THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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TREMBLING IN BALANCE.

Situation Today Regarded as of the Gravest and Most Critical Character.

SPAIN REJECTS THE U. S. DEMANDS AND SEEKS MORE TIME

President McKinley Has Less Confidence in a Peaceful Outcome, but Advises Congress Not to be Hasty.

SENTIMENT AMONG CONGRESSMEN STRONG FOR QUICK ACTION

Naval Officials Called to Consult With the Cabinet—Administration and Its Friends Preserving the Greatest Secrecy—President is Conferring With Leading Officials—Congress Awaiting the President's Wishes—Further Negotiations Considered Useless—Speaker Reed Called on—No Delay After Monday.

Washington, April 1.—The reply of Spain is said in effect to be:

The independence of Cuba means the parting or severing of Spanish territory which cannot be done without the consent of the Spanish Cortes, which is not in session and will not be in session until April 24th, and consequently no definite answer can be returned to the demand of the United States until the Cortes assembles.

Then a counter proposition is submitted that the Cuban matter shall be settled upon a basis equitable among nations.

The United States is asked to give fair time to treat with the insurgents and ascertain what can be done in the nature of a peaceful settlement.

Senators who know the nature of the reply say it is a very shrewd piece of diplomacy and made for its effect upon the world at large. It is said the reply is satisfactory to the President, and that he does not believe it will be unsatisfactory to Congress. Administration officials feel that after Monday Congress will likely be ready to take matters out of its own hands, and fear is expressed that there will be a disagreement between the branches of the government, which would be serious at the critical point.

PRESIDENT IS DISAPPOINTED.

No one at the capital has undertaken to speak for the President, although those who have seen him say that his hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty have been disappointed by the reply of Spain.

Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, notwithstanding the late hour at which he left the White House last night, was again there this morning to confer with the President, presumably on Spain's reply to our latest note, and the situation there developed. Mr. Day remained only a few minutes and then went to the state department. He then announced at his departure, when asked about the note from Madrid, that the administration would give out a statement to the press later in the day.

The congressional callers began to arrive early. Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, had an extended conference, and Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio and ex-Representative Thompson of Ohio, one of the members of the commission to codify the laws of the United States, were among the visitors. The President went over the situation very thoroughly with Senator Davis and showed him the dispatch from Madrid that arrived late last night.

When the interview ended, Senator Davis declined to give the substance of it and dodge off with the statement it was "good not reveal what had taken place.

"I can re-iterate authoritatively that the latest dispatch from Madrid was thoroughly unsatisfactory to the administration. Its dissatisfaction was quite announced during several of the conferences that took place during the morning hours.

"The note was received late last night and it has been read by the President and Judge Day, in effort was made to communicate with several members of the cabinet. In view of the grave significance of the dispatch, it was considered very deliberately and the reply of this government delayed until the President could confer with members of his official family at Atlanta. The reply to the Spanish proposal accordingly will not be cabled until after the cabinet meeting.

PRESIDENT LESS CONFIDENT.

That the President has lost confidence in a peaceful ultimate outcome was gathered from the views he expressed to several of his closest friends. While he earnestly refrained from stating that he had given up all hope of war, his close political friends intimated that a settlement on a peace basis seemed exceedingly unlikely.

President is aware of the strong sentiment in Congress and is taking the leaders into his confidence. At the same time he is taking steps to prevent dissemination of information that might seriously affect the negotiations. He realizes reaching a climax, from being made public and carried back to Madrid. This makes those leaders who are for very relevant.

Representative Dingley of Maine, floor leader of the Republicans in the House and chairman of the ways and means committee, had a long and private interview.

Senators and representatives formed a continuous stream of callers up to the meeting of the cabinet, but were unusually guarded in their expressions after they left the President, saying the situation was too grave to warrant any speculation or misinterpretation of expressions at this time.

Representative Mitchell of New York, who remained at the White House some time but left without seeing the President, stated that he was asked by one relatively almost next to the President, that when the diplomatic proceedings are made public they will form a great surprise to the American public. He said from the assurances given him he one will have reason to criticize the President's course, and added that every fair-minded American would praise him for the firm stand he has taken.

PRESERVING CLOSE SECRECY.

Both Mr. Dingley and Mr. Adams would say nothing as to what had passed between them and the executive.

