

MEDIATION WILL NOT BE LISTENED TO.

Independence of Cuba McKinley's Ultimatum,

Unless Insurgents Themselves Accept Something Less.

The President's Message to Be Sent to Congress To-Morrow.

Will Deal Vigorously With the Whole Question, Including the Blowing Up of Battleship Maine in Havana Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The two foremost branches of the Cuban question in Washington to-day were the President's message and European mediation, which now has taken an active form in the courts of Europe, according to advices received at Foreign Embassies here, though no proffer has been made to the United States.

As to the mediation of Europe or the Pope, they declare that these material and moral Powers must exercise their suzerainty in Spain, for this Government will insist on the independence of Cuba as an ultimate sine qua non, unless the insurgents themselves should consent to less, and this they have flatly refused to do.

Speaking on this point, one of the Cabinet officers said to-day: "You can say for me that all the Powers of Europe and all the heads of churches may propose mediation to Spain, if they desire, but the United States will positively not listen to mediation of any kind that does not lead to the acceptance of our condition, which is independence of Cuba."

Notwithstanding many reports of European mediation, they assumed their first tangible form this afternoon when at least two of the European establishments in Washington received notification that exchange of notes between the great Powers was in progress, with a view of arriving at a basis on which they could make a joint proposal for mediation. It is evident that the exchange has not yet been productive of a common understanding, as the Embassadors and Ministers at Washington have not yet received instructions to initiate the movement.

Their only information thus far is that the notes are passing by telegraph between the capitals of Europe. It had been understood that France and Austria were most active in bringing about this movement, and that Great Britain had held aloof from it, but it developed to-day that the British Government was also taking part in the exchange, and that in case of concerted action by the Powers, Great Britain would probably act with the others. What common ground the Powers are seeking to reach can only be conjectured. The Spanish Government seems to be hopeful of results from this movement, and this inspired additional ground for the belief that it will not be regarded with favor by the United States.

The diplomats, however, think that if a common understanding was reached by the great Powers of Europe, such suggestions as these great Powers would make could not be lightly set aside. The general view of the diplomats is that the movement is not so much one toward reconciling the United States and Spain, as it is to preserve the peace of the world by combined action. Spain's policy in this matter is one of urging on the European Powers that if Cuba was free from Spanish sovereignty the next move under the Monroe doctrine would be to bring an end to European control over other West Indian possessions. Great Britain, France and Denmark have interests in that locality. In other quarters it was stated that the influence of the Powers was more likely to be asserted on Spain, urging her to the largest possible measure of concession.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, made a short call on Judge Day to-day. It is understood that it did not relate to the Cuban question, as the Ambassador has not received instructions concerning mediation or any other course of action. M. Thebaud, First Secretary of the French Embassy, also called at the State Department, and had a talk with Judge Day on subjects other than the Cuban question.

CABLE WITH ST. THOMAS. An arrangement was reached during the day by which the United States and France will co-operate through their Ministers with regard to the establishment of a European cable with the Danish island of St. Thomas. The cable is owned by a French company, but its use has become of vital importance to the United States as a basis of operations in the Leeward Islands. Secretary Long was particularly desirous of having this cable arrangement effected. As a result of the conference, a message was sent to the United States Minister at Copenhagen asking him to secure the consent of the Danish Government and the French authorities, and arrange to have their Ministers at Copenhagen exert similar influences.

AWAITING THE MESSAGE. "Wait for Wednesday," was the word passed about the Capitol to-day, and a general understanding to that effect was reached. The Republicans will not try to force any action on Cuba until Wednesday, when the President's message will be received. With that understanding the Senate Foreign Relations Committee did not report, and the House Foreign Relations Committee took no action. It is understood that the Senate Committee has agreed on a resolution, practically the Foraker resolution, declaring independence and intervention, with an amendment fixing the responsibility of the Maine disaster upon Spain, either by design or criminal negligence.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee will report, if possible, a resolution in line with the President's recommendation, and it is known that efforts are being made to have the resolutions of both committees agree with the President's wishes. The conference of Republican members of the House was adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday by the committee, in order to await the message. Both Houses discussed the Cuban situation to-day, but it was simply preliminary to the more important debate and action to be taken before the week ends.

Interesting statements are made by Senators and Representatives, who called upon the President to-day, and the impression gained from them was that the message will declare for the independence of Cuba. DEVELOPMENTS AT NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENTS. With the exception of the purchase of ten steamships for auxiliary cruisers, to-day was devoid of development in the military and naval branches of the Government. No orders, it was stated, have been sent to either the fleet at Key West or the squadron at Hampton Roads, or no confirmation could be obtained of the report that sea orders have been sent to the battleship Texas at New York.

