

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Washington, March 30.—Senator Cul-
lom, a member of the foreign relations
committee, makes the following state-
ment in regard to the Cuban situation:

"I do not see how we can avoid a war
with Spain. The feeling on the floor of
the Senate is intense. It looks to me
if the President does not soon define
some policy acceptable to Congress, it
will proceed without him. This is a
deplorable condition and no one laments
it more than I.

"There is a most universal demand
for action on the part of the foreign
relations committee. It will not unduly
delay doing its duty.

"It has been said that we are not
yet fully prepared for war. My an-
swer to this is that we are as well pre-
pared as we will be six months hence.
I do not approach the question of war
with complacency. We are not yet
through mourning over our dead. War
will cost us thousands more lives and
millions of money. We can replace the
latter, but we cannot restore the dead.
Nevertheless, I am impressed with a
solemn duty.

"We must do something to relieve the
suffering and the struggling Cubans.
If we cannot do our duty without bring-
ing on a war with Spain, then war it
must be. A few days, perhaps a few
hours, will determine whether we shall
have peace or war.

"I don't think Spain will yield to
our demands without an armed con-
test, even at the eleventh hour. She
will seek to delay with all of the
adroitness and finesse known to her
diplomacy. When all the arts of the
diplomat are exhausted, I think she
will fight. I don't underestimate
Spain, nor do I overestimate the bravery
of our people or our resources. If our
purpose was a sordid one we could not
justify ourselves. To relieve suffering
and make a people free is a noble
deed.

"Upon that plea shall we find justifi-
cation for our acts."

Senator George Gray of Delaware, a
member of the committee on foreign
relations, made the following state-
ment:

"The situation is exceedingly grave.
If there is any change to be noted, it
is that we are not nearer war today than
we were forty-eight hours ago. I need
not dwell on the events which have led
up to this condition of things. They
are known to all men. I have depre-
cated war from the beginning and
have labored incessantly and assidu-
ously for peace ever since the first sign
of a conflict with Spain appeared on
the horizon.

"I have hoped that the President
would define a policy which, when out-
lined and fully understood, would rally
to his side the United States Con-
gress and a united people. It is natu-
ral that Congress should look to the
President to lead in a crisis such as
now confronts us. It will be lamenta-
ble if, when the final hour comes to
act, it shall not find itself in full ac-
cord with the President."

Senator Rawlins, of Utah, dictated
the following statement:

"I was loth to introduce my war res-
olution; but I thought the proper time
had come when decisive action should
be taken and there seemed to be some
reluctance on the part of senators and
representatives to strike out in the
matter.

"I learned that other resolutions,
not going to the extent of making a
declaration of war, were in contempla-
tion, and in my judgment the proper
thing to do was to get to the emer-
gency directly, and say, once and for
all, that the independence of Cuba

should be established and a declara-
tion of war against Spain should be
made.

"I shall press this resolution to the
fullest extent and I have no doubt that
some positive resolution will be re-
ported from the committee on foreign
relations."

Chicago, March 30.—A special to the
Times-Herald from Washington says:

A cable was received from Minister
Woodford last night which shows that
the negotiations are proceeding in a
way entirely satisfactory to the Presi-
dent.

It is said this cable merely said
"Accepted."

Whether this meant all the propo-
sitions made by the United States gov-
ernment or only one of them, is not
known. But on the strength of the
information from Madrid, the President
decided to send a message to Congress,
and a high official said the way was
opening to a speedy settlement of the
whole Cuban situation.

Panama, March 30.—A riot occurred
on Sunday at Empire, one of the sta-
tions on the canal line. Six policemen
in attempting to quell the disturbances,
severely beat two Jamaican laborers,
and it is rumored that both were killed.

Twenty-five rioters were brought to
Panama and are now in jail here.

