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TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1898

NUMBER 143

SPAIN WILL BE TOLD TO EVACUATE TODAY

Resolution and Ultimatum Will Be Signed Together and Flashed Across the Sea.

SPANISH REPLY IN PLAIN ENGLISH

In the Event of an Unsatisfactory Answer, Diplomacy at Once Ceases and Hostilities Begin.

Minister Woodford Will Be Recalled and Senor Polo Will Leave His Post in Washington For Spain—Forward Movement On Cuba Will Commence the Latter Part of This Week, According to the Plans of the Administration—Two Cabinet Meetings Yesterday at Which the Spanish Situation Was Discussed and Conclusions Reached As Herein Outlined—Foreign Power Will Observe Neutrality.

Washington, April 19.—The ultimatum, said one member of the cabinet, after the meeting today, "has been agreed upon in substance, but has not yet been formally drawn up. Its preparation has been entrusted to Assistant Secretary Day of Spain tomorrow and will reach Madrid in the evening, the difference in time between this country and Spain being about six hours. I think you are safe in saying that 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 tentative or half-way reply will satisfy the president; nor will any compromise that contemplates the withdrawal of Spanish troops from the island and the subsequent re-establishment of Spanish control over the raising of the Spanish flag over the country be accepted by the administration. Possibly it may be suggested that the matter has been referred to the cortes, which meets tomorrow, for its consideration, and this might be instrumental in postponing for a brief time the submission of the congressional resolution, but the president is disposed not to brook any further delay. It is only fair that in a great crisis like this reasonable time shall be given.

BLOCKADE OF CUBA. "If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba, prompt measures will be adopted to put in force the congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as at present understood, be begun at once. There are rumors that the fleet 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 of increasing the equipment of Gomez's soldiers, and by furnishing them with sufficient hard tack for food, will enable them to hold the island for some time, 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 are desired. The Spaniards to evacuate and enable the island to be occupied by the United States without molestation.

NO PRIVATIZING. "No, the United States government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal, or commissions of privateering, but if the Spanish government chooses to enter upon this line of warfare, she will have to deal with the nations of the world, whose commerce she seeks to interfere.

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE. 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 two practically one by a simultaneous signature of each.

COMPLIANCE OF SPAIN IS NOT EXPECTED, and a forward movement on Cuba will commence the latter part of this week, according to the plans of the administration.

TWO CABINET MEETINGS. Two cabinet meetings were held during the day, the first being at 11 and lasting nearly two hours, and the second at 2 o'clock, and the second, according to their close, announcement that executive action was delayed until tomorrow was made. Both cabinet sessions were devoted principally to discussion of the ultimatum to be sent to Madrid.

AT THE morning session the president rather favored allowing the Madrid government to submit an answer within a very short time, probably within 24 hours. The reason for limiting the time to one day, or even less, is said to be entirely strategic, otherwise two or three days would have been allowed.

ULTIMATUM. The ultimatum itself, it is believed, is short and to the point. It will require the cabinet this evening or tomorrow morning before the president signs the documents, which it is believed, unquestionably will precipitate war. It is likely that the president and Assistant Secretary Day will again go over the message which is about 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 that it is in the hands of the Spanish public, or diplomatic etiquette requiring this.

PRESENTED BY HAGER. The Cuban resolution passed by congress arrived at the White House at 1:15 o'clock, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker

NEW LAW ON TUNNEL RIGHTS

BILL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MINING INTERESTS

Has Passed the House and Will Pass the Senate—Bill For a Public Building at Ogden.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, April 19.—The house bill relative to mining tunnel rights reached the White House this morning and is to be committed. This bill provides that only 750 feet on each side of the center line of a tunnel site shall be reserved for tunnel locations. Any location made in a tunnel may take any part of 1,500 linear feet on one side and the remainder on the other, or the owner may take a full claim of 1,500 feet on one side and 1,500 feet on the other side of the center line. It does not conflict with any prior location. Any vein or lode cut by the tunnel shall be located at the surface. The owner of any claim shall be entitled to all ore to the apex, though it may not be included in the boundaries of the claim. The bill is recommended by Secretary Bliss and will pass the senate.

OGDEN BUILDING BILL. Senator Cannon has introduced a bill for a quarter of a million dollar public building at Ogden, Utah. Senator Shoup made a favorable report this afternoon on his bill to ratify the agreement with the Indians for the opening of the Fort Hall Indian reservation. Senator Mason has introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to grant railroads right of way into any territory reserved for the Indians, under the existing regulations governing the building of railroads over public lands.

