MESSAGE CHANGED

It Now Asks Direct and Immediate Intervention.

WILL INEVITABLY MEAN WAR,

Unless Spain Relinquishes Sovereignty Over Cuba.

NEGOTIATION WITH SPAIN NOT REOPENED

Delay in Sending the Message Was Due Solely to Lee's Request to Protect Americans from Massacre.

Washington, April 6.—The Washington Post's summary of the situation to be printed tomorrow morning is as follows:

The temporary withholding of President McKinley's message from Congress was due to the receipt of cablegrams from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, on Cuban soil, which led this Government to believe that the measure contemplated armed intervention it be deferred until all Americans in Cuba could leave the island. He stated that the exodus could be completed by the 10th instant.

"Members of the foreign affairs committees of the Senate and House upon being shown this dispatch promptly concurred in the opinion of the President and the cabinet that the message should be delayed until next Monday.

"The utmost confidence is felt by the administration and Congress in the wisdom and good judgment of Gen. Lee in any emergency. In view of disturbances in Havana are not confined, but the changes there are extremely threatening, General Fitzhugh Lee is still at his post and will remain there until advised to the contrary.

"The President's message has only been changed in that it will ask Congress to authorize and direct immediate intervention. Otherwise the message will stand as heretofore outlined, and as the cost stated on Tuesday morning, it will be of such a vigorous, ringing character as to meet the full expectations of Congress and the country.

"It will inevitably mean war. Hostilities can only be averted by Spain herself declaring the independence of Cuba and yielding her sovereign power over the island.

"Negotiations with Spain have not been reopened by the United States and will not be. The Spanish legation has not sent a personal message to the President, making a new proposal for peace.

"With the influence now at work through foreign diplomatic channels to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between Spain and her rebellious subjects in Cuba, this Government has absolutely nothing to do.

"The administration and Congress stand pledged to the freedom of Cuba and will accept no solution that does not secure the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the island and the holding down of the Spanish flag.

"The Spanish reserves have not sent a note jointly to the United States remonstrating against war. Mediation of any sort has not been offered to this government and will not be accepted."

TO GUARD THE FLOTILLA.

Spanish Warships at Porto Rico for that Purpose.

New York, April 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, which sailed from Havana last Friday, have arrived here and are at anchor in the harbor. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm. As soon as they had reached their anchorage they were visited by the representatives of the colonial government, and the whole day was one of rejoicing on shore and in the harbor.

It is understood that the Spanish torpedo flotilla will be here soon, and that the Spaniards have come to protect it on its way to Cuba. The harbor of San Juan is recognized around several ends as the best point at which Spain could put the flotilla for strategic purposes, and it is a matter of wonderment here that the United States did not take some action before the Spanish cruisers departed from Havana.

Once in the harbor the flotilla will be safe, because it can go among its own consorts in the island, where no warship can handle it, and be out and away to Cuba before the United States warships could solve the problem of its whereabouts.

COAL SUPPLY FOR WAR.

Naval Intelligence Bureau Knows What Spain Has—Supply of the U. S.

Washington, April 6.—The naval intelligence bureau of the navy department has kept itself fully informed of the amount of coal owned by the Spanish in the West Indies islands. Like much other information which this bureau obtains the officials decline to make it public, but it is said in some quarters that the supply will last for a reasonable length of time. The bureau of equipment of the navy department is also attaining every effort to get an adequate supply of this commodity for a fleet of ships at such points on the Gulf as may be readily available.

Likewise the officials of the navy department are making every effort to obtain coaling stations in the West Indies, but if their efforts up to this time have been crowned with success they refuse to make the fact public. Two desirable locations which it is believed are under consideration are the Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, and the island of St. Thomas, which belongs to Denmark. If these two places could be acquired, then with supply stations at Key West and Dry Tortugas, it believed the facilities for obtaining coal would be reasonably adequate for all purposes in the event of war with Spain. Although the Senate acted unanimously on the proposition to purchase St. Thomas, it is believed the department has not given up all hope of securing some accommodations there for coaling purposes.

Wallace Says War is Inevitable.

