THE SITUATION IS MOST WARLIKE.

Congress to Act Today Upon the Cuban Question.

INTERVENTION AND INDEPENDENCE.

Committees of the Two Houses Agree to Immediate Intervention to Establish an Independent Government in Cuba .-- The Resolutions Agreed Upon to be Reported Today .-- Determined Efforts

to so Draft Them as to Secure Unanimous Support of All Parties in Both Houses .-- Quiet

bers and did not adjourn till a very

above, the committee carefully con-

sidered several other forms. Informa-

ed by Mr. Smith, of Michigan, made the

contest for the resolution that was fin-

ally agreed upon. To all intents and

purposes it is the resolution offered by Mr. Smith, himself.

It is the intention of the republican

house as soon as it convenes at noon.

the republican members will be intro-

the facts as known concerning the de-

for her conduct of affairs on the island.

The preamble will, in an epitomized

form, follow very closely the lines of

the president's message, but that por-

tion of it referring to the Maine dis-

aster will take stronger ground than

practically effected by which the reso-

lution may pass both houses tomorrow.

It is understood that the foreign affairs

committee of the house and senate will

confer before the assembling of con-

gress tomorrow for the purpose of af-

fecting an agreement whereby the

Foraker resolution will be submitted

for the other resolutions. It will be

modified by the elimination of the

second paragraph, which recognizes

Cuban independence, and other slight

changes made to conform to the decis-

ion reached by the committees. To-

night the members of the senate com-

mittee believe that the resolution will

pass both houses by a practically unan-

imous vote. It is said that if necessary

a continuous sitting will be had in the

during the legislative day of Wednes-

The Foraker resolution as originally

Resolved by the senate and house

1. That the people of the island of

Cuba are and of right ought to be free

ed States hereby recognizes the repub-

lic of Cuba as the true and lawful gov-

3. That the war Spain is waging

against Cuba is so destructive of the

commercial and property interests of

the United States and so cruel, bar-

barous, and inhuman in its character

as to make it the duty of the United

States to demand that she at once

withdraw her land and naval forces

IN CUBA.

Washington, April 12.—Inquiry at

the state department discloses the fact

that the United States has no repre-

senitatives in Cuba upon whom it can

depend for official information in re-

that line. According to an official at

the department, the British consular

officers in Cubla are expected only to

care for the archives and property of

over to them on the departure of the

American representatives Saturday, and

to look after interests of Americans

still on the island who may lapply

to them for photection or redress.

It is said to be no part of their duty

to keep the United States state deplart-

ment informed of political or other de-

velopments in Cuba and that the de-

partment will not call upon them for

any special service or information un-

less it becomes absolutely necessary

by stress of circumstances. It is more

than probable, however, that if any-

thing important should happen in

which the United States has a direct

interest that the British consular offi-

cers might consider it am act of friend-

ship or comity to bring it to the atten-

tion of the secretary of state, either

through the London foreign office or

the British ambassador at Washington.

Notwithstanding this apparent lack of

facilities for obtaining official informa-

tion of affairs on the island, the offi-

clais of the administration express con-

fidence in their ability to keep proper-

ly informed of the course of events in

the proposition of Spalin for the cessa-

SPAIN BUYING WAR MUNITIONS.

Information has reached here show-

ing that the Spanish government is

making extraordinary efforts to obtain

all the munitions of war possible. She

recently gave to one of the most prom-

ment Engitsh firms unlimited orders

for all the munitions of war it could

CRUISERS SAIL FOR NEW YORK,

Halifax, N. S., April 12.-The United

States warships San Francisco and

New Orleans sailed alt 9 oclock this

morning for New York. They took on

AT THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

How the Message is Received There and

at Other European Cities.

Madrid, April 12. 9 a. m.-Complete

tranquility prevails this morning at

There were patriotic demonstrations

yesterday evening at Barcelona and

Valencia, accompanied by shouts of

"Long live Spain," "Long live the

army," Long live Cuba," etc., but there

9:30 a. m.-The Liberal, this morning

publishes what appears to be nearly

complete translation of President forKinley's message to congress on the

Cuban question, printing its salient points in large type. Commenting on the message, The Liberal says:
"Although the dispatches are exten-

sive, they do not suffice for the forms.

the Spanish capital.

were no disturbances.

board 250 tions of coal at this port.

tion of hostilities on the island.

deliver up to the 1st of May.

Cuba, especially with reference to the

ments which may result from

from Cuba and Cuban waters.

these resolutions into effect.

That the government of the Unit-

introduced as follows:

ernment of that island.

and independent.

It was stated late tonight on high au-

The single resolution agreed upon by

Reigns in all the Departments.