TEST OF BRITISH SYMPATHY.

Applications Made in London to Enlist in Uncle Sam's Service.

London, April 19.—There have been many applications at the United States consulate here this week for enlistment in the United States army. Most of the applicants were Englishmen, including several officers and former officers of the British army of lieutenant grade. A number of engineers also applied, and applications were received from women who are desirous of serving as nurses in the field.

A majority of these who applied for enlistment were of the opinion that the United States at the government's expense. They were all told that the United States officials here had no authority to enlist.

Lieutenant Sims, the United States naval attaché at Paris, and Colonel Alfred E. Bates, the United States military attaché here, have purchased during the week several large lots of ammunition, including gunpowder. The letter, it is presumed, is to be used for mines. All the officials concerned maintain secrecy as to the ships which are to carry the war munitions to the United States.

POCATELLO REJOICES.

Bill Ratifying Fort Hall Agreement Is Reported.

(Special to The Herald.) Pocatello, Ida., April 19.—The following telegram was received by Judge Standrod here this afternoon from Senator George L. Shoup:

"I today reported to the senate the bill ratifying agreement with Fort Hall Indians without encroaching upon the terms of the agreement with the Indians. This news is received here with enthusiasm. Several days ago Senator Shoup, in a letter, said that the Indian committee was insisting upon some amendments, one of which was that the purchase money was to be left in the hands of the secretary of the interior, to be expended for the benefit of the Indians, at his discretion. It was known that the Indians would never agree to such terms. Petitions setting forth this fact were prepared and were ready to be forwarded when the above telegram was received.

A BATTLESHIP WYOMING.

Warren Wants His State Represented in the Navy.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, April 19.—Senator Warren called on the secretary of the navy this afternoon and urged that one of the new battleships now being ordered by the navy be named in honor of Wyoming. He stated that the splendid achievements of the first Wyoming entitled it to a successor, and that the name of Wyoming could be no better designation for a battleship. In addressing the secretary he said that Wyoming, in the opinion of the old Kentuckians, had deserved the recognition. It is probable that he will succeed in having the adoption of this name for one of the new American mammoths of the sea.

BESSEL TRANSFERRED.

Signal Officer Ordered From Price to Chickamauga.

(Special to The Herald.) Price, Utah, April 19.—Sergeant William Bessel of the signal corps, who, for the past three years, has been stationed at Price, is in receipt of orders from the war department to at once report to the commanding general at Chickamauga, Tenn., where will be stationed six regiments of cavalry and ten batteries of field artillery, and which will doubtless be one of the chief points of operations in the coming encounter.

I. F. THOMAS IN DENVER.

Will Interest Colorado Musicians in the Elstodffed.

(Special to The Herald.) Denver, Colo., April 19.—T. F. Thomas of Salt Lake City, arrived in Denver last night for the purpose of interesting the musical element of the city in the Elstodffed, to be held in Salt Lake in October. He will enlist the Colorado state band, Apollo club, three harpists and several choruses.

Another Patriotic Corporation.

Detroit, Mich., April 19.—The National Express company sent to all its offices notices that all its employees who are members of the militia or other military bodies, or who may be called to active service in the prospective war, will be allowed half pay during their entire term of service, and all who return alive will be reinstated at full pay, either in the position vacated or in others carrying equal compensation.

SAGASTA RAVES

AND URGES WAR

America's Course Makes the Premier Squirm.

MAINE INDICTMENT "AN INFAMOUS INSULT"

Cortes Asked to Provide the Means of Defense.

Spain Will Not Permit Territory to Be Taken From Her With Impunity—Premier's Address to His Followers in Parliament—Spain Proposes to Inflict as Much Damage as Possible Upon American Commerce.

(Special to The Herald.) Madrid, April 19 (via Paris).—The supporters of the government in both houses of parliament met in the senate chamber at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Senor Sagasta, the premier, addressed them as follows:

"The times are so grave and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts and not words are necessary to face the present difficulty. Attempts are being made to sully the glorious history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish governments have done their utmost to avert war, to which we are being provoked. We have now reached the limits of concessions compatible with honor and territorial integrity. We consented to the last concession at the instance of the pope and his party, but we yielded, in fact, but now attempts are being made upon our honor and menaces directed against our territory. That is a thing to which Spaniards will never consent. (Applause.) This is not the moment to trace a parliamentary programme, but the moment to unite ourselves as our fathers have done, in the face of an enemy that attacks the integrity of our territory. The result of our efforts today is the most infamant that has ever been offered." (Prolonged applause.)