Secretary Long held a brief conference with Secretary Alger during the afternoon, and left the department shortly after 4 o'clock, much earlier than has been his custom for the past few weeks. Up to the hour of his departure it was stated that no advices had been received regarding any movements of the Spanish torpedo fleet or other Spanish vessels. Neither had the department been advised of any developments in the efforts to purchase war ships abroad.

After his conference with Judge Day, M. Thebaud, the Secretary of the French Embassy, went over to the Navy Department and had a brief talk with Mr. Roosevelt regarding the St. Thomas cable.

Secretary Alger has decided to recommend to the President that an additional allotment from the emergency fund be made for the use of the Ordnance Bureau of the army. The Ordnance Department is still lacking ammunition for the seaboard fortifications, and the extra allotment will be used for this purpose. It has been decided to detain for a time at the Chickamauga battlefield the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, which is about to leave the various forts in Montana for service at Key West and Dry Tortugas. The reason for this action is said to be the fact that the water supply at either of the above named places is not satisfactory at present.

Chickamauga, General Miles says, is an excellent place for the concentration of a large body of troops, and it is believed the location has been seriously considered by Secretary Alger as a point for the preliminary gathering of troops in case of war.

The Navy Department was informed late this afternoon of the arrival of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at Norfolk to-day from Washington. Reports received at the Navy Department to-day indicate a general movement for the concentration of warships at Key West and other points on the coast, where their services may be required in the event of hostilities. The monitor Terror, the gunboat Newport and the tug Leyden have arrived at Key West. The fleet cruiser Minneapolis has arrived at Newport News for duty with the flying squadron. The gunboat Bancroft, recently delayed from the European station, arrived at Boston, and will be at once put in condition for active service. She is said to be in need of a general overhauling.

The yacht Mayflower, recently transferred into a dispatch-boat, has arrived at Norfolk, and this is taken as an indication that she will be assigned to duty with the flying squadron. The revenue cutter Hudson also reported her arrival at Norfolk, where she is to undergo construction into a gunboat.

The torpedo-boat Somers, purchased in Germany, arrived at Weymouth this morning on her way to the United States. The monitor Monadnock has arrived at Mare Island. The steam collier Saturn has arrived at the Brooklyn navy-yard. The yacht Josephine, recently purchased of Mr. Widener of Philadelphia, arrived at League Island navy-yard this morning, and will be converted at once into a torpedo-boat destroyer. She will be renamed the Vixen.

General A. W. Greeley, the Chief Signal Officer of the army, left here to-day for the South, where he is to make arrangements at the various seacoast cities for connecting posts and forts with electricity.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Will Go to Congress To-morrow and Declare for Independence. WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Cabinet meeting adjourned at 11:35 o'clock, after thoroughly considering the President's forthcoming message. Secretary Long authorized the Associated Press to announce that the message would be sent to Congress on Wednesday.

What specific recommendation the President will make cannot be stated at this time. The Senator is learned, however, will favor a recognition of independence and forcible intervention, if necessary, to prevent further hostilities in Cuba. Spain's answer, in effect, will be declared to be unsatisfactory, and to leave little or no reasonable ground for that a satisfactory settlement of the Cuban question is at all likely to be reached through diplomatic agencies.

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The President will favor intervention, and his message will make no recommendations or suggestions that will conflict with that idea. The Senator to the Maine will be prominently brought to the fore, and will be treated in a vigorous manner. The whole subject will be discussed in a spirit of patriotism that must commend itself to the American people.

This policy, however, it is said, does not necessarily involve war, but leaves the determination of that question to Spain herself. Unless something now unexpected happens within a comparatively short time, the indications point to at least a show of force against Havana.

NEGOTIATION WITH SPAIN NOT RESUMED. MADRID, April 4.—8 p. m.—The reply of the United States has been communicated to the Spanish Government. Its contents have not been made public, and no action has yet been taken on it.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An official announcement was authorized by the White House to-day that negotiations with Spain have not been resumed. This statement was made after the Associated Press cablegram had been submitted to the President and Judge Day.