Washington, April 12.—The burden of | agreed upon by the republican mem responsibility for the next move in the of the contest hinged upon whether the resolutions should go further than the president had gone and declare for

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE COM-MITTEES. fronight a compromise prop seems certain to be reported at both ends of the capitol. The senate commilitee's resolution will be the more radical of the two. It will surely be reported tomorrow and will declare for immediate intervention, a general recognition of the rights of the Cuban people to freedom and independence

the independence of Cuba from Span-

and will demand the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the island. The republicants of the house dommilitee, as a result of their labors, praccically united upon a resolution which allso directs immediate intervention (in that respect going beyond the president's recommendation) and for the establishment of a "firm and stable" government in Cuba. Mr. Smith, of Michigan, stood out stubbornly for a recognition of independence, but the committee did not yield. When the resolutions were submitted to the republican steering committee they insisted that unless the words "and independent" before "government" were inserted so as to

read "firm, stable and independent gofernment" they would decline to accept it. Finally assurances that this would be conceded were even, and if those words go in, plain sailing and harmonious action seems probable tomorrow. The democrats of the committee have agreed to antagonize the majority resolution with one declaring for independence and immediate intervention. The ultimate independence of the fisland, without like recognition of the In dependence of the existing governmen't is the step which both committees are to take beyond the president's

recommendations. A significant feature of the day this connection was the declaration of General Grosvenor, of Ohio, the adminstration's spokesman, made during the debate in the house, that the president's recommendations must be terpreted as a declaration for the independence of the Island from Spanish

THE SITUATION MORE CRITICAL THAN EVDR.

There is a strong impression tonight that the debate in the house will be made short, to prevent undue criticism of the administration. Many of the republicans are in favor of no debate at all, contending that the passage of a resolution without debate would strengthen our position before the world. In the senate it is impossible to predict how long the debatte | will There is a general feeling in Washington tonlight among public men that, the action of congress as foreshadowed in the resolutions, renders the situation extremely critical and conservative leaders of both parties the United States consulates turned consider war inevitable as a result of their adoption unless Spain makes 'a final and complete surrender, by giving un the island of Cuba. The situation is regarded as so critical that the republicans of the ways and means committee; as a result of private conferito a method of raising \$100,000,000 additional revenue unnually and the prosecurion of the war by increasing the tax on beer and tobacco and placing a ran on tea and coffee. They also agreed to authorize the issue of a popular loan of \$500,000,000 and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet

THE CABINET MEETING. Outside of congress and the Lee demonstration, the complete calm which prevailed in all official quarters was in striking contrast with the intense excitement, and the rapidity of action, during the last two weeks. The regu-Jar Tuesday cabinet meeting was held at 11 o'clock, but 'the deliberations proved to be void of significance, Alt the conclusion of the meeting cabinet members summed up what had occurred by stating that the meeting was the most uneventful in many weeks. The situation, it was explained, was absolutely unchanged from that of yester. day. No word came from Minister Woodford today and there were no new phases reported from Cuba,

CALM BEFORE THE STORM. The state department officials had period of comparative rest after the strain put upon them within recent

Army and navy headquarters were in a state of comparative repose. The

preparations already begun progressed The foreign embassies and legations were somewhat apathetic. After considenable personal exchange the representatives of the great powers los Europe were satisfied that further ac-

tion by the powers at this time would be inopportune and they so notified The Spanish minister believes that the war crisis has been averted, for the ent at least, and no further thought is being given at the Spanish tegation to the necessity for departure. The legation has been advised that the Spainish consul at Key West and a number of Spanish citizens there have removed npa for fear of their lives which, the consul reports, have been seriously

RESOLUTION FINALLY LAGREED UPON BY HOUSE COMMITTEE "The president is authorized, directed and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace on the Island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof firm. of their own, and is authorized to use

would produce a complete misunderstanding and absolute dependence upon the accuracy of the first transmissi may be said that, in a general sense, period is meant, and whether it is a simple intimation or a fixed decision regarding coming events, Spain must protest energetically against the principle, prior to protesting violently against the action. No free people can hesitate to reject by all the means in its power a doctrine annulling its personality and reducing it to ignominous tutelage. Consenting to submit to it would be equivalent to Spain's resignation of her place among European nations. America clearly indicates her intention, hitherto veiled with hypocritcall ambiguities. America considers Spain incapable of maintaing her sovereignty in Cuba. We have put up with everything; but unless we ignore our history and consider the peninsular on a level with Paraguay, isolated from the rest of the world, we cannot and

will not submit to this." In conclusion, The Liberal says: "To void it, and to restore the self-respect due to ourselves, which is more important than the possession of Cuba, i becomes necessary to unite in one all Spanish arms and hearts. Let Madrid, let the whole of Spain, recall what we have been, and what we cannot cease to be while physical and moral laws forbid the suicide of nations."