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 6.—Gen. Lew Wallace believes that war is practically inevitable, and that it will be of much greater length and scope than people now imagine. In an address here on the Cuban question Gen. Wallace declared for mediation. He reviewed the trouble from its origin and said:

"President McKinley's course has been wise and statesmanlike. It represents the intense hope of patriotism and righteousness, and it promises both to avoid war if it can be avoided, and, while ground him here regard the impatient people and scheming politicians. Ten days ago we were not prepared for war, and had Congress at that time forced the issue, the result might have been most disastrous and fatal."

MRS. WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID.

Staff of U. S. Legation Also Departs for Paris.

Madrid, April 6.—Mrs. Woodford, wife of the United States minister, accompanied by her daughter, Lieut. G. L. Boyd, the United States naval attache, left this city on a train for Biarritz. Gen. Woodford and them forward at the station.

Considerable surprise is expressed at their departure, in view of the situation. Not Miss Woodford, for the night, it is explained that the others will return.

The staff of the United States legation has left Madrid and will probably remain in Paris for the present.

Bringing in Guns.

London, April 6.—The British minister Matacu, Captain Dickinson, of the Wilson line, which sailed from Newcastle on March 29th for Mobile, has chartered hundreds of the most modern guns, sixteen six-inch gun carriages, twenty-five rapid fire guns, shells and eleven tons of empty cartridges.

Japanese are Excited.

London, April 6.—The Yokohama correspondent of the Times says: "For the first time intense excitement in Japan is well-nigh excited. There is no general expectation of a British occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, but there is a belief that Japan will assert herself and secure some other foothold on the Asiatic continent. The government is hampered by financial considerations, but it is generally believed that if the public pressure, both press and the public, should become strong, the combination of Wei-Hai-Wei and the Anglo-Japanese entente may perhaps for which we are planning reversing."

POPE IS DISCOURAGED.

A Falsehood from Official Circles in Madrid is the Cause.

London, April 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News, describing the origin of the statement that America asked the Pope's mediation, says:

"This is from Madrid, as they speak by call it in the Vatican, has used the calumnious of the pope and may cause the entire ruin of the good offices of the pontiff because of the dislike among Americans of intervention by the pope, not only on the head of the Catholics, but as a Christian office, if he wishes to be considered, his action being opposed to the Monroe doctrine.

"It is surprised that Madrid gave this version, for it is known that the United States was backing down because unprepared for war. Papal agents here continue to persuade Spain to accept the conditions of the United States, and it is believed that in the spread of the peace shift in America, Rome at the Vatican the independence of Cuba now seems inevitable with or without war.

"Cabinet the pope and the prompt which join him induce Spain to withdraw peacefully instead of being driven out? Possibly, in view of Spain's offer an attempt will be the first step toward the one or the other solution.

"The Rome report that Monsignor Martinelli, the apostolic delegate at Washington, has cabled to the Vatican that President McKinley expresses his lead wishes for the success of the pope in his mediation, and that the President considers the question, not between Spain and Cuba, while there is a question between Spain and the United States, and the United States and the Cuban people."

LEE TRUE IN HAVANA

Will Remain as long as necessary Wishes Him so.

Washington, April 6.—Intelligence received at the Spanish legation in this city from Havana is to the effect that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is still in Havana and will remain there as long as necessary.

Gen. Lee's official dispatch to the Spanish minister, Mr. Matacu, was received at Havana, and he at once forwarded it to Madrid. It was in the nature of a confidential communication, and the contents of the dispatch were not made public. It is understood, however, that Gen. Lee's dispatch was to the effect that he is still in Havana and will remain there as long as necessary.

It is reported that there is great excitement in Havana.

Madrid, April 6.—Fitzhugh Lee, the American consul-general at Havana, who was instructed to join his father, Consul General Lee, at Havana, received a cable from his father advising him to "Stay on for further orders." He therefore gave up his trip.

A close personal friend of Gen. Lee's has received a letter from him today in which he says: "I am quietly sitting on a volcano in Havana until the United States government." For the present, he says, he is quite right there. "Keeping in the middle of the road."

Mrs. Lee received a cablegram from her husband today, which is reported to reassure her.

NO YIELDING BY SPAIN.

It Was Merely Talk Which Included an Inconceivable "If."

Washington, April 6.—The most careful investigation by official circles tonight fails to develop anything in support of the theory that the delay of the President's message was due to the action at Madrid, rather than at Havana.