TALK OF MEDIATION. No Such Step is Contemplated With This Government. WASHINGTON, April 4.—President McKinley announced to-day to a leading member of Congress, who has the confidence of the Administration, that there was no truth in the reported mediation of the Pope in the Cuban incident. He also announced that he was hourly expecting a cablegram from the Sagasta Government notifying this Government of the formal proposition of an armistice to the insurgents.

President McKinley began work early to-day, appearing well and cheerful. Assistant Secretary Day, Representative Groat of Vermont, Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations, Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Gray of Delaware had audiences with the President.

Representative Barrett of Massachusetts was also a caller, but did not see the President. Barrett said he believed the best solution of the whole affair would be to submit to Congress the proposition for the recognition of a republic. That he advocated as a simple step on which Congress would immediately act, and he expressed the belief that the President would act out its own ends. The official statement emanating from the Foreign Office at Madrid as to Papal mediation received an unequivocal denial from the Administration.

Several persons conferred with the President in the course of the day, and received the response that if the Pope contemplates mediation this Government knew nothing of it. The Chairman of one of the most important committees in Congress, just after visiting the Executive chambers, promptly stamped the statement notifying this Government of the formal proposition of an armistice to the insurgents.

"Why should the Pope mediate?" he suggested. "There is nothing to mediate. I don't believe the step is contemplated. Why, the Pope is the only one who should be recognized to step in between the two. I regarded the statement in such light that it never occurred to me to even mention it."

This member, like others, referred to mediation between the United States and Spain, and not between Spain and the insurgents, the latter being a matter with which this country has no concern.

While no offer of mediation has been made by Pope Leo XIII. to the United States, since the Vatican never initiates a tender of its services as mediator or arbitrator and this country has made no such request, there is little doubt that unofficial representations have been made as to the interest felt by the Pope in the preservation of peace. There is reason to believe, however, that the Pope's influences are being exerted much more directly and with greater effect at Madrid than at Washington. Pope Leo is the Godfather of the young King of Spain, and Pope Pius was the Godfather of Alfonso XII, the late King of Spain. This gives the great influence which the Vatican exercises over the Spanish dynasty, the royal family and the country at large being thoroughly Catholic.

Owing to this, it is not doubted that the influence of the Pope would be most important and probably decisive in inducing Spain to make every concession possible toward the maintenance of peace. Furthermore, it is known officially that these influences are being exerted at the present moment, and that they promise to be productive of results.

THE POPE EXERTING INFLUENCE AT MADRID. ROME, April 4.—It is stated in Vatican circles to-day that the Pope has not formally offered to mediate between Spain and the United States. It is true, however, that the pontiff has conveyed to Madrid his ardent wish for the avoidance of a conflict and has asked

WRECKING OF MAINE AN ACT OF WAR

Brought About by Spanish Treachery.

Perkins Delivers a Set Speech in the Senate

Openly Charging Spain With Responsibility for the Disaster.

Would Have Been Impossible for Anyone to Place Torpedoes or Mines in the Harbor Without Knowledge of the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It was frankly and openly charged in the Senate to-day by Mr. Perkins of California, in a set speech, that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by Spanish machinations and Spanish treachery. The speech of Mr. Perkins was only one of four prepared addresses on the Cuban question delivered in the Senate to-day. Mr. Clay of Georgia, while hoping for a peaceful solution of the problem the country is now facing, declared strongly in favor of independence of the Cubans, and pledged to the Administration the loyal support of the South, which, in the event of war, would have to bear the brunt of the conflict.

Mr. Perkins took substantially the same grounds, and his vigorous treatment of the Maine disaster aroused the crowded galleries to enthusiastic applause. Mr. Mantle of Montana, while expressing confidence in the Administration, maintained that the time for action had now arrived, and that action must be to the end that Cuba should be free.

Mr. Rawlins of Utah entirely eliminated the President from consideration in his speech, holding that the case against Spain was already made up, and that with Congress rested the responsibility of declaring war. Forcing us to wait longer was only to invite criticism. He declared for the most vigorous action immediately.

After the Cuban speeches had been delivered the Senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, and finished thirty-three pages before adjourning.

Despite the specific statement that the President's message would not be sent to Congress to-day, and the inferential understanding that the subject of Cuba might not be even referred to, people came to the Capitol by the thousands. It was a great audience that looked down upon the chamber when the Senate convened. Every seat in the gallery, except the diplomatic, was filled, and even in the diplomatic gallery there were several members of foreign Legations.

Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota presented a telegram signed by more than a hundred of his constituents, which said: "All parties here want Spanish torpedo flotilla turned back or destroyed. Patience exhausted."