Washington, March 29.—An interest-
ing feature of the published report of
the Maine testimony issued from the
government printing office today, was
the famous anonymous letter mentioned
in the testimony of Henry Drain, clerk
of the American consulate at Havana.
The letter was received by Gen. Lee a
few days after the Maine disaster. It
was dated February 18, 1898, and signed
"An Admirer." It was in Spanish,
written apparently by a fairly well
educated person. It follows:

"It should be remembered that at
dawn of the day of the terrible catas-
trophe, an individual was killed in a
small boat, together with another who
was found wounded and a prisoner.
They were going about the cruisers
Maine and Alfonso XIII, and as
the said individuals are of the worst
antecedents as harbor thieves, I have
interested myself investigating what
connection this occurrence could have
had with the explosion of the Maine,
and I have discovered that those two
men, together with another who is
called Pepe Taco, had bought in a
hardware store in Mercadores street,
called Marina, a hose such as is used
by divers, and that the three left in a
small boat, which they placed under
the wharves of Santa Catalina and
they were loitering about more than an
hour and a half, while Pepe Taco, who
is a caulker and diver, probably the
best in these parts, did the work to
bring about the explosion of the
Maine.

"With the data, I went to Rega and
discovered that the family of the dead
man, who lived in the utmost misery
in a hut in Roderiguez Bastisa street,
had moved to a well furnished one on
Celabert street. There I learned that
they had agreed with some merchants
of Muralla street for the work of blow-
ing up the ship for the sum of \$6,000—
\$2,000 in advance and the other \$4,000
after seeing the result. But as they
did not come out of the adventure very
well, having been attacked when they
were retiring, the result of which was
the death of one, who left his teeth in
the boat, and another one wounded,
the third one has not yet presented
himself to collect the rest of the money,
and it could be probably secretly done
as that, by paying him the rest that
the others will not now pay him, he
would declare the truth of all this.

The one whom I called the third is the
diver Pepe Taco, who is unwounded,
who is no doubt afraid to present him-
self to collect the rest.

"In Muralla street, they tell me was
the place where the business was ar-
ranged with Garcia Crujedo, Villas
Ussa, Marlbona and others whom I do
not remember. The man who is ar-
rested is being administered with mor-
phine to see if he will die and not give
evidence so as not, they express it, to
"I certify that the above is a true
so much to their taste."

spill the affair after it has come off
copy.

A. MARIX,
Lieutenant Commander, United States
Navy and Judge Advocate."

Drain, the consular clerk, stated in
his evidence that an effort was made to
ascertain the authenticity of this letter,
although the consulate was handi-
capped, having no secret service fund.
Witness discovered, however, that the
name Pepe Taco must have been a mis-
take, as the man mentioned had died a
few days before the explosion took
place. Witness thought the name
should have been Pepe Barquin, who
died a couple of days after the explo-
sion.

Havana, March 30.—La Lucha pub-
lishes a communication signed "Sil-
vius," asking a number of questions,
among them:

"What about the discontent of the
sailors of the Maine on account of be-
ing denied shore leave?"

"Did the officers of the Maine say
that life on the United States warships
is so hard that they hoped to see the
whole navy blown up?"

"How about the dinner on the steam-
er City of Washington, where all the
officers saved were present?"

"What kind of precautions were tak-
en when guns were loaded and tor-
pedoes primed?"

"Why were no torpedoes found after
the wreck?"

"What about the confusion after the
explosion, so great that the sailors did
not lower the boats?"

La Lucha's correspondent says these
are grave questions that the American
court of inquiry should have settled be-
fore insulting Spain by deciding that
the explosion was external.

Washington, March 30.—The Presi-
dent received today a cablegram from
Minister Woodford at Madrid, in
which he confirms the published re-
port that he had an extended confer-
ence with Premier Sagasta yesterday.
No definite conclusion was reached, as
the minister desires to place the mat-
ter under consideration before the
queen regent and the other members
of the ministry. The conference was
adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday.

Although Mr. Woodford does not
give any details of what transpired at
the meeting, yet his message is very
hopeful in tone and gives the Presi-
dent hope that a final settlement of
the question at issue may be deter-
mined at tomorrow's conference.

The main question discussed at the
meeting yesterday between Minister
Woodford and Premier Sagasta is
known to have been the prompt cessa-
tion of hostilities on the island of
Cuba, and the release of the reconcen-
trateds with permission for them to
return to their homes and resume
their occupations without further mo-
lestation.

The exact lines upon which Minister
Woodford is at work for the final set-
tlement of the Cuban question cannot
be stated as he has received a num-
ber of suggestions from this govern-
ment as to what would be acceptable
to it.

Havana, March 31.—La Lucha in
an editorial says today:

"We are at the end of the farce, which
has held the stage until now heaven
should apprise Senor Sagasta that he