

PLEADS FOR HER SON

Queen Regent of Spain Makes Appeal for Her Royal Fragony.

FOLLOWS DICTATES OF A MOTHER'S HEART

Calls Upon the People to Bolster Up Tottling Throne.

READS HER SPEECH BEFORE THE CORTES

Recites Efforts of Pope and Powers to Preserve Peace.

COUNTRY'S HONOR SHOULD BE DEFENDED

Menace and Insults of the United States No Longer to Be Borne—Spain's Course Calls for Sympathy.

MADRID, April 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—Long before the appointed hour for the assembling of the Cortes the Plaza Oriente and the streets near the palace were densely crowded and the houses and balconies decked with the national colors. A fine display of troops, chiefly infantry, lined the route by which the royal procession advanced slowly as the guns of the artillery fired a salute. The procession was formed by eight splendid carriages drawn by noble teams of six horses each, except the royal coach drawn by eight milk-white steeds. All around the carriages and servants in state livery proceeded by mounted gendarmes and the Home Guards in plumes and helmets of steel and cuirasses and mounted on fine black chargers. The queen regent and king alone drove in the royal carriage, escorted by the captain general of Madrid and his numerous staff. In front of the senate was stationed a line of regiments with bands and colors and in two lines the 3000th Guards in Louis XV moustache uniforms.

The bands struck up the infant's march when Infanta Isabel drove up and the royal march for her majesty. The queen regent looked well and preoccupied and very elegant in a lovely toilet with a half mourning corset and diamonds. The king, wearing a cadet uniform and the Golden Fleece order, answered the greetings of the crowd with a military salute. Deputations of both houses met and conducted the queen regent and king slowly in the same state, the senators and deputies crying repeatedly, "Viva Rey," "Viva Reina," "Viva Espana," "Viva Cuba Espanola," "Viva la Mariana." The same chorus were repeated outside by the crowd. The scene inside the senate was generally considered more impressive, the audience more seated and loyal than in other years. All Spaniards seemed deeply penetrated with the importance and gravity of this situation. Directly after the opening of the Cortes a supplement of the Madrid Gazette with the royal speech read together and was bought by thousands in the streets of the capital.

CREATING A SENSATION. Coming so soon after the so strongly resembling Sagasta's speech the royal message seemed a protest and session in the diplomatic corps and the senate of the Cortes present in the senate, who, like the senators and deputies, drew their conclusions that the ministers must have duly reviewed the consequences of grave declarations embodied in this document that little hope remains of peace when it is declared that if the government of the United States gives way to blunders such an act would be considered an intolerable provocation, justifying the rupture of relations in the defense of national dignity.

READY TO FIGHT. Scarcely had Spaniards shown such unanimity and calm spirit to face the realities of the situation with a determination to fight and die in the defense of the colonies. They do not seem even to indulge in illusions on the unequal contest of the struggle, but are convinced that they can resist better and more tenaciously than the foreigners suppose. All their old military spirit and fierce resentment of foreign invasion and stern resolution to do the best even against great odds seem to have aroused.

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RIGHT TO SEARCH AND SEIZE

Important Question that May Cause Further International Complications.

GREAT BRITAIN IS GREATLY INTERESTED

Members of Parliament Propose to Question the Government Today—Their Aim is to Favor the United States.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—Now that the war is regarded only as a matter of days or even hours, great interest is developed in commercial and political circles respecting the exercise of the right to search neutral vessels for contraband of war possessed by the United States and Spain, as they are not signatories of the declaration of the United States, which was the first to call attention to the subject in Parliament, has furnished a further statement of the views he intends to press on the government. Said he: "I shall endeavor to find out definitely before hostilities commence whether either the United States or Spain or both intend to exercise their undoubted legal rights to search and capture goods of their opponents carried under a neutral flag, also whether they contemplate employing privateers. Our relations with both are friendly. Even if they decline to make such declarations as to what they regard contraband of war, my advice is that we should not invite a row before taking all possible precautions to avoid one. I cannot overrate the gravity of this matter. It might, and in most serious cases, lead us to settle and lead ultimately to a declaration of war. This must be understood. If a merchant ship should offer any resistance to being searched it would be put down as an adherent of the other belligerent. It would then be liable to be taken to the nearest prize court, both ship and cargo, and sold there. I hope the realization of possibilities which may happen so shortly will cause us to renounce the declaration of Paris. It is wrapped in so much mystery that I consider it would inevitably be violated in the course of warlike operations. I have always held that we should abrogate it honorably in time of peace rather than to have to do it dishonorably in time of war."

