council chamber last night, presided over by Mayor Truesen, it was decided that the declaration of war against Spain should be announced by the blowing of whistles.

The boats in the harbor will take up the signal and all the industries employing steam will join. In the evening a patriotic meeting in ratification of the war will be held at the Third regiment armory, which will be addressed by Duluth's best orators.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, April 20.—In the house unanimous consent has been asked for the passage of the bill to call out volunteers.

ASKS FOR PASSPORTS.

Washington, April 20.—At 11:20 o'clock Minister Polo received the ultimatum to Spain. He handed the messenger his reply, and with it a request for his passports.

Ohio Deadlock Broken.

Portsmouth, O., April 20.—The Republicans of the Tenth Ohio district on the 147th ballot nominated S. J. Morgan of Jackson for congress, to succeed Congressman Penton, who is serving his first term. The convention was in session a week.

Wins 1,000 Sovereigns.

London, April 20.—At the first day's racing of the Epsom spring meeting today, Sir Scott's 4 year old bay colt, by History, won the great Metropolitan stakes of 1,000 sovereigns. Lord Ellesmere's Villiers was second, and Prince of Wales' Oakden third.

New South Wales' Volunteers.

Sidney, N. S. W., April 20.—A hundred colonists have offered their services to the American consul, Geo. W. Bell, in the event of war between the United States and Spain.

SPANIARDS WON'T GO.

Profer to Stay in New York Rather Than Be Landed at Havana.

New York, April 20.—Spaniards in humble circumstances, residents in this city, were amazed last night when they learned that the Spanish government meant only to give them free passage as far as Havana. On Monday Consul General Balasano published a notice saying that he, acting for his government, was prepared to make arrangements for their transfer from this country to Spanish dominions.

They were told that the steamer Panama would carry them. While Havana is one of the ports of call of the Panama, they believed that they would be transferred at some other port of call to one of the regular liners of the same steamship company, which would carry them to Spain direct. But it seems that the Spanish government contemplated no such action and last night the situation was that, while the wealthy Spaniard might so wherever his money would carry him, those sailing free would be landed in Havana.

The indignation at such a course was widespread in the local Spanish colony. It was pointed out that for the impetuous Spaniard to leave the city where his right to life and police protection is guaranteed and be landed in a town which will be starved or shelled, or both, within a few days, would be to place his life in jeopardy. The mutterings against such an arrangement were so loud and deep, and it is not improbable that the Panama will carry less than one-half the Spanish refugees which was expected would be on board her. Arrangements have been made for 100 free passages. No more will be accepted.

Every male Spaniard landing in Havana is being recruited forcibly. The refugees would be seized and made to do military work, so that the “protection” which the Spanish government is offering to those who are unable to protect themselves by sailing under a neutral flag, is in reality a delivery of them into the ranks of the army in Cuba.

LEE TO COMMAND.

Virginias' Governors Will Consolidate Volunteers for Him.

Charleston, W. Va., April 20.—The following telegrams passed between Govs. Atkinson and Tyler today:

“Charleston, W. Va., April 20, 1898.—Gov. J. Hooge Tyler, Richmond, Va.:

“I suggest, if possible, to accomplish it, that the volunteers of the two Virginias be consolidated into a brigade and that we ask the president to appoint Fitzhugh Lee as the brigade commander.”

“W. C. ATKINSON, Governor.”

“Richmond, Va., April 20, 1898.—Hon. W. C. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia. The sentiments expressed in your telegram appreciated. Virginia would be glad to unite her forces with her sister state, and surely none more suitable to command could be found than Fitzhugh Lee.”

WHITE HOUSE ASKS IT.

Washington, April 20.—Chairman Hull of the military affairs committee has asked unanimous consent in the house for the consideration of the bill, authorizing the president to call out volunteers.

He said he had just received a message from the White House urging the necessity for the passage of the bill today.

TEXT OF POLO'S FAREWELL.

Minister Polo de Bernabe to Leave Washington Immediately.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish minister's request for his passports, sent immediately upon receipt of the ultimatum, was as follows:

Legacion de Espana, Washington, April 20, 1898.—Mr. Secretary: The resolution adopted by the congress of the United States of America and approved today by the president, is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request of you the delivery of my passports. The protection of the Spanish interests will be entrusted to the Austrian minister. On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

LUIS POLO DE BERNABE, Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

WILL PASS TODAY.

Washington, April 20.—Unanimous consent was given to consider the volunteer bill. It will pass the house today.

AMERICAN NAVY READY.

Capt Mahan Says America's Victory Will Be Speedy.

Rome, April 20.—Captain Alfred T. Mahan, America's greatest naval authority, who recently arrived here, makes the following declaration to the New York World:

“The American navy is as much prepared for war as any navy in the world, and its officers and men are as efficient as any similar body on earth.”

There is not the slightest doubt that in the case of war the result would be speedy and thorough, as the Spanish navy would find it to its cost.”