There was a great rush of sightseers at the White House and the hunting off of an doubtless Cuban who attempted to jabber something in his native tongue under the porte cochers was an incident that attracted some little attention.

Senators Gray of Delaware, Fairbanks of Indiana, and Cullom of Illinois, and Representative Bellamy Storer, the present United States minister to Belgium, were among those who had conference with the executive.

The cabinet members were unusually prompt in arriving. Before they had assembled some who had not been acquainted with the nature of the latest news from Madrid, even through the press dispatches, received their first original information upon the beginning of the deliberations of one of the most important cabinet meetings held for a long period.

Secretary Alger was the first comer, arriving a quarter of an hour earlier than is customary. Assistant Secretary Day followed him. Secretaries Alger and Wilson came next, and at five minutes o'clock every member of the cabinet was in his place in the cabinet room.

CAPT. CROWNINSHIELD SUMMONED.

Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, whose duty is to order the movements of the naval vessels and to keep track of all matters bearing on our comparative naval strength, was summoned to the cabinet meeting during its deliberations.

Assistant Secretary Day, Capt. Clover, chief of the naval intelligence bureau, and Capt. Barker, naval aide and a member of the strategy board, also were called into consultation.

The cabinet adjourned at 1:45 until 5 o'clock.

Members of the cabinet regard the situation as of the gravest and most critical character possible.

WOODFORD'S DISPATCH.

The following is an abstract from the telegram received from General Woodford on the evening of March 31st, on the general situation in Cuba.

He informs the government of the United States that Gen. Blanco has revoked the decree relating to the reconcentrados in the western provinces of Cuba, which are understood to be the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Havana and Pinar del Rio; that the Spanish government has placed at the disposal of the governor-general the result of three million pesetas ($600,000), to the end that the country people may return at once and that they may resume their labors.

The Spanish government will accept whatever assistance in food and succor the necessities that may be sent from the United States in accordance with the plan now in operation.

He proposes to confide the preparations for an armistice until peace to the insular parliament, without whose concurrence the Spanish government would not have the power to arrive at the final result, it being understood that the powers reserved by the constitution of the Cuban government are not lessened or diminished.

As the Cuban chambers will not meet until the 4th day of April, the Spanish government will act, on its part, object to a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it will belong to determine the duration and the conditions of the suspension.

The President will communicate with Congress as soon as he can prepare a message.

The foregoing, including the last paragraph, was made public immediately after the cabinet meeting.

CUBAN AUTHORITIES APPEAL.

The Cuban government (meaning thereby the present home rule authorities in Cuba and not the insurgents) have appealed to the President of the United States to respect the will of the majority of the people of Cuba. Their appeal declares that the majority represents those in favor of home rule under Spanish sovereignty; that the insurgents are in the minority; that the majority has a right to rule its own destinies; that it would be an injustice for a foreign power, meaning the United States, to impose upon this majority a political regimen contrary to its will, and that it would be a great wickedness to dispose of its lot without its consent.

The appeal to the President does not in terms protest against the United States securing the independence of Cuba, but its tenor is to protest against any form of Cuban government other than that now being carried on by the Cuban authorities.

The appeal is signed as follows:

"Jose Maria Galvez, president of the honorable government of Cuba."

The appeal was placed in the hands of the President this morning, and the statement was made that it was the direct expression of the Cuban government itself without the inspiration or knowledge of the Spanish government, either at Madrid, Havana, or elsewhere.

CONGRESSMEN ARE EXCITED.

The members of the House were all in a state of suppressed excitement this morning. Everybody was eagerly awaiting news from Madrid. Every member say, depends upon a slender thread. A prominent Republican of Ohio expressed the opinion that the situation was more critical today than it ever had been.

"The reply of the Spanish ministry received by the President last night," said he, "is unsatisfactory. But diplomacy is slow and a great nation cannot be forced to back down in a day."

A Republican member of the House foreign affairs committee said that the order for the release of the reconcentrados would not be satisfactory and added:

"There is no doubt but what the ultimate result must and will be free and independent Cuba. I think it will require war. I do not see how Spain can surrender the island without a resort to hostilities. But there is much better understanding between the President and the Republican leaders than there has been. Some of the most radical who have talked with him have left and talked that the President will insist upon what they are demanding—the absolute independence of Cuba."