The Imparcial heads its leading ar-"A Short Truce-The Squadron To Cuba" and says: "There exists today a complete divorce between the government and the goverened. This udgment is formed not on the public demonstrations, but on the general disrust and sadness prevailing. The minsterial folly cannot go any further, or the Spanish arms rusting in Cuba will be freely used in the Puerta del Sol.' Continuing. The Imparcial urges the people to unite and "demand that the fleet be sent immediately to Cuban

While the message of the president s much criticised by the general public and by a portion of the press as provo cative, it is known that the members of the government and General Woodford do not consider it so, but are con fident of a permanent peace. The government has greatly strength ened its position by the manner in which it restored order after yesterday's events. Today the city of Mad-

rid wears its usual aspect. London, April 12-A special dispatch from Madrid today says that General on Sunday for the part which he took thority that an agreement has been in the disturbances at the Spanish capitial, was ordered into confinement at proper for you to change the status. his castle, near Santon, sixteen miles from Santander. The dispatch also says the general was dispatched there inder escort and that the crowd which was assembled at the various stations between Madrid and Santon loudly Madrid, April 12.-El Correo, the official organ, will tonight give its first impressions since the reception of the cabled extracts of President McKrnley's message. It will say:

"President McKinley's insistence on the right of American interference in Cuba si little agreeable to Spain, while his complaints against the prolongation of the war appear, to impartial minds, steeped in bitter frony, in view senate in order to secure a final action of America's assistance in causing the prolongation.'

7:40 p. m.-The ministers have been in calbinet session to examine the cabled digests of the message, all reserving their opinions except Senor Moret, of representatives of the United States secretary of the colonies, who has declared that the document does not shut the door on his hopes for peace. Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident conservaltives, characterizes it as "grave:" Diplomatic circles generally maintain discretilon, confining themselves to statements that the powers will preserv peace. Senor Sagasta, the premier, said that he considered the message, so far as it was known to him, not hos tille in tione toward Spain and that he would continue desirous of peace, for obtaining which the armistice in Cuba

afforded the means.. London, April 13,-The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday even-

4. That the president of the United ing, says: States be, and he hereby is, authorized, "The message has produced a very empowered, and directed to use, if deep and bitter impression. Many necessary, the entire land and naval friends of the cabinet share the sentiforces of the United States to carry ments of general discontent. I am as sured on good authority that Setor Sagasta is very much disconcerted with NO AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE the message, seeing difficulties ahead

The Berlin, Vienna, Madrid and Rome correspondents of the daily papers here differ in their views as to the probable effects of the message. In a number of foreign circles the situation is regarded

gard to the progress of events on that island and that it will be compelled to IN DANGER FROM SPANISH MOB rely, until other arrangements are made, upon the representatives of the Spanish government for information in

The Consul and Other Americans Forced to Flee From Matanzas New York, April 12 .- The Norwegian steamer Herman Wedel Jarisberg arriv-

ed this afternoon from Matanzas bringing thirteen passengers who fled from passengers were United States Consul Brice and his staff and their families. Consul Brice said that for three days beened his life, and at all times his property was in danger: His secretary was streets. During this three days the consul stuck manfully at his post, distribut ing supplies to the starving reconcentra ios and relieving their necessities. At 7 o'clock p. m, of the 8th instant, he received notice from Havana to withdraw from his post. The Jarlsberg was the only steamer in port and Captain Kjerland agreed to take his party to New York, At 10 o'clock p. m. the party embarked on board and the steamer immediately sailed. The consul left all of his baggage, and members of the party were unable to bring any of their effects. The consul says that the condition of the people is terrible and that the authorities are making no effort to supply their The party is as follows: Alexander C

Brice, United States consul; George Brice, United States consul; George C. Brinkerhoff, vice consul; Mrs. Brinkerhoff, was at least a distinct pledge hoff, Fred Delgado, secretary; Mrs. Del- to the public can dishe governor that gado, Mr. and Mrs. Presas and two chil and Clotilde and Emilia Tejdor.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch cessor, I ask that you will comply with Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has affected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. R. R. Bellamy.

A Spanish Steamer Sunk New Orleans, April 12.-The British

steamship Floridian, from Liverpool vila Mexican ports, reports that about April 5th at 10 o'clock a. m., the Spanish stelamer Santo Domingo anchored off Progresso, Mexico, drifted on top of her anchor, the fluke of which pierced her bottom, causing her to sink. all safely landed. The Santo Domines was to have sailed like next day for New York via Havania. It is believed that she will be raised.