HOW ABOUT COAL. David informs me he will ask Secretary for the Colonies Chamberlain tomorrow in the House whether the probable supply of coal by British colonies to the belligerents during the conflict between Spain and the United States is engaging the attention of her majesty's government and whether, in view of the fact that coal is absolutely indispensable to the fighting equipment of the modern ironclad, the British government will consider the advisability of notifying at once all British colonies and merchant that coal must be considered contraband of war during the continuance of hostilities between those powers. David says in explanation of his question: "I consider that if all the British colonial ports are closed for coal to the Spanish fleet, it will place Spain at the mercy of the United States. The war will be shortened and Spain driven from Cuba with the least possible expenditure of life and treasure by America."

Mr. McLeod, Scotch radical member of Parliament, will ask Arthur Balfour when the House may expect the latest report of the British consul at Cuba. McLeod's object, like Dalziel's, is sympathetic to the United States report declared that Spanish operations had reduced the island to a desert. Manifestations of sympathy with the United States are growing more numerous daily, but come almost exclusively from the liberals and radical members.

Augustine Birrell, member of Parliament and a well known essayist, said today: "Thank God, there is no concert of Europe on the other side of the water. The Americans saw a war of putting an end to the present barbarities we would wish were gone. The sooner our newspapers cease nagging and criticizing Americans the better. I consider the interests of the country and the United States are identical and it is foolish, in times of national excitement in England and the United States for either to nag, criticize or find fault with the other. I hope to live to see the day when a real bond of union will be established between the United States and Great Britain."

The London Evening Echo says: "Of course the continental states being military despots more or less pronounced in character, that late a free country, America is the greatest English speaking people the world over. Captain Mahan himself is an ardent and eloquent advocate of a union between the British empire and the United States. A union such as that would strengthen the faith of the most despised. It would be strong enough to impose peace upon the world. Mr. Stowe, another of America's most distinguished historians, hopes for a union between English speaking nations and so do all the British colonies."

Zola Thinks Spain Will Yield. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, April 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—Zola said today: "My sympathies are with America and Cuba, but I should be sorry to see the great nation involved in bloodshed for a small cause. I expect Spain to give way at the last moment. Spain has not got the art of governing colonial possessions and must yield Cuba sooner or later."

MINISTER POLO PULLS OUT

Shakes Dust of the National Capital from His Spanish Feet.

ASKS FOR PASSPORTS AND GETS THEM

Secretary Sherman Compiles with Alacety and the Queen and His Suite Start for Their Fatherland.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The ultimatum of the United States to Spain was delivered to the Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, shortly after 11 o'clock today. The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, declined to sign the same State Department messenger who brought the ultimatum Senor Polo delivered a note to the secretary of state, saying that his position here may become untenable and asking for his passports. The French ambassador, M. Cambon, and the Austrian minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, were with Senor Polo when the ultimatum was received. Arrangements were made at once for the transfer of the legation property to the Austrian legation. This includes the Spanish flag, the coat of arms of the Spanish nation, the French ambassador and the Austrian minister will act jointly in attending to Spain's interests here, the effects being sent to the Austrian legation because Austria owns the property of the legation, whereas the French establishment is temporarily leased.

HAD A REPLY READY. At 11:20 o'clock a colored messenger from the State department appeared at the front door of the minister's residence and in an unconventional way stated that he had a message from the State department for the Spanish minister. Senor Polo excused himself from the French ambassador, with whom he was then engaged, and met the messenger in the legation corridor. He glanced at the envelope, noting that it was the ultimatum, and made the messenger wait for a reply. This was already prepared and had been ready since yesterday. It was not a rejoinder to the ultimatum, but a terse request for his passports.

MISS WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—Miss Woodford, Mrs. Hanson and Lieutenant Dyer left tonight for Paris. The date of departure of Minister Woodford is not positive, yet it is probable he will leave directly the Spanish minister will make a complete report to the United States. Woodford has not yet received instructions to present any communication of the American government to Spain. The British embassy and the British consulate will take charge of American interests directly the rupture becomes official.

Correspondence and Corro. ministerial organs, tonight clearly state that the government will make a complete report to the United States. Woodford has not yet received instructions to present any communication of the American government to Spain. The British embassy and the British consulate will take charge of American interests directly the rupture becomes official.