Continuing, Senor Sagasta counseled the rapid constitution of the chambers in order to accord to the government the means to defend the country's interest.

"Spain," he added, "will not allow a parcel of her territory to be taken from her with impunity; nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions." (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.)

The ministers met today to modify the speech from the throne in conformity with the situation.

Senor Silveira, leader of the dissident conservative when addressing his party, declared it "inopportune to formulate a political programme." He evoked the memory of the late Senor canovas del Castillo, and declared that he and his party would aid the government by voting as much as should be necessary for the national defense without any opposition, although making the responsibility incurred.

In order to investigate it if need be, at a more opportune time. He declared also that the dissident conservatives would respect whatever financial arrangements the government might enter into, no matter what those might cost, as it was the "only means of securing later on, peace with honor."

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Seldom has there been witnessed a more impressive and significant scene. The large hall of the senate was densely packed with members of the senate and deputies, who listened with breathless attention to the short speech of Senor Sagasta, only interrupting him with an unanimous and loud applause, when he pronounced the words "Spain, Spain, Spain," with regard to the Maine disaster. Even more enthusiastic applause greeted his stirring words, when he declared that the government would defend the territory and ancient rights of Spain, and would not allow any aggressions than any of their ancestors had repelled with the same energy and courage.

If the idea still existed in the mind of any nation that war could be averted, Senor Sagasta's firm speech is regarded as finally settling all doubts. At 7:30 p. m.—At this hour the lobbies of parliament are crowded with members of the senate and deputies, all discussing the situation. The one predominant word is "War."

El Sorro (Ministerial) says: "The resolution of the American congress is not only authorized by the president, he desired in his message, to intervene in Cuba, but orders him to do so immediately, and the independence (recognition of the republic) clause being expunged, which might have incurred a veto, the president will probably square his action with the decree of chambers."

"What he will probably do is to give the resolution immediate effect, or from motives of precaution and convenience, let a few days pass inoperatively, so that the situation is now the gravest possible."

El Epoca (Conservative) asserts that "Anarchy reigns in the legislative and executive branches of the American government."

After pointing to the "unpreparedness for war of the United States," El Epoca says it considers President McKinley "simultaneously daring and weak, yielding to jingo demands and saddling his parliament with the responsibility."

It quotes from recognized text books that "the United States has been a violation of the constitution in the legislative and executive procedure," and adds:

"While President McKinley requests a free hand, congress votes a mandate, the president remaining impotent to resist the war party or to rouse peaceful influences."

WAR WILL BE PROLONGED.

The impartialist today, commenting upon the commercial aspect of the war, which it regards as certain "as soon as President McKinley stops vacillating," says: "The Americans who are rushing into war will be surprised to find that it is not an affair of weeks, but of months. It will last until the commercial are more anxious for peace than they are now anxious for war."

The Liberal says: "The Spaniards are tired of talk of naval and other interventions. War is a matter of hours, in spite of rumors of delays upon President McKinley's part."

THE LIBERAL URGES SPAIN TO STOP ARGUING.

The Liberal urges Spain to stop arguing.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE Today the Ultimatum Goes to Spain. Army of Liberation. Sagasta Urges War.

PAGE TWO Hands Off Our Fight. PAGE THREE Century Gold Bullion. The Mining Congress. Ogden Waterworks Case On Trial. I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge In Session.

PAGE FOUR Editorial. PAGE FIVE The City Council. Cuba the Prey of Shylocks. In the Social Realm.

PAGE SIX State News. Wall Street Faith. A Unique Point of Law.

PAGE SEVEN Twenty-four Leaves This Morning.

PAGE EIGHT The Pretender Getting Ready to Cross the Frontier.

PAGE NINE New York, April 19.—The reality of the Carlist movement is, says the London correspondent of the World, now too open to be any longer ignored.

Don Carlos is reported by some of his English sympathizers—among whom is the Earl of Ashburnham, an ultra-militarist peer, and a leading figure, to have left Venice and to be now waiting at a convenient place to cross the Spanish frontier at the proper moment and place himself at the head of his followers, as in former Carlist insurrections.

CARLIST UPRISING.

The Pretender Getting Ready to Cross the Frontier.