MAINE MATTER LOOMING UP.

The Senate committee on foreign relations again today was slow in getting to work and notwithstanding the meeting was called for half past ten a quorum had not been secured at 11 o'clock. This apparent lethargy was due to the fact that the committee is for the present inclined to wait entirely upon the executive.

A strong sentiment has developed in the committee for an absolute declaration of war when the time comes to act. The advocates of this course think that the proof of Spanish instrumentality in the explosion of the Maine is so strong that it could be made to justify the most radical declaration.

The more conservative element, however, is disposed to be guided in the form of a declaration by the wishes of the President. In any event the facts of the Maine affair will be used to support the position taken, and the committee is disposed to make much out of it in justification of its position.

AWAITING THE PRESIDENT'S WISHES.

After adjournment of the committee Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee left the Capitol and went to the White House. The members of the committee were not in session, notwithstanding the meeting was called for 10 o'clock, and all of them indicated by their presence, general readiness to act, meaning that they considered the crisis had arrived.

They refused to repeat any of the proceedings of the session but some of them stated that the committee could report in thirty minutes if called upon to do so.

Still they did not expect to report today. Senator Mr. Pettigrew could be seen by the chief executive that it was his wish that they should do so.

SPEAKER REED CALLED INTO CONSULTATION.

Washington, April 1.—Speaker Reed has been called to the White House to consult the President on the Cuban situation.

NO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

In connection with the official statement made public this afternoon it can be stated on authority that in case as now made up by the negotiations between Spain and the United States will constitute the case as it will be submitted to Congress in the President's message.

There is no present intention of pursuing further negotiations which will change the status of the Cuban question as now presented in the correspondence between Spain and the United States.

The circulation of the Associated Press bulletin giving an abstract of the reply of Spain caused intense excitement in the Senate. Senators and others who have recently been in consultation with the President say that the announcement of the intended message means that there will be a review of the entire Spanish situation, and it is no doubt would state that further negotiations by Spain about a peaceful solution of the case were useless.

Some think the President will advise immediate action.

PRESIDENT'S NEW CUBAN MESSAGE.

Speaker Reed returned to the Capitol shortly before 5 o'clock. No message will be sent to the House tonight. It is said that it will require several days for the President to prepare his message. It will contain a complete recital of the case upon which Congress is expected to take action.

The cabinet resumed its session at 5:24 p.m., all the members being present.

Peace Mission in Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 1.—Dr. J. L. Rosa, ex-city health officer, a well known Cuban and a member of the junta here, says that in case of war the Spanish volunteers in Havana will attempt murder the reconcentrados first.

"I know them well," said the doctor. "They think that the reconcentrados are responsible for the strong American feeling for Cuba and they will take out their spite on them. Fear, in case of war, their officers could not control them, even if they wanted to, and the result would be fearful to my mind.

"I don't want war, as I think that the Cuban government is not able to maintain itself. If Spain insists, of course, the results will be upon her own head."

FLYING SQUADRON.

It is Said to Have Orders to Intercept the Spanish Torpedo Flotilla.

Chicago, April 1.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says:

It is reported on good authority that sealed orders have been sent to Commodore Schley at Hampton Roads. The destination of the "big squadron" is thought to be the vicinity of Porto Rico to intercept the Spanish torpedo fleet that left the Canary Islands more than a week ago.

NO ORDERS.

Washington, April 1.—It was stated on authority at the navy department at 2:30 p. m. that no order had been issued to the flying squadron to prepare for sea; also that the presence of Captains Crowninshield, Barker and Clover of the strategy board at the cabinet meeting had no connection with the Spanish torpedo flotilla. It was added on the same high authority that the question of the immediate use of the flying squadron were constantly under consideration, but that no definite determination or orders had yet resulted therefrom.

Ohio's Million Dollars for War.

Columbus, O., April 1.—Senator Riley has introduced a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to put Ohio on a war footing.

IMPLORING HELP.

Queen Regent of Spain Appeals to Queen Victoria.

SHE PLEADS FOR MEDIATION.

British Queen Will Not Bolster Up Spanish Rule in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Probably Will Acknowledge the Independence of the Island as Quickly as Does the United States.