ANOTHER SQUADRON.

Navy Department Will Increase Gulf Coast Defenders.

Washington, April 20.—There is reason to believe that a fourth squadron for the protection of the cities of the gulf coast may be formed by the navy department.

FLEET ON THE WATCH.

Key West, Fla., April 20.—The all night precaution of the United States fleet have been redoubled.

Gen. Vance Calls for Volunteers.

Springfield, Ill., April 20.—General Joseph W. Vance of this city has issued a call for a regiment of volunteers in the event of war with Spain to be placed at the disposal of the state authorities. General Vance attended West Point, and was an officer in the United States army and was adjutant general of Illinois from 1854 to 1891.

Refuses to Aid Spain.

New York, April 20.—A dispatch to the World from Port Au Prince, Hayti, says: Hayti will not aid Spain in procuring supplies. Spain has no coal in Hayti.

TO AVERT WAR.

Spanish Diplomats Have Three Plans Under Consideration.

More Autonomy, European Mediation and a Back Down.

And the Last Should Be First, Undoubtedly.

RENEW NEGOTIATIONS

With the Prospect of Granting Concessions to Cubans.

Affairs at Madrid Greatly Complicated.

New York, April 20.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

It is said that the principal obstacle in the way of an understanding between the Cuban autonomists and separatist chiefs is that the latter insist upon Spain withdrawing her troops and fleets from Cuba and letting the autonomists admit the insurgents, with their actual ranks and titles in the colonial army, on the same terms at least as the loyalist volunteers. The autonomists also demand admission to the local administration and colonial parliament.

The negotiations now renewed by Senors Giberga and Dolz, had been conducted previously by Senor Govin and the autonomist Cuban cabinet, who, like some of the Spaniards, were disposed to grant these conditions to secure pacification and so defeat the American intervention policy.

On the other hand, the military party of Spain and even the politicians, resist the terms and make it difficult for the cabinet to accept them, though everybody knows that after the Carlist wars in the peninsula Spain has equally recognized the Carlist officers.

But Spain considers, that she has three trump cards, which she can yet play. The first is direct negotiations with the Cuban insurgents, through the autonomist cabinet, which perfectly induces them to accept very wide concessions. Senor Moret, minister of the colonies, feels certain that he can induce the queen, Premier Sagasta and his party to assent to this.

The second is European intervention to stop the United States because on the same grounds in the future the United States might interfere in other European colonies of the new world. As Spanish negotiators, they would certainly put a veto to America's pretensions to intervene in Cuba.

The third is the fact that war would enlist the masses of the popular military classes and at the same time silence opposition of all kind. Then, if matters went hard with Spain, as it did with the queen, Premier Sagasta and his party to assent to this.

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They were warlike in tone.

The impartial (independent) contrasts the manner in which the United States and Spain enter into the conflict, saying “the aggressor is noisy, insulting and clamorous and aggressive is reserved, calm and self-contained.”

The Liberal (moderate Republican) remarked: “Every minute I am convinced that war is at hand, having left his farewell cards with the diplomatic body.”

The Liberal, which is the organ of Senor Sagasta, the premier, heads its leading article today with the single word “War,” and says: “The resolutions passed (by congress), constitute a declaration of war. Spain is fearlessly and untidely prepared to defend the integrity of its territory, and abandoned by the powers, but fortified by the justice of her cause.”

OFFICIAL SIGN TORN DOWN.

First Indignity Towards the Spanish Legation at Washington.

Washington, April 20.—Early yesterday morning the large metal sign, bearing the words “Office of the Spanish Legation,” was wrenched from its place on the gate leading to the legation and carried off by vandals.

Minister Polo de Bernabe complained to the state department or to the police, as he has sought to minimize the petty depredations against the legation, although this was the most flagrant one committed.

TOPEKA HAS SAILED.

Falmouth, Eng., April 20.—The Topeka sailed last night after shipping fresh supplies of provisions and coal.

Extortion a Fortune of War.

Washington, April 20.—A great deal of indignation has been expressed by naval officers over the cold-blooded attempts of persons owning vessels, or their agents, to extort from the government sums of money largely in excess of the value of the craft. The same complaint is also made to many kinds of military and naval supplies, although it is gratifying to note that in a few exceptional cases the tube-makers and boiler-making firms and some ammunition and gun-making people, every deposit has been shown to give the government the best terms in price and in time of delivery.

Rejoicing in Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 20.—The news of the action of congress spread rapidly through the city and excited the people in great interest. The Cuban residents are joyous.

VOWS BEFORE VIRGIN.

Madrid, April 20.—The crews of the Spanish squadron in Cadiz vowed before the shrine of the Virgin never to return from war with America unless victorious.

Cornell Students Volunteer.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 20.—Seventy-five Cornell students, including the president of the college, have volunteered their services to the governor of Illinois in the event of war with America. The students have decided to offer his services to the country.