Washington, April 19.—The authoritative statement was made at the war department today that on the first call for troops only the national guard would 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 on him at the war department on Saturday, when the modified Hull bill for the expansion of the army was under consideration. Secretary Alger thinks that such a course is in keeping with sound discretion and the dictates of common sense, for organized militia have won to great expense, and have devoted much time to perfecting themselves for military duty. Any other course, he believes, would be destructive to the best interests of the national guard at this time, to designate regimental officers, which will include those of the grades of second lieutenants to colonels. The president will reserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and field officers.

MANY APPLICATIONS.

Many applications have been made to the war department for permission to volunteer, and among men of all creeds, nationalities and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and the integrity of the present dynasty in a successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

New Steps by the Powers. London, April 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Italy, the man of the foreign office, published tonight the following: 'The powers are on the eve of taking a new step, namely, requesting the United States and Spain, in the event of war, to localize hostilities by confining them to the neighboring waters. This step will be taken immediately after a declaration of war. Utter pessimism prevails in diplomatic quarters here, the high hopes of a continuing hopeful peace. The pope is working energetically to be accepted as arbitrator; but he admits that Cuba has already morally ceased to belong to Spain.'"

CAPE VERDE SQUADRON MAY ATTACK OUR PORTS.

CAPE VERDE SQUADRON MAY ATTACK OUR PORTS. FLEET—Active Preparations.

London, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: At the present moment Spain, though essentially a neutral nation, is beginning her preparation upon naval preparations, because everybody fully comprehends that, in the struggle between the United States and Cuba, and the duration of the war will entirely depend on the respective navies. The Spanish minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, has done his best to furnish naval preparations within the means at his disposal. He has been well assisted by the officers of his department. The first available squadron is now at Cape Verde, under Admiral Cervera, who went out with the cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon, and has been joined there by the cruisers Vizcaya and Albatros, and with a view to protecting the torpedo flotilla. This squadron is considered quite a match for the British squadron of America and may be ordered to pay an unpleasant visit to North American ports if war breaks out.

A second squadron will be formed at Cadix, where Admiral Churruarín is busy with the repairs of the fleet. He will concentrate, as soon as they are ready, the battleships Pelayo, now at Cartagena, Alfonso XIII and the Princess, the cruisers Alfonso XIII and the Princess, the torpedo cruiser Maria Molina, three destroyers just received from England and three torpedo vessels.

Spain has in her merchant fleet and coasting population a large supply of auxiliary vessels, and she is endeavoring to place on the line a number of these vessels. Great enthusiasm prevails in the arsenals and among the seafaring population. Spain will do exactly what America does. The government would much prefer to make use of the auxiliary cruisers commissioned as regular war vessels.

SETTLED ON.

Leaving aside the present regular army force, the second and fourth items are practically settled on in committee, while the third, as to the militia, is being actively canvassed, and while there are different views they are expected to crystallize into an authorization to call out the number stated.

The bill drawn up by the war department for introduction by Representative Hull, chairman of the military committee, authorizes the president to call for something like 60,000 volunteers, to be drawn through the various states.

While this method obviates the legal technicalities, involved in the service of state militia organizations, it is likely the volunteers thus obtained through quotas furnished by the respective state and territorial governors will come from within state militia ranks.

MILITIA PLAN.

The plan of the committee on militia to effectually put a large number of the militia at the disposal of the president is being formulated.

Some think 100,000 excessive, but Chairman Marsh and others regard the figures as conservative, in the view that the resolution evidently meant war.

The president, as now suggested by Representative Marsh, can call out the militia at any time, and congress will follow up this action by legislative enactment providing for their ushering into the United States service.

At the same time the army reorganization bill recently recommitted by the house, is being carefully pruned in the military committee. It is proposed to extend the army organization to the three battalions of artillery and to increase the batteries of artillery to 200 men each. This measure, it is claimed, may bring about 6,000 more men into the regular service, to be added to the present 27,000 regular troops.

CABINET MEETING.

The cabinet meeting, it was learned during the afternoon, practically settled the question as to how many volunteers shall be called for to supplement the regular army in their operations in Cuba, the conclusion being arrived at that the president shall call for 80,000 men of the national militia.