London, April 1.—The queen regent of Spain has sent an autograph letter to the queen of England, the New York World correspondent learns from a high source, imploring help. Queen Maria Christina begs Queen Victoria to use her influence to prevail upon the British government to support France in an attempt to secure European mediation.

This extraordinary step has been taken by the queen regent because of the cold reception accorded by the British government to the representations of the Spanish ambassador respecting mediation.

The World's informant added:

"Queen Victoria simply forwarded a copy of the queen regent's letter to Lord Salisbury, whose policy will not in any way be affected by it. England will tolerate no policy of bolstering up Spanish rule in Cuba."

The opinion prevails that the government will be pressed from the liberal benches of the House of Commons to recognize the independence of Cuba as soon as the United States does so.

SPAIN REJECTS U. S. OFFERS.

The Daily Mail's second edition says that at the conference in Madrid, Senor Sagasta, the premier, read to Minister Woodford Spain's reply. The chief demands of the United States were rejected, the feeling being that they are inconsistent with the dignity and honor of any nation. The note was then forwarded to the various European powers.

THE POPE IS URGING SPAIN.

Wants an Offer of Armistice Made to the Insurgents.

Spain Makes a Formal Offer to the United States to Arbitrate the Maine Matter.

Madrid, April 1.—The latest phase of the situation this afternoon is a report that the pope is urging Spain to offer an armistice, and also that his holiness urges the insurgents to adopt it.

The note which was transmitted to Washington, in addition to the proposition to accept an armistice and the concentrados express regret "at the accident to the Maine in Spanish waters," and offers to arbitrate the matter.

SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Discussing the Purchase of West India Islands.

Washington, April 1.—The Senate went into executive session on motion of Senator Lodge, member of the committee on foreign relations. Senator Lodge was not with the committee during the last half hour of its session.

The purpose of the secret session is the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday from the committee on foreign relations for the acquisition of the Danish West India islands. The proposition for considering the matter behind closed doors is the belief that our relations with Spain will necessarily be discussed, and that information may be given divulged that would be to advantage to that country. The session is but strictly an executive session, but is a secret executive session.

Senator Lodge opened the proceedings in the secret session with a general statement concerning the advantages of controlling the Danish islands. He argued that this country should own them, because of contiguity to our shores, and for strategic purposes, giving over much of the ground covered in his report yesterday.

It was contended that in case of war with Spain, Porto Rico could be taken more easily than the Danish islands could be defended. All the senators who spoke, including members of the committee on foreign relations, looked on war as inevitable, basing all their arguments for and against acquisition upon this theory.

Senator Morgan favored the resolution, and in doing so dwelt more on loss upon the outlook for war. He detailed the destruction of the Maine, expressing the opinion that it was due to Spanish treachery.

KING IS OVERRULED.

Utah Congressman's Point of Order Against the Naval Bill Not Good.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—Long before the House convened yesterday all available space in the galleries was taken, and hundreds besieged the doors, unable to gain admission.

Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the naval committee, desired to go ahead with the navy appropriation bill, despite the fact that under the rules this private bill day. He explained briefly the great necessity of getting the bill through at once. A very significant incident occurred while attempt was being made to offset an arrangement to postpone private bill day until Tuesday.

The speaker himself seemed to hesitate about asking the consent of the House, whereupon Mr. Bromwell (Rep. Ohio) asked if Tuesday was set apart for private bills whether it would interfere with a report from the foreign affairs committee.

"It certainly would," replied the speaker.

"Then I object," shouted Mr. Bromwell.

Subsequently he withdrew his objection, with the understanding that Tuesday should be given the bill day provided the foreign affairs committee had no reports to make to the House. The naval bill was then taken up.

Mr. King (Dem., Utah) made a point of order against the provision for new battleships and torpedo boats.

It was overruled by the chair.

Mr. Cannon (chairman of the appropriation committee) offered a substitute for the paragraph in the bill, providing for three battleships and six torpedo boat destroyers. The substitute provided for one battleship to cost $2,900,000, exclusive of armament, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, and six gunboats to cost not exceeding $4,000,000.

The House rejected the Cannon amendment, but by 137 to 61 adopted an amendment by Mr. Pearse (Rep. Mich) to increase the number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers to twelve each, and to increase the appropriation for them from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000. It rejected an amendment to add two armored cruisers.