When the announcement was first made today that the message had been withheld, the impression was drawn in some circles that the delay was partly influenced by the action of the queen regent, who was reported as willing to yield everything demanded by the United States, providing it could be done without precipitating a popular disturbance in Spain. Press dispatches of a sensational character in Madrid tended to confirm this.

Those close to the President refused to discuss the Madrid situation further than to say there was no foundation for the report, and, as fresh negotiations had been opened.

It is reported the crux of situation now is Havana. This was confirmed by members of the foreign relations committee to whom the explanation had been made in such form that they were found themselves satisfied to accept it.

NAVY OFFICERS DISAPPOINTED.

It is Plain Uncle Sam's Officers Want to Fight the Spaniards.

Key West, Fla., April 6.—Intense disappointment was exhibited by all hands on board the flagship New York when the Associated Press bulletin regarding the reported settlement at Madrid was read.

Until a late hour this evening it was confidently believed the fleet would sail tomorrow or Friday for Havana or Cuban ports, and the news came like a bombshell.

Capt. Sampson read the dispatch with eager interest, after which it was read at noonday. He believes that there is still a chance that the Spaniards have not had an opportunity to show what it is made of, but he agrees the news which will probably enable Spain to long be forgotten. Lieut. Commander Wainwright, the fleet's aide, who is the high naval authority on board, maintains that Spain should be given a month to bring her forces over landing a settlement.

Chief Engineer Cantlion of Louisville, Ky., on board the New York, received orders today to proceed him in the receiving ship.

THE FLIGHT FROM HAVANA.

Passengers Hurrying From There in a State of Panic.

Key West, April 6.—The Mascotte brought about ninety passengers, including some of the Spanish officials and Cuban families who are bound for the north. Some of them left without their baggage, which is to be forwarded today. All was in a state of confusion. The Mascotte is expected to leave tomorrow with hands.

The passengers who arrived by the Mascotte says that all is quiet on the surface in Havana, but it was stated that there is great excitement among the people, who have been greatly relieved. Extra vigilance is in evidence, and the Spanish troops are well in hand. Many rumors have been circulated in the newspapers of Havana, but the most prominent one is that the Spanish troops have already been ordered in the entrance to the harbor, and very soon at the foot of St. Lazaro street.

ANDREE NOT HEARD FROM.

Story of Jack Carr Was a Fake, Taken from a St. Michael's Paper.

Victoria, B. C., April 6.—The story told by Carr, the United States mail carrier, that he had seen from Akkow, the half-breed, proves to be a fake, pure and simple. Carr got the idea from a little paper published in St. Michael's, which recently published a lengthy description of a story regarding the missing aeronaut.

To Send Ships to Havana.

Washington, April 6.—Representative Jones of Washington left this afternoon for Chicago, where he will meet his wife in Cuba, which drives the President, accordingly to wire an urgent call to the United States ships in the vicinity of Cuba to proceed to Havana without delay to protect all American citizens who may desire to survey all who desire to leave the islands.

Bonaparte's Boyhood.

An enormous library of books, in various languages, has been published about the boyhood of Napoleon. In the great mass of publications, however, there has seemed to have been very little on which reliance could be placed, owing to the romantic character of stories about the future emperor, but by far the greater portion of these stories are pure inventions of those who either hated or hated him, and as to what sort of a boy and youth he was we may be said to be in doubt. Recently, however, has been made to each form that they were found themselves satisfied to accept it.

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Napoleon's biographer, Arthur Chuquet, French historian of repute, undertook the laborious task of collecting everything which could add to correcting this defect, and has given the world the result of his labors in a just-issued work entitled "The Youth of Napoleon." He has admitted nothing of which he has not unquestioned proof, and the authority for each statement and anecdote furnished. The result is that a host of stories are shown to be without foundation, and we have for the first time a reliable account of Napoleon from his birth to the end of the year of 1793. Of the second volume of the series, which is to be issued in Revue Bleue (Paris, Jan. 22), and some of the points mentioned by M. Chuquet are taken up here.

"Are there any traces of genius in the young Bonaparte? Are there any indications of his future greatness? Nothing! Not the slightest and nothing to do. Nothing, indeed, of the high naval authorities, so much maintain