"I don't know, there may be others," he said, "but I have used 'Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup' in my family for ears and would not be without it." He knew better than to buy the inferior preparation that was being ent." arged upon him." Parker's Tolu Cough Syrup" has no equal. It will immeditely relieve any Cough or Cold, coping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis and kindred attents, is pleasant to take and a safe remedy for children. For sale by J. C.

RUSSELL IN ANOTHER ROW GEN. LEE AT WASHINGTON

. the People.

Immense Crowds Meet Him at the

Station-Cheered Along the Streets

and by Officials in State Depart-

ment-Ovation at Night-Refore the

Senate Committee - Says Spanish

Washington, April 12.-Consul Gen-

eral Fitzhugh Lee arivved here from

Havana at 2:30 b'clock this afternoon.

A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers

had gathered at the Pennsylvania sta-

tion and when the general stepped from

the train he was greeted with a tre-

nemous outburst of applause. Women

waved their handkerchiefs and men

their halts and altogether the demon-

stration was a notable one. Washing-

ton crowds as a rule are not demon-

straitive, but this occasion was a con-

Long before the hour set for the ar-

rival of the train, the crowd began

to gather. It completely filled the sta-

tion, Sixth street adjacent on the east

and extended far out into Pensylvania

avenue. The general occupied the last

car in his train and when it was known

that it had reached the station there

was a tremendous rush to get a look

at him. By the time he was ready to

allight the crowd was so dense about

the train that even with the assistance

of a platoon of police it was with diffi-

culty he reached the plaliform, Several

personal friends of the general, among

them a number of ladies, pressed for-

presented him with a bouquet of roses

began to cheer, and round after round

of applause greeted him as he walked

slowly and uncovered down the long

platform of the station. On reaching

the B street entrance General Lee en-

tered a state department carriage and

was driven rapidly up the avenue to

The general hald not perceptibly

changed in appearance since he was

last in Washington. His eye was las

that there had been anything unusual

the state department.

spiculous exception.

Authorities Wreeked the Maine.

missioners.

MADE VAGANT. THE HERO OF THE HOUR

The Governor Declines to Allow Chairman Caldwell to Withdraw His Offer to Resign-Accepts His Resignation - Spicy Correspondence Between the Governor and the Commissioner

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., April 12.-It will be was marked "Private" The governor says that whether a public official can officially tender his resignation in public letter and then withdraw it in private letter, or indeed whether he can withdraw it at all without the

it is adressed is a question of law. To the letter marked "private," but without noticing it was so marked, the governor sent a reply dated April 3rd,

consent of the public officer to whom

"Your speak of the tender of your resignation and say injasmuch as you have had no intimation from me as to my intention either to accept or decline your tender, you infer your services are to be continued and, therefore, withdraw the tender. I treated your letter as a tender of resignation, and so designated it in my remarks before ! the commission in your presence, and treat it tine same way, and refer to it as a tender. I do not think it fair or rate battle flag, Immediately the crowd you fixed in your letter. I have not decided whether to accept your resigmation or not. I did not want to be hasty or treat you with any harshness, instant acceptance. You certainly ought not to take advantage of my toleration, and the consideration and in- bright and his step as elastic as ever, dulgence extended you. I hope you will and nothing in his manner indicated withdraw the expression contained in in his experience during the last sevyour last letter that you withdraw the eral months. How long he will remain

General Lee said that he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine With His Railway Com- Rousing Reception by had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay n Havana harbor.

The consul general did not arrive a the capitol until 5 o'clock. He came in a street car and was not recognized by he one or two hundred people who had congregated on the outside of the lors at the entrance to the room of he committee on foreign relations h was recognized and given a hearty nandelapping. He responded with low and a smile and hastened into the ommittee room.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT NIGHT

The night demonstration was almost s quick and unpremeditated as that which had greeted General Lee at the epot and state department. The Unitd States band had been secured from he barracks and the Seventy-first regment band, under the leadership of rofessor Fanciculli, formerly conducor of the Marine band, came over from New York on an afternoon train. The frowd assembled without calling and ry 8 o'clock was 5,000 strong in the breets about the Shoreham hotel where leneral Lee is quartered. Before the olse it flas twice that size. It was fter 9 o'clock before he appeared on ne of the small corner balconies, acempanied by a committee of the Un-Veterains' Legion and the Confeder ite Veterans' Association, which were oin'tly in charge of the affair. The jands struck up the "Star Spangled Sanner" and there was a burst of the treworks from the neighboring houses, while mounds of red, white and blue ights flamed at intervals along the treet, throwing the crowd on the balony into sharp relief against a background of flame. The crowd yelled itself joarse, caliling for Lee and demanding speech. The speech was brief and so nuch broken by aplause that the crowd saught probably little more than reneral drift. General Lee saild: "After all the speeches I have been orced to make in the past two days cam hardly hope to make myself heard over this great gathering. I dan inly assure you that such a great deminstration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humple presence here, and I am frank to ay I don't see at I deserve it, hav-ng only tried do my duty as an imerican, where circumstances placed

were yells: "That's it," That's what ou did." "I have to thank you heartily for his splendid endorsement of my course. t is a thing that can hardly come to ind it moves me more than I can put "You can act pretty quick," cried a han in the crowd, and then some one felled "War! Fight!" and the cheer-