CUBAN BONDS LOOKING UP.

Financiers are Now Showing an Eagerness to Get Hold of Them.

New York, April 1.—The Press says: Cuban bonds are looking up. They are now quoted as high as 60 on the Maritime exchange, and it is said at the junta that General Palma is in receipt of frequent propositions from persons who are willing to take blocks of the bonds, at options, to be paid for at par as soon as Cuba will be free.

There have been issued in all $1,000,000 of bonds of the Cuban republic, which are made payable ten years after the evacuation of Cuba by Spanish forces. Five hundred thousand dollars worth of these have been sold, realizing about $250,000, and the remainder of the five-fold proof of the fact that while bonds of the confederate states of America were sold for ten cents on the dollar have ever been disposed of below forty.

Many stories have been printed alleging that Cuban officials have sold blocks of Cuban bonds in return for services given or to be given. Concerning these reports Gen. Quesada, minister of the junta, said while few persons have ever given any evidence to them, he wanted to say that as soon as Cuba shall be free, a complete list of all the holders of Cuban bonds will be published, and it will be easy then for no congressman are interested.

UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

That is the Only Way Gomez Will Discuss With Blanco.

Cubans Insist on Independence—Many Americans Leaving Havana—Spaniards in an Ugly Temper There.

New York, April 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

Progress towards settling the Cuban question cannot be reported from Cuba. So little is known here of the negotiations between the two governments that even the most violent among the Spanish classes are disposed to hold hopeful views on the subject. Nothing goes on in the eastern provinces, with the news disposed to await further information, proportion, according to official reports, between the numbers of insurgents killed and the number of Spanish soldiers wounded, while the mortality among the latter is continues heavy. This is all there is of the military situation on which Spain might base the pretensions that her arms are making headway.

As to an armistice, nothing has been done, said a leading Cuban, especially, is able to do nothing until he changes his methods. The two agents of the government who are now in Havana, Pando's direction, in trying to open negotiations for the acceptance of amplied terms, are trying to reach Gen. Garcia, Gomez's ancient enemy, with sending out letters to the insurgent camps.

Gomez can be reached as quickly from Havana as from Holguin. He will receive a proposition for an armistice sent from Gen. Blanco under a flag of truce and he will do so before this is as well understood in government circles as among insurgents. The official view of Spanish sincerity in the matter of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents has been reached. Gomez will be no recommendation openly and under forms of war.

Gomez, according to the latest advices from Havana, is not willing to an armistice. He seems to think the best method of settlement which will have the effect of Spanish sincerity in the matter is through a commission or commissioner from the United States. He is not willing to have his representatives shall be conducted to his camp within two days after leaving the Spanish lines and the insurgent lines in the Santa Clara province. But any negotiations either direct or through the good offices of the Washington administration must be based on the unalterable condition of Cuban independence. No armistice will be arranged that does not proceed from the Cuban side, and no peace negotiations will be begun except on this condition.

Information on this point is not guesswork. It is definite and trustworthy.

Consul General Lee has so far received no intimation that the negotiations between Spain and the United States have made any progress. He gives that communication may be opened with the insurgents. If the peaceful session of the independence of Cuba depended upon the temper of the Spanish classes in Cuba it would be defeated. Their temper is anything but. The report on the Maine disaster had been so thoroughly discussed in advance of its publication, general no demonstration here. Nevertheless, violent and passionate objections are made to it and Spaniards, even all classes recognize that the Maine incident in itself is not going to cause war between the two nations.

The irritation of the ultra loyalists shows itself in another manner. The conservatives, who say they are giving the government patriotic support because of the aggression of the United States, are demanding that succor to the reconcentrados be stopped, and that if aid is necessary, which they profess to deny, it be given by their own authority. No aid will be paid to this demand. Gen. Blanco could not feed it without further exposing to the world the utter impotence of Spanish power in Cuba and the inability of the government to feed the starving population. American relief must continue, not simply for the reconcentrados, but for the larger portion of the native population, which will be without means of support until peace is restored.

Many Americans are leaving Havana, and it is not because of the fear of the Spanish populace. The larger portion of them are naturalized Cubans and their families. When the situation was most threatening they were advised to make their arrangements for departure. A change to a most pacific tone has strengthened their decisions. Gen. Lee is not officially advising anybody to leave Havana, but he is not urging on those who want to go that they should remain.