Mr. Gear of Iowa presented a resolution of the Iowa Legislature indorsing the action of the President and Congress upon the Cuban question, and pledging its support to the Administration.

Mr. Turner of Washington introduced a resolution, which he asked should go over until to-morrow, if in the meantime nothing has been done in the matter. The resolution requires the Committee on Foreign Relations to report at the earliest moment, without waiting for the concurrence or advice of any department of the Government, which action, if any, in view of the disaster to the Maine and of the deplorable condition of Cuban affairs, should be taken to preserve the honor and dignity of this country.

Quite unexpectedly discussion of the Cuban question was precipitated, and two set speeches were delivered upon it.

CLAY PLEADS FOR INDEPENDENCE. Mr. Clay of Georgia made a strong plea for the independence of Cuba, basing his remarks upon the Foraker resolution. He maintained, however, that the President ought to be offered every opportunity to bring about a diplomatic solution of the difficulty. Though he was for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, he said he would await upon the President's recommendations. "I believe," he said, "in the independence of Cuba, and if Spain will not agree to that, the United States must enforce it with all the power of her land and naval forces. The people of the South believe in the peaceful solution of the question, if possible, but are willing to employ force, if necessary."

PERKINS' FORCIBLE SPEECH. In opening a set speech upon the Cuban question, Perkins of California said that he felt it his duty to speak, not only for himself, but in behalf of the

people whom he represents. He eulogized the conduct of the President for the calm, dignified and conservative manner in which he had handled the grave problem presented for his solution. Those who were in power fully realized the necessity for the preservation, if possible, of peace. President McKinley, General Woodford, our Minister to Madrid, and General Lee had won distinction in battle, and he believed that their judgment and discretion could be depended upon to guide the country safely and truly.

Perkins referred briefly to the scheme instituted by Weyler to starve more than a million of Spanish subjects into submission, and declared that nothing in all history compared with the atrocity and brutality that Weyler had exercised against the Cubans. The time for action had, in his opinion arrived.

THE LIMIT REACHED. "A little more delay," said by a little more waiting and the United States would become an accessory to the greatest, the most appalling crime in history. The patience of a great nation has its limits, so in this case the limit has been reached. The time for the horrors in Cuba to cease has come, and hence they must.

Right, justice and humanity demands that this Government should intervene to stop the cruel warfare being waged by Spain against the Cuban insurgents, a people who were struggling for their freedom within ninety miles of our own shores.

Perkins, who had had a life time experience in the handling of great vexes, discussed the destruction of the Maine from the view point of an expert. He declared that our sailors and officers had been deceived by the deception of the Spaniards to a place in a friendly harbor and there, without a moment's warning, been blown into eternity. Captain Sigsbee, in communication with this Government, regarding the awful disaster had made himself famous in the eyes of the civilized world by the diplomacy and calmness of his language. There was no proof of the treachery of the Spaniards; but while the people of the nation believed and still believe that the catastrophe was due to Spanish treachery, Captain Sigsbee besought all to suspend judgment until the facts could be known.

SPANISH RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINE DISASTER. For forty days and nights the people had suspended judgment, but now, that the facts have been laid before them, the verdict, he said, is unanimous that the great battle ship was destroyed, not only from the outside, but with the complicity of Spanish officials, for whose acts the Spanish Government was fully responsible. The explosives, whether they were in a mine or a torpedo, were placed under the Maine by officials of the Spanish Government, and the people believe that they were exploded by design, and he was one who held to that belief.

It would have been impossible, Perkins said, for any man or set of men to place in the harbor of Havana mines or torpedoes without the knowledge of the Government authorities. No impartial judge would fail, after considering all the facts presented, to place the responsibility for the crime upon the Spanish Government through its authorized officials.

AN ACT OF WAR. "This most hideous crime of the nineteenth century," declared Perkins, vehemently, "was an act of war, and I believe that it is so regarded by the nations of the world."

No offer of reparation could wipe out the feeling of the people of this country upon the matter, and intensity had been added to that feeling by the almost frivolous manner by which the disaster had been treated by Spain. Mr. Perkins said that while he favored arbitration, individuals never attempted to arbitrate their freedom, and nations could not afford to submit such questions to arbitration. Gold could not atone for the loss of those precious lives. The only honorable action for this country now to take was that to prevent any fear from the yoke of Spain which she had so long borne.