German Press Favors Spain. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) BERLIN, April 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram)—The tone of an outbreak of war against leading papers here surpasses themselves in imputing to America the lowest motives, in forcing on hostilities. Nothing too good can be said of the concessions which Spain has offered or of its heroic dignity in the hour of trial, and nothing too severe of American provocation and boasting. Even the newspapers identified with the liberal and radical politics speak of America as the aggressor in the exchange. Military newspapers are inclined to think that although America's inexhaustible riches will eventually tell in the conflict, it must be peppered to suffer enormous losses and reverse at the commencement. Spanish statesmen, they say, far surpass those of the United States. Feeding is very bitter here.

Spanish Leaders Consult Miles. Arranging to Co-operate in the Campaign in the Island. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The statement is made on high authority that Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban republic to this country, in company with one of the brigadiers of General's army, has been in consultation with General Miles today arranging for co-operation in the conduct of the campaign in Cuba against Spain. This is taken as a verbal recognition of the Cuban republic. It is stated that Palma was summoned here for this conference.

Preparations for War in Havana. HAVANA, April 20.—Quiet prevails here. The weather is warm. War preparations continue. The Centro Gallego society has given up several houses belonging to it for use by the government in case of war. The Union Constitutional in an editorial today commenting on the resolutions adopted by congress says: "Intervention means war for Spain. But it is easier to wage than to execute." Continuing the Union

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Warmer, Easterly Winds.

- 1 Queen Regent's Speech to Cortes. Right of Search and Seizure. Senor Polo Leaves Washington. President's Ultimatum to Spain. 2 Troops Gather at Chickasawga. Senate May Recognize Spanish Republic. 3 Nebraska News. 4 New Sheep Shearing. 5 Base Ball Record of a Season. 6 Editorial and Commerce. 7 Railroad State Bank. 8 "Skin Game" Cappers. 9 Mercer Hustles for Eggs. 10 Council Bluffs Local. 11 Iowa News and Comments. 12 "The Warrior Maid of San Carlos."

Temperature at Omaha: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. 6 a.m. 57, 7 a.m. 58, 8 a.m. 59, 9 a.m. 60, 10 a.m. 61, 11 a.m. 62, 12 m. 63

Constitutional remarks: "So far Spain has treated the United States with contempt. Now she will kick her heels on the whip." The Madrid and the Mexican schooner Aturo arrived here yesterday.

Big Ships at Key West Guarding Against Surprise. KEY WEST, Fla., April 20.—The United States torpedo boat destroyers Mayflower arrived here late last night and anchored near the flagship New York. It is possible that the Mayflower will be Captain Sampson's flagship. He may use it for this purpose if he finds the expected blockade of Cuba necessitates making continual and rapid rounds of the fleet, as the Mayflower is better suited for such work than the first-class cruiser New York. The rumors of the New York going north and of the Dolphin becoming the flagship are untrue.

NATIONAL GUARD IS NOTIFIED. General Barry Will Issue a Letter of Warning to Officers. LINCOLN, April 20.—(Special Telegram)—Adjutant General Barry will tomorrow issue a letter to the officers of the National Guard, telling them of the probability of an early call to actual service, and asking them to notify all the men so that they may be ready. They are especially asked to look into the physical condition of the men, and if there are any who will be unable to take the field, their places should be filled by able bodied men.

Students at University of Wyoming Are Praised. LARAMIE, Wyo., April 20.—(Special Telegram)—At the meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming it was resolved that in recognition of the spirit of patriotism shown among the students and the manifest desire of many to assist their country in the present emergency, that any young man of the class of '98 who desired to enter the army or any young woman of the class of '98 who desired to enter her service to her country in the hospital service, would be granted a degree immediately upon enlisting. There are seven young women and six young men in this class and some will undoubtedly offer their services. The university colors, numbering seventy-five, have had a meeting and discussed the question of enlisting. Those over 21 years of age will enlist number about thirty active, intelligent, healthy young men who have been given military drill the last three years by Captain C. A. Varsum, Seventh cavalry, U. S. A.

WILL NOT GIVE CUBA TO THE POPE. Story Denied in Official Circles at Madrid. MADRID, April 20.—There is no foundation for the story published in Rome that Spain has offered Cuba to the pope so that the latter may surrender the island to the United States, thus enabling Spain to escape the humiliation of a surrender to the United States. The idea is ridiculed in Spanish official circles here. The Spaniards say they will never renounce Cuba without a heroic struggle.