INSURGENTS WILL ACT.

In Case of War, Will Send 60,000 Men to Attack Havana.

New York, April 1.—It was said at the Cuban junta today that the insurgents were prepared to give material aid to the United States should war with Spain be declared.

"If the United States will send us arms and ammunition," the attache said, "we could raise an army of 60,000 men, march on Havana and raze the city or starve the occupants into submission."

MADRID IS TALKING PEACE.

But the Spanish Proposals are Not in Line Therewith.

Gen. Woodford Does Not Take the Same Hopeful View as Do Spanish Cabinet Ministers.

Madrid, April 1.—The opinion is expressed from an authoritative source that it is believed that an agreement between the governments of Spain and the United States has been reached, including the Maine and the reconcentrado question, and also a means of arriving at a durable peace in Cuba. It is also stated that the Cuban committee, over which the spiritual Blanco are in complete accord and that the peninsular government will assist in this work of peace.

"These are the substance of an official note on the subject published here today. The Spanish government takes a bright view of the relations with the United States and believes peace is secured. The important statements comment on the note in this strain.

But inquiries made last evening of United States Minister Woodford failed to secure anything confirming the optimistic impressions prevailing here. He has so emphatically been the friend of peace throughout, his silence now causes much anxiety in diplomatic circles.

Gen. Woodford was busy at the U. S. legation until late last night.

The substance of yesterday's proposals of the Spanish government, the Associated Press correspondent learns, is:

First—That the insurgents should ask for an armistice and not the United States.

Second—That the request for an armistice should be dealt with by the autonomist cabinet of Cuba and without the intervention of good offices of the United States.

It is curious to note how little interest the general public took in yesterday's important conference. Only a few reporters witnessed the arrival and departure of the ministers. Gen. Woodford was the first to emerge and, smoking a cigar, he walked quietly to his residence. The ministers soon drove to their homes.

When informed of the proposed government measures for the relief of the reconcentrados, the queen regent announced that she would appoint a lady committee, over which she will personally preside, to take charge of and educate the orphans of the war, in Cuba and Spanish provinces.

At midnight a workman at Bilbos arrived at the box office of the Royal Opera house, where the performance to raise funds for the Spanish navy took place, and presented 500 pesetas as a subscription to the national fund. He refused to give his name, simply replying that he had fought in two Carlist wars and the first campaign in Cuba. It is impossible to foretell the title of grandee upon this workman.

According to the scheme for the immediate relief of the widows of the Spaniard is expected to contribute a thousand pesetas and upward, and it is calculated that a million Spaniards will subscribe the amount named.

MORE PEACE ASSURANCES.

New York, April 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

After a conference of three Spanish ministers and General Woodford, which lasted about an hour, your correspondent saw one of the members of the cabinet. His face was smiling and he said:

"I firmly believe that peace is assured. S. o. n a note drawn up personally by Senor Sagasta, has made concessions to the United States of assuring peace. She has given way in every possible manner, only drawing the line at her dignity as a nation has been violated. We are sure the President of the United States, with his great heart for peace, will see justice we are for peace.

"On all points we agreed with the President of the United States. Only it is a question of how they should be applied. I believe that General Woodford fully understands our attitude. If the President of the United States is strong enough as we fully believe, where we have given a sacrifice of the highest kind. If the Spaniards have their own way it simply means war, and we have got to accept it. Still I am firmly convinced that we are going to have peace."

Minister Woodford, immediately after the conference, retired to the legation and wrote out a lengthy cipher cable to the President. Most remarkable during the whole day has been the entire absence of any excitement. Nobody here believes in war. The minister, however, all believe in peace. All appreciate the situation as serious, but very general one attitude is that the President of the United States is strong enough, as we have stated, was most cordial with the Spanish ministers and they expressed themselves highly pleased with him.

SPANISH TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

It is Bound Direct for Cuba, Not Porto Rico.

London, April 1.—A steamer which has arrived from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, reports having met four Spanish torpedo boats and three torpedo boat destroyers, with an escort ship, on March 25, a few miles distant from Las Palmas. They were going south and were understood to be bound for Cuba.

The flotilla was steaming slowly, looked most imposing, but with no bunting showing.