Secretary Alger, after this decision was reached, repaired to the war department and sent for Major General Miles, and Adjutant General Corbin. A conference lasting nearly an hour was held as to the means to be employed to give effect to the decision of the president and the cabinet. Considerable progress was made in outlining the plan to be followed, but owing to the complexity of the subject all the details could not be arranged at the first conference. It is proposed to utilize this additional force in conformity to the terms of the bill submitted today to

ARMY OF LIBERATION

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Plans Now Formulating Contemplate Placing This Number in the Field.

ONLY THE NATIONAL GUARD TO BE ACCEPTED ON FIRST CALL

War Preparations Are About Completed, and Work Is Now Reduced to Perfecting Details.

President Can Call Out the Militia at Any Time, and Congress Will Follow Up This Action by Legislative Enactment Mustering Them Into Federal Service—What the War Department Bill Contemplates Respecting the National Guard—The Three Branches of the Regular Army Begin Its Movement Towards Mobilizing Points in the South Yesterday.

Washington, April 19.—The authoritative statement was made at the war department today that on the first call for troops only the national guard would 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 on him at the war department on Saturday, when the modified Hull bill for the expansion of the army was under consideration. Secretary Alger thinks that such a course is in keeping with sound discretion and the dictates of common sense, for organized militia have won to great expense, and have devoted much time to perfecting themselves for military duty. Any other course, he believes, would be destructive to the best interests of the national guard at this time, to designate regimental officers, which will include those of the grades of second lieutenants to colonels. The president will reserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and field officers.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETED.

Work of War Is Now Reduced to Perfecting Details.

Washington, April 19.—The preparations for action are about completed, and the work is now reduced to perfecting details. The army is being mobilized, and all that remains is to insure the prompt supply of all classes of equipments. As was stated at the navy department today, the market has been cleaned of all valuable vessels, and it now comes to manning them and perfecting methods of communication and co-operation. The O'Higgins was the last desirable ship of any size in sight, and it has been announced that all hopes of getting her has been abandoned. General Greeley, in charge of telegraph and telephone communication between seacoast fortifications, announces his 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 in that service for a regularly organized system of reporting war vessels in sight at points remote from ordinary posts 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 making them at St. Louis, New York and Chicago also.

Quite a consignment of tents have been allotted to the militia of the states under the supervision of the war department. The war department will need about 200 men as packers for the mule teams now being collected by Captain Cruz at Jefferson barracks.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has furnished to the secretary of war a list of engineer officers who, with few exceptions, are available for the important river and harbor work. It is most comprehensive and includes the names of nearly every officer of the engineer department throughout the United States. In order to take care of the important river and harbor work, other engineering works in charge of these officers, it probably will be necessary in particular cases, where the works cannot be entirely neglected, to double, triple or quadruple the number of the officers, in order that the services of others may be available in the military field of operations. In a majority of the cases, the names given with the general idea that the officials will not be called away from their present duties for more than a few months. In the event of hostilities, the quartermaster general will promptly take steps to form a corps of officers especially detailed to assist the army in the field in the engineering prospects.

MILES WILL GO TO CUBA.

Already Selected Some Members of His Field Staff.

Chicago, April 19.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: He has been very anxious for this duty and he will take command of the invading forces, Major General Miles on duty in his field staff. Lieutenant Colonel William Dudson, who has been in charge of the defense of the city of Cuba, and Sandy Hook and of certain important New York city river and harbor work, will be detailed to Cuba as an important member of the corps of engineers, and is at present on duty at New York.

General Miles will go to Cuba, and is at present in charge of the general quartermaster department in this city. General Osgood will be the general commissary. He is at present assistant to the head of the subsistence department in Washington.

There has been some gossip here in regard to the statutory prohibition of the departure of General Miles on duty in Cuba. There never has been a law against the major general commanding the invading forces, and he is a United States troops. An officer said to the Tribune that he would go to Cuba if he were ordered to do so.

Additional orders have been issued for the movement of light batteries of four to six guns. This will have the effect of increasing the number of forces and adding to the enlisted force.

DANCED FOR JOY.

How the Troops at Leavenworth Hailed the War Prospect.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 19.—The troops at Fort Leavenworth made their start this afternoon. They comprised the Twentieth infantry, which will go to Mexico and four companies of the Sixth regiment of cavalry, bound for Tampa, Fla.

The troops go to St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific, then south over the Illinois Central.

Nearly the entire population was at the fort depot to witness the departure. Business in the city was deserted, schools had been dismissed and factory hands released. The entire body of soldiers at the national home had come over on street cars with the home band and took part in the demonstration. When the veterans, headed by their band playing "Souza's Marine March," entered the