MANTLE FOR INTERVENTION. Mantle of Montana followed with an extended speech upon the absorbing topic of Cuba, in which he declared that he favored the independence of the Cuban people, who for years had been struggling for their freedom. "I would," said he, "give my unqualified indorsement and vote in favor of directing the President to use armed forces, both land and naval, to suppress the savagery that is now rampant upon that fair island. He had the highest regard for the present occupant of the White House, but it was perfectly evident to all that the time for diplomatic negotiations on the Cuban question had passed.

The time for action had arrived and the sooner it was taken the better it would be for all concerned. Spain had violated every principle of civilized warfare and had thrown humanity to the winds. Mantle said it was now time that the cry of humanity and the cry for stern justice should be heard. It was time to be done with subtlety. We should not go to war without full justification, but must be assured before striking that we strike for God and humanity. He thought this time had come. He not only believed that the time had come for recognizing Cuban independence, but that a declaration of war would be fully justified by the willful destruction of the Maine.

While holding these sentiments, Mantle was willing to wait upon the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose recommendations he had no doubt would be wise and just and cover the whole case.

RAWLINS OPPOSES DELAY. Rawlins of Utah said the case between Spain and the United States was made up. It was no longer for the Executive to decide what course to pursue. With Congress rested the responsibility of declaring war, and this was the pressing duty. The President was no longer to be criticized. Congress, if it will, he said, could decide to have peace with incidental outrage and clandestine murder. As for himself, he did not choose to accept peace under such circumstances.

Rawlins opposed further delay. He was informed that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reached a conclusion and that while the President was advised of the probable action of the committee, that body had no such information as to the President's plans. He was also informed that the President wanted further delay. Rawlins did not consider this necessary. The destruction of the Maine and the clandestine murder of 200 of our sailors had occurred, forty-eight days since,

but this was not all. For three years the Spanish authorities had been imprisoning and murdering American citizens. Of these facts the Executive doubtless had been fully advised by the consular reports, but these reports had been withheld on the plea that it would endanger the safety of our officials in Cuba to give them out. If this was true, it revealed a wretched state of affairs.

Continuing, Mr. Rawlins said, delay had been sought last week by the friends of the President, on the plea that a message was soon to be sent in from the President, which would meet all the demands of the country. At the same time the private and confidential Secretary of the President was sending a message to his friends urging them to the utmost exertion to bring pressure to bear to secure peace. We were next told that an ultimatum had been sent to Madrid demanding the concession of Cuban independence; now comes an interview with Premier Sagasta, in which he said no demand had been made by this Government for the independence of the Cubans. Which representation was correct.

Mr. Rawlins criticized our halting policy in strong language, saying that it was such as to justify Spain in holding the United States in contempt. He added that the crime of the explosion of the Maine was due to our indecision and cowardice, and that such an act would never have been perpetrated upon any other nation.

In conclusion, he made an argument for absolute declaration of war, instead of a declaration for armed intervention. To pursue the latter course would be to throw the responsibility of declaring war upon the President. To pass such a resolution would be to afford opportunity for the peace at any price party to continue its efforts as the resolution would be one which the President could with propriety ignore, because the responsibility for definite action rests with Congress.

Mr. Rawlins expressed the opinion that four weeks would decide an armed conflict between Spain and the United States and that it would be decided without the loss of a life. In support of this assertion, he counted the accomplishments of the Cubans themselves in their efforts to gain their independence under most unfavorable circumstances.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL. At the conclusion of Mr. Rawlins' speech the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment offered by Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota, providing for two additional registers and receivers of public lands in Alaska, whose salaries shall not be less than \$1,500 each per annum nor more than \$3,000, was agreed to. The committee amendment suspending the executive order of February 22, 1897, reserving certain lands in the States of Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota, as forest reservations, was discussed at length.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire precipitated the discussion by asking for an explanation of the amendment. The explanation was given by Messrs. Teller of Colorado, Wilson of Washington, Stewart of Nevada and Shoup of Idaho.

At 5 o'clock, without disposing of the amendment, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Allison of Iowa, went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. A Warlike Tempter Manifested by Occupants of the Galleries. WASHINGTON, April 4.—While there was no attempt to force consideration of a resolution regarding the Cuban situation in the House to-day, there was a brief outbreak in the course of which the warlike temper of the crowded galleries was so manifest that Speaker Reed threatened to clear them if it was repeated. The outbreak occurred over a bill to authorize the President to erect temporary fortifications in cases of emergency upon land when the written consent of the owners was obtained, without awaiting the long process of legal condemnation.