LIMIT ON MONDAY.

Congress Will Not Delay Cuban Question Longer Than Then.

PRESIDENT IS SO NOTIFIED.

If Spain Wants Further Time it Will Make Matters Worse.

CONGRESS IS QUITE READY TO ACT.

Neither the Administration nor Spain Will be Allowed More than to Monday to Settle the Business.

Washington, April 1.—Senators and members of Congress who saw the President today told him that it was not possible for Congress to delay the Cuban question beyond Monday; that if Spain had asked for further time, it would serve only to increase the uneasiness in Congress.

It was their opinion that neither Spain nor the administration would be granted further time.

GOES OVER TILL MONDAY.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday, when the President's message will not go in till then.

SPAIN IS TO FIGHT.

Madrid, April 1.—The most important comment on the situation this afternoon is that the ministerial journal, El Liberal, which may be looked upon as practically representing the position of the Spanish government, The paper says:

"We have done all we can to remove a pretext for a rupture. If President McKinley refuses our concessions we will at least come out with any trick which may come and defend our honor and our rights. The entire nation supports the government.

"No one asks whether the money is to go for warships. It suffices to know that it will be employed to resist any foreign pressure. Spain must no longer live under the continual menace and unrest of the past three years."

There must be no more debating or haggling. Intervention is dalacto even now. We desire and appeal for peace, but the limit of our long suffering is at an end. We will not be the aggressors but we will defend our rights with our traditional tenacity and bravery."

TO THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Big Warship Minneapolis Joins the Other Ships.

Philadelphia, April 1.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sailed from League Island navy yard early this morning, under sealed orders for Hampton Roads, where she will join the flying squadron.

The bunkers of the Minneapolis are overflowing with coal and during the past few days all of her ammunition has been placed aboard, so that she is ready for battle.

The Minneapolis was recently placed in dry dock and her bottom thoroughly cleaned, and painted. This condition makes it possible for her all the speed from the big ship there is in her. The departure of the Minneapolis leaves only two modern warships at League Island, the double turreted monitor Miantonomah and the harbor defense ram Katahdin. The former will sail in about a day or two and the Katahdin probably soon thereafter.

Work is going on day and night on the old monitors and five of them are practically ready for sea.

The Minneapolis anchored at Deep Water Point off Newcastle, Del., at 9:30.

She will probably wait for high tide this afternoon before proceeding.

The Minneapolis made the run from Marcus Hook to New Castle, about 22 miles, in little over an hour.

Garibaldi Not Enrolling Volunteers.

Rome, April 1.—Ricchito Garibaldi denies the published statement that he is enrolling volunteers for service in the Cuban cause.

Orders to Naval Reserves.

New York, April 1.—Orders were received by the commander of the New York naval reserves today to send 100 men to League Island to bring to this port one of the monitors now there. The men will leave at 8:30 p. m.

Spanish Bonds Go Down.

London, April 1, 1 p. m.—Spanish 4s opened weak at 67 and fell to 66 3-4 and rapidly declined to 63.

The price then fluctuated widely with the news from Madrid. Later there was a reaction to 65¼. The closing price was 65¾. The closing price yesterday was 72.

Paris, April 1.—Spanish 4s opened very weak on the bourse today at 71f. and fell to 69f. The closing price yesterday. They closed at 73.

After the closing of the bourse the price advanced to 70f.

Barcelona, April 1.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 70.80 against 72.20 yesterday.

Iowa Gives Half a Million.

Des Moines, Ia., April 1.—Both houses of the general assembly this afternoon passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to be used in case of war, the money to be placed at the disposal of the government.

VANDERBILT WILL GIVE A WARSHIP

Substantial War of Showing Sympathy in Case of War.

New York, April 1.—William K. Vanderbilt, it is reported, has decided, in case of a rupture with Spain, to present to the United States government a warship to cost $1,000,000.

This interesting information comes from a most reliable source, with the explanation that Mr. Vanderbilt, impressed with the patriotic and national attitude in the present crisis, believed this to be the most direct and practical manner in which he could be of service to his country.

His grandfather, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, during the civil war, presented to the Federal government the large steamship Vanderbilt, valued at $1,000,000.

Brodie Not Dead.

New York, April 1.—Steve Brodie is in this city and well. The story of his death was a hoax.