The crowd broke out afresh and there

ng drowned everything else. "I have not come to talk war," coninued General Lee, "but if war comes, h a few days or in a few years, the resent crisis has proved that it will ind us a united people and the only ontest will be as to who can carry the ag farthest and fastest." 'There in one thing in conclusion. I rank to thank my good New York riends who have come so promptly to

he front tonight. It is only another vidence that New York is ready as he has been in the past to stand by lirginia, and if the trial comes, I can bund shoulder to shoulder with New The speaking and music was followed

y a very brief reception, to which a ew score gained admittance in the fooms of Representative Connell, 'of ennsylvania, from whose balcony leneral Lee had made his address. Richmond, Va., April 12.—Consul eneral Lee arrived here alt 11 o'clock his morning. The train remained at he depot about then minutes. There vere at least 10,000 people present, inluding the governor and staff, and the Michmond Light Infantry Blues. The fovernior welcomed the consul general, The made a brief speech. He said the sime for talk was over and that the ime for action had come. The Howisz. irs fired a salute on the arrival of the rain. The wildest enthusiasm

railed. The general's wife, son and daughter tecompany him as far as Quantico. Emporia, Va., April 12.—General Lee prose at 8 o'clock in dime to catch the inst glimpse of Virginia soil. He restd well during the night and when he ame out of his room he said: "I feel ike a different man. If I only had a good crowd behind me I could turn back for Havana."

THE PAPAL SPANISH NOTES

Congratulatory Message From Wash-

Rome, April 12.-The Osservatore Romano, organ of the vatican, published oday the text of the documents bearing ppon the pope's mediation in the Cuban risis. They are prefaced by a note saying the pontiff, "seeing the imminent danger of war between Spain and the United States, interposed his action with the greatest solicitude and entire efficacy in order to avert it and smooth over the obstacles."

Then follows a note dated April 9th sent byethe Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, to Monsignor Mer-ry del Val, the papel chamberlain, re-questing him to inform the papel secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, so that the latter might communicate it to the consequence of the ardent, noble and reto order Captain General Blanco to concede immediately a suspension of hostil-Ities for the period which his prudence for and facilitate peace.' Continuing, the note reads: "While have the pleasure of thus satisfying the wishes of the reverend pontiff, it is also agreeable to me to communicate to your excellency that the ambassadors of the made to me this morning, found their aseral emerged, accompanied by Secre- pirations in harmony with those of the pope, to whom, on this occasion, we re call our previous dispatch, with confi-dence that he will watch with care so

be satisfied and that the prestige of this Catholic nation may not be diminished. The Osservatore Romano does not pubwith the general, leaving him at Quan-lish the previous dispatch mentioned At the White house the party was A third document is a dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla to the papel muncio at Madrid, in which the latter is instructed to communicate to the Spanish govhostilities, which the pontiff considered 'very expedient in order to avert the scourge of war and facilitate the pacifi-

> pope will not fail to use his where the occasion offers, in order that the legitimate wishes of the Spanish government' may be realized and the prestige of the noble Catholic nation be After this The Osservatore Romano prints the dispatch of congratulations sent by Emperor Francis Joseph to the

cation of the island.

pope "on the happy issue of his interven-tion," adding: "I venture to hope that with the help of the Almighty the inter-The Osservatore Romano concludes the publication of its series of documents with a dispatch dated April 11th, the source of which is not indicated, saying: "The suspension of hostilities has produced an excellent impression. I have no doubt of the maintenance of peace. V shall have belicose speeches in co gress, but without results. The influen of the pope in obtaining the armistice is fully recognized by the American peo-ple, and is halled with gratitude.

It is a great leap from the old fast loned doses of blue-mass and nau

replied, "but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel; but I do not believe that the cap-

Senators Make This the Cause of Offense Against Spain.

THE OPENING GUNS OF THE CONTEST

Vigorous Speeches by Senators Butler and Mason Along the Line of Avenging the Wreck of the Maine and the Murder of Her Crew. Messrs. Lentz and Bailey Attest the President's Ambigu-

ous Recommendations ... Defended by Mr. Grosvenor, Who Construes the Meaning to Be for the Independence of Cuba.