SPAIN MUST GET OUT

Done Given Until Midnight Saturday to Leave Cuba.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SIGNS ULTIMATUM

Copy is Sent to Senor Polo, Who Calls for Passports.

MINISTER WOODFORD IS ALSO INFORMED

He Will Lay the Document Before the Spanish Government.

WAR PREPARATIONS WILL BE RUSHED

United States Will Hurry Up All the Necessary Work in Order to Move Upon Cuba if Necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—This was a day of events in the history of the Cuban question. The signature by the president of the joint resolution requiring intervention in Cuba, the notification of that action to the Spanish minister here, his demand for passports, the department's prompt reply to that demand, the departure of the Spanish minister and the transmission of our ultimatum, that Spain must evacuate Cuba and must all these things, known as the Madrid ultimatum, were accomplished by Saturday, through Minister Woodford, followed in quick succession. The next step is Spain's answer, if it is to make any, and the movement of the United States army and navy on Cuba.

The ultimatum was sent to the Spanish minister by Judge Day's personal messenger, Edward Savoy, one of the trusted employees of the State department, who was appointed to his place in 1896 by Hamilton Fish. The messenger was not kept waiting long at the legation, but in the course of an hour had returned to the State department with the minister's application for passports. It was not until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon that Savoy made his second trip, carrying with him the desired paper. This was a passport for the minister and his family and suite. It was not in the usual form, but extra was made for the occasion. The general terms of it is similar to that presented to Lord Salisbury-West when that unfortunate minister was obliged to retire. In this case it reads as follows: "United States of America, Department of State.—To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come.—Greeting. Know ye that the bearer hereof, Don Luis Polo y Bernabe, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States, accompanied by his family and suite, is about to travel abroad. These are, therefore, to request all officers of the United States, or of any state thereof, to permit him to pass freely without let or molestation, and to extend to him all friendly aid and protection in case of need. In testimony whereof, I, John Sherman, secretary of state of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the department of state to be affixed, at Washington, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States of America the 123d.

MAY BE PUBLISHED TODAY. At first there was some expectation at the State department that a response from Minister Woodford might be received today. Later on, however, after Judge Day had calculated the length of time that would be consumed in the cabling of the ultimatum to Minister Woodford, its translation into cipher and retransmission, he became convinced that it would be practically impossible, owing to the difference in time between Washington and Madrid, to receive any response today. Therefore, the following statement was posted at the department: "The text of the ultimatum to Spain will be given out by Mr. Porter, secretary to the president, at the White House some time tomorrow, probably."

The next move must now be made by Spain, according to the department officials. If the Spanish government takes a step, it might possibly be concluded from the action of the minister here today, that in language and terms the congressional resolution is insulting. It may promptly send Mr. Woodford his passports upon receipt of this communication, and thus bring the negotiations to a crisis and cause a breach of diplomatic relations within the next twenty-four hours. If, on the other hand, the Spanish government should return a satisfactory answer before Saturday noon that line of policy will be quite as effective as a positive act, inasmuch as it would amount to refusal of the demands of the United States.

In such case the president would proceed immediately to use the naval and military forces of the United States to execute the will of congress. How this will be done, whether Havana shall be blockaded, or whether an attempt shall be made to make a speedy campaign by hurling a large force of troops to Havana under cover of a bombardment by a fleet, are all matters of mere speculation. The experts of the army and navy have laid their plans with the greatest detail for the future, but they do not hesitate to say that any attempt to make these public in advance to the manifest advantage of Spain would be actual treason. An outline of the policy to be followed by this government in the treatment of neutrals, and the matter of privateering is contained in the following statement: "In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain it will be the policy of this government not to resort to privateering. The government will adhere to the following rules: First, Neutral goods covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war. Second, Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under enemy's flag. Third, Blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. ANSWERS A GENERAL INQUIRY. This doctrine is undoubtedly laid down to meet the various inquiries received by the diplomatic representatives of the United States from foreign governments as to the attitude assumed by the United States. It is substantially in tone with the rules practiced in the recent Chinese-Japanese war, and places the United States in a most advanced position so far as the protection of individual property and neutral goods at sea is concerned. If Spanish goods are made free from seizure on the seas in the bottom of a neutral power, this doctrine on the part of our government will doubtless be welcomed in Europe. Word came to the Navy department today that the Spanish cruisers Palanca, Vizcaya and Albatros are all at present at Cape de