SENATE. Washington, April 12.-For nearly three hours today the senate had the Cuban question in its several phases under discussion. Three resolutions bearing upon the question were introduced, one by Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, directing that the contemplated operations against the Spanish army in Cuba be in concert with General Gomez, the supreme command to be vested in the commander of the United States forces, to the end that the independence of the Cubans be secured. The second was by Senator Wilson, of Washington, directing the president at once to take such steps as iwil secure to the Cuban people an independent, republican form of government; and the third was by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, declaring the existence of war in Cuba and directing the president to take steps to stop it and secure to the people of the island a stable and, independent government.

Following the introduction of the resbuttons, speeches were delivered by Senators Pettus, of Alabama; Mason, of Illinois, and Butler, of North Caro-

Senator Pettus presented an argument that the congress could not deleman more than once in a lifetime gate to the president the power to make war either in a general or in a special sense, and declared that the making of any war without an express declaration by congress would be a disgrace to the nation. Senetor Mason's speech was largely a legal argument in favor of the recog-

nition of the independence of the Cuban republic and was delivered with characteristic fire and vehemence. He declared that he was for war only as a means of securing an honorable peace. "I have no desire," he continued," to destroy the Spanish nation, but her flag must be dishonored by surrendering her sovereignty over Cuban territory as an atonement for lowering. our flag, sinking our ship and murder. ing our men. Intervention by force of arms, as recommended by the presiissure you all that Virginia will be dent, is war. To declare for intervention without declaring directly, openly, for war seems to lack frankness and savors too much of Spanish diplomacy." Senator Mason then went into the history of what had been done by this country in the past regarding recognition and declared that the Cubans had formed and maintained a civil government. "Do we wish," he said," to relieve some American investors who have bought Spanish bonds and who wish to trade them for the bonds of the republic? Do we, worse still, wish to leave the door open to compel those brave men and women to accept some terms of autonomy or to pay blood money to the Spaniards or the Shy-

locks of our own land?" Senator Butler, of North Carolna, followed Senator Mason. He said that he belonged to what is popularly termed the opposition on the floor of the senate, but he maintained that this opposition had thus far upheld the hands of the administration as loyally as had the best friends of the president and were ready to continue so to do, so long as they could and preserve their selfrespect. He expressed the hope that the foreign relations committee might be able to bring in a resolution that the senate may support unanimously, as it voted for the \$50,000.000 emergency appropriation. In the present circumsances we would, in the opinion of Senator Butler, be justified in driving tegarding Cessation of War in Cuba-A every Spaniard from the seas and to lay waste every city and town of Spain. This because of the destruction of the Maine—one of the foulest crimes in history. He maintained that the United States had even more exalted reasons for the establishment of Cuban

independence—the reasons of humanity The senator regretted that the presi-Gint did not tell congress what he meant -just what he wanted. He disagreed with the president concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic, maintaining that to stop the war on the island without granting independence of the Cuban republic simply meant the crushing of the Cuban patriots. "Why is General Lee hurrying to Washington?" inquired Senator But-ler. "We were informed that he would have to get out of Havana before the president's message was read. Yet

here comes the message that causes the Spaniards to build bonfires and rejoice and starts the stocks tickers to clicking merrily and causes smiles to spread over the countenances of Wall street tions which had been actore the gamblers. Within a few hours, I hope we will be called upon to vote upon a definite proposition. The last one I voted for with pleasure. I voted for Other portions of the message shower the \$50,000,000 emergency appropriation. that the president was a master of I am ready to vote for \$50,000,000 of for clear what he meant. If the presiden \$200,000,000 to averige the Maine and ing his recommendations he had done to free Cuba; but 175 not vote to expend a dollar for any doubtful policy of the gentlemen from Ohio to make and I'll not vote for any schemes to clear what he meant If the president protect Cuban bongh ilders, as against | meant the freedom and indep humanity and freed m and indepen- of Cuba why had he not said so?

Senator Pasco, of Florida, presented a joint resolution directing the president to use not to exceed \$5,000 of the him more credit than others on this fund appropriated by congress to re- floor. I believe if the president had lieve American citizens in Cuba for the designed the establishment of a free relief of American citizens and others and independent republic on the island who have recently landed in Florida of Cuba he would have said so. Why from Cuba. He explained that while the citizens of Florida were doing all in their power to assist the refugees their means were limited. The resolution was agreed to.

Consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed, but no progress was made an extended discussion being precipitated over the old question of using steam presses instead of hand presses in the bureaus of engraving and printing, which is a branch of the treasury

At 3:55 o'clock p. m. the bill was laid into executive session, adjourning at 4:45 o'eslock p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, now generally regarded as the spokesman of the president on the floor of the house,

late this efternoon in reply to an attack upon the policy of the administration interpreted the recommendations of the president's message to mean a request for authority to use the army and navy of the United States to establish on the island of Cuba a government independent of Spain. It was regarded as an exceedingly important In the brief debate today the open-ing guns of the conject that begins to-morrow were fired. Broadsides were

exchanged and then the house adjourndrew the fire of General Grosvenor last Thursday returned to the assault again today attacking what he termed the "vaciliating" policy of the president, the "midnight conferences" at the White house with Senator Elkins and John J. McCook, and asserting that the president's recommendations really meant that the United States should coerce the Cuban insurgents into an acceptance of Spain's scheme of autonomy. He taunted the republicans be-

cause the president had not declared the republican platform had demand-"It remains to be seen," said he, whether the majority of the house can be lined up and whipped in." Congress he declared should act and could better act than the executive "formulating his policy at midnight behind closed dolors with the aid of plutocracy." "A stable government?

you propose now?" "Let this congress give to the president the army and the navy, he says, and I will go over there and force the Cuban patriots, force the Cuban heroes to submit to a stable government at the hands of Spain, because the queen regent has already advised the admin istration that she has ordered a suspension of hostilities.' order a suspension as against the insurgepts. She has not among all her bull-fighters and bullies manhood enough to order a suspension of hostilities on the insurgent side. This administration, with all this vacillating policy which was criticised by the Chicago Tribune, an administration paper, asks us to put the army and navy, in its hands to go over and punish the Cubans after three years of the most heroic fight for liberty that any people ever made on the face of the earth. I say it is an outrage, it is a stench in the nostrils of every decent Ameri-

Mr. Hepburn republican, of lowa, made a spirited and indignant reply, denouncing the intimation of such a policy as little short of scoundrelism, General Grosvenor followed. He said

"I wish simply to say that the president of the United States has asked of-congress the power to use the army and the navy for the purpose of establishing in the island of Cuba an independent government. I state, that the president of the United States has asked for the use of the army and navy to establish on the island of Cuba an independent government and has said so in the plainest kind of English language (cries of "where" on the democratic side.) After a great deal of tribulation I am going to give to the gentlemen on the other side a demonstration of every statement which I made. You will hear this language used by the president and I will leave it to the most acute analytical mind on the other side to say that if that is not a proposition to establish on the island of Cuba a government indepen-

dent of Spain: " 'In veiw of these facts and of these considerations. I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the pec of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and

"The very language of the president as understood by every intelligent man of thought is that the object and purpose of using force is to establish a government with international obligations and with the power to discharge those international obligations. So the whole appeal of the gentlemen from Ohio is like the picture of a painted ship upon a painted ocean. (Laughter on republican side.)

"The time is coming very rapidly." said Mr. Grosvenor in conclusion. "It will be here I trust, tomorrow, when under the guidance of the committee on foreign affairs, this house will take action, and I will suggest to the gentlemen on the other side that there will be a degree of patriotism, a degree of unanimity of purpose, a degree of oneness in action that will surprise the entleman when he looks over the votes that will be taken here tomorrow' (Great applause on the republican

Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, replied to General Grosvenor in a brief speech which aroused intense enthusfasm on the democratic side. It is somewhat remarkable, he said, that the president in sending to congress one of the most important messages upon one of the most exciting quescountry in years had concluded with a recommendation so ambigious fhat it could be the occasion of controversy not vote to ex- so in words that taxed "I do not believe," said Mr. Bailey, "that the president deliberately this meaning and in saying that I do did he say a stable government? A stable government and an independe government are vastly different. I do not doubt that Spain could establish a stable government. It could make desert and call it peace. No one could deny that the president had asked for authority to send the army and navy to Cuba to restore peace. When our forces arrived the Spaniards will say: 'We are at peace; our arms are stacked; it is the insurgents who are at war. Then the agents of the president would be compelled under the authority he aside for the day and the senate went asks to say to the insurgenits: 'Stack your arms, retire from the fields where you have for three years struggled with fire and sword to altain your

> "Mark my words," said Mr. Balley in conclusion, with uplified arm and ominous gesture. 'No president that sends the army and navy of the United States to force the patriot soldiers of Cuba to lay down their arms will live, nor will his children live, to survive the odium which the American people will fix upon him. (Great ap-plause on the democratic side and in

5:20 adjourned. Several trifling cases were disposed

of in police count yesterday.

Washington, D. C., April 12 .- Prompt armed intervention to insure a Stable Government in Cuba is certain. C. W. WORTH. Wall street was rather blue over the prospects of Peace.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Consul General Lee reached Washington yesterday afternoon. An immense crowd gave him an enthusiastic reception at the station. In the State Building all order was suspended and every one rushed to the corridor and gave him a mighty cheer. Our Consul at Matanzas and other Americans have to flee to save their lives from a Spanish Mob.

Spain is rushing the purchase of Munitions of War. Consul General Lee tells the Senate Committee that Spanish Officials blew up the Maine.

McKinley's Message is not liked at Berlin: Senate and House Committees Decide Upon Resolutions regarding Cuba which go beyond the recommendation of the

Governor Russell declines to allow Commissioner Caldwell to withdraw his Resignation and notifies him that office is vacant. Congress will probably vote today upon resolutions directing the President to at once Intervene by Force to Establish an Inde-

pendent Government in Cuba. itender' and thus not disturb the status in Washington is not known, but it is fixed by yourself in the letter which assumed that he will make his wishes

you read to the commission. Your letter placed your resignation at my disposal, which was a distinct pledge to me and the public that you would tender your resignation if requested cause me to act in this maltter without due consideration or without regard for your feelings, or regard to the public

Caldwell made no reply to the above fore leaving Matanzas the people threat- the following letter, dated April 9th: "In your letter of March 30th you notified me of your resignation as obliged to flee for his life as the mob notified me of your resignation as a threatened to drag him through the railway commissioner at my disposal. This was treated by me and by you as an unconditional tender. I am not willing to admit you could withdraw the bender without my consent. I there fore notify you your resignation accepted and the office vacant. It ought to be immaterial whether the state in your letter of March 30th distindt assurance that your resignation was at my disposal. This, if it with whalt followed, did not amount to resig-

dren, Carlos Tejdor, George F. Churchill You would formally resign if so requested by the governor. "Relying on that pledge, and with out walving any right to treat the office as vacant and to appoint a sucyour promise in good flaith, and send me a formal letter of resignation." To the above letter Caldwell replied

April 11th. It was as follows: "My resignation has never been in your hands. The tender thereof was not accepted. A distilent withdrawal of the same was made known to you by letter April 1st, which withdrawal I had a right to make, and certainly I should adhere to that conclusion. April 8th, in your office, you assured me you would not accept my resignation The passengers, mail and crew were if placed upon your dable. I deny your right, either legally or morally, to accept it now and therefore decline to comply with your request. There is not and cannot be a vacaincy in the office at present, and you have no right to make any appointment. I refrain of your excellency and myself at pres-

> 'As to the statement of Caldwell that accept the resignation if placed upon his table; the facts are the governor said to the original letter be tion in law, he would not have accepted it nor declined it, but would simply have held it for consideration,

conform to those of the president as to the length of hils stay. News that General Lee was on his way to the state department spread rapidly and when the carriage drew up at the south front of the building a

bowing right and left, hurried into the ourilding. The obsers had apprised the clerks and other employes of the big building of his coming and there was a wild rush for the state department corridor. Clerks left their desks without leave; officers of the army and navy joined the rush, and for the time being the discipline of the building was relaxed. The crowd hined up in front of the elevator shaft, leaving a lane from the door to the secretary's office. As the elevator came to a stop and the consul general stepped out a scene occurred unprecedented in the history of the great building. Hat in hand, General Lee passed linto the corridor and some one said: "Now, boys!" and three apope, that the Spanish government, ousing cheers went echoling down the long halls. Then there was another outburst and people poured forth from every room. The cheering caused in: tense excitement and it was some moments before quiet could be restored. ineral Lee howed to the crowd and as he reached-the door to Secretary Sher-

'After a few minutes the consul gen-Day. The three entered a carriage and vere driven to the White house. General Lee geitting another ovation on Mrs. Lee did not come to Washington

shown at once to the library, where

MITTEE. ate committee on foreign relations with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opin ion there was no room to doubt the the destruction of the vessel was due "Do you mean the Spanish author ties in Ouba," he was asked by

LEE BEFORE THE SENATE COM-

additional enthusiasm

big crowd was assembled on the portiby me. No amount of pressure will co. A rousing cheer went up as General Lee stepped from the vehicle and, man's office turned and bowed again. Then the door closed on him and the

> the chief executive accorded a hearty reception to the consul general. The ernment the satisfaction experienced by only persons present at the meeting were the president, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day and General, Lee. Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half an hour. and then neturned to the state depart- ish government, in the name of the pope ment. After being with the president and be good enough to assure it that the fully an hour, Judge Day and General Lee took their departure, the latter going to his hotel. An immense crowd augmented by a number of ladies who attended Mrs 'McKimley's reception, was on the protico when the two came down stairs, and General Lee was given a tremendars ovaition. As the car riage was being driven away some one fastened a Cuban flag to the front of the vehicle and this was the cause of