This led to a demand by Bailey, the Democratic leader, for information as to the facts which warranted all these war measures.

The particular statement which aroused the galleries was to the effect that while the Democrats were willing to wait any reasonable time for the President to transmit a message that would bring with the approval of the American people, they would not wait a minute for him to continue negotiations with the butchers of Spain. When the demonstration in the galleries was rebuked by the Speaker he declared that the galleries were the American people in miniature.

Cannon accused Bailey of "posturing" and playing to the galleries. The bill was passed, and it was arranged that the army reorganization bill should be taken up on Wednesday unless a report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The remainder of the day passed without incident in the transaction of District of Columbia business.

During the morning thousands swarmed through the corridors of the House and of the Capitol, clamoring for admission into the galleries. The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a portion of Section 355 of the Revised Statutes, so as to permit the United States to erect upon any land upon obtaining the written consent of the owners.

"This is another war measure," intoned Bailey. "I shall object until I find out whether we are going to have any war."

Cannon explained that the passage of the bill was urgently recommended by the Chief of Engineers. He moved to pass the bill under suspension of the rules.

Bailey, the Democratic leader, took the floor after Cannon's explanation and made a speech which aroused the galleries. He called attention to the fact that on several occasions within the last thirty days the House had been called upon to vote upon several propositions which indicated that war was directly ahead of us. Yet, he said, Congress was not in possession of any fact which warranted this belief.

"When was the message to come in," he asked. "It seems to me important that the House and the country should know what the Government was doing and intended to do. We ought not to be asked to vote blindly. If the occasion warrants it, we are ready to vote for every proper measure to prepare for war and if war comes we are ready

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS COMPLETED.

Meets With Approval of the Cabinet.

Only a Few Changes Were Made in Its Verbiage.

Will Not be Accompanied by the Consular Reports.

These Will Go to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for Its Private Information, and Will Not at Present be Made Public.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The President has completed his Cuban message, and it will be presented to Congress on Wednesday. Secretary Long, after the special Cabinet meeting to-night, authorized the Associated Press to make this statement: The message, which in itself is long, will not be accompanied by the Consular reports dealing with the state of affairs in Cuba. These will go to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate for their private information, and will not be made public just now. The diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Spain will not be submitted at the present. The Cabinet meeting lasted from 8 until after 11 o'clock, and was devoted to the careful reading and discussion of the President's draft of his message. Every member of the Cabinet was present. The document was gone over point by point, and met with the approval of the Cabinet in every detail. The only changes made were in a few points of verbiage.

When the meeting was over and the members dispersed there was a general air of relief and satisfaction on all faces, as though the air had been cleared of doubt, and the members, firmly resolved on what they deemed the proper course of action, had set out to follow the course to its logical conclusion. The suspense evidently was over.

Secretary Long apparently had been deputed as spokesman for the meeting, and gave the above brief statement. As to the character of the message he refused to say. It was learned from other sources, however, that the message is in part a review of Spain's course in the present and previous wars in Cuba. That it will contain some definite recommendations may be inferred from the remark of one member.

"While I can say nothing explicitly concerning the details of the message," said he, "I may say that it is a strong, explicit statement, and one with which Congress will be thoroughly in accord."

It was suggested that Congress was passing it thoroughly in accord, with the Foraker resolution, but nothing more explicit could be obtained.

It is understood that while the Consular reports are withheld from the public for the present out of regard for their authors, who are still in Cuba, their publication is not deemed essential by the Cabinet. One member, in discussing the point, said: "They contain only information which has by this time been quite thoroughly presented to the public from other sources."

From the fact that the diplomatic correspondence is not presented with the message it is inferred that its main features are touched on in the message itself, whether in the form of extracts or merely in substance.

The fact that the Autonomist Cabinet of Cuba has issued an appeal to the insurgents for an armistice, with the idea of arranging peace, is regarded here by the best informed members of the Administration to be simply a covert effort to induce the Cubans to surrender. It is not taken seriously, as the opinion is general that the insurgents will consider nothing of the kind.

APPEARS OMINOUS. Conservative Senators Now Think War Will Follow.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Conservative Senators to-day announced that the outlook on the Cuban matter appeared very ominous to them. One of them who has been especially optimistic and anxious to avert war, stated that everything possible had been done and failed, and that the President had decided to inform Congress definitely that he had exhausted all diplomatic means to settle the Cuban question, and to leave the matter to Congress. There has been a hope, he said, that Spain might be controlled by the financial interests, but he thought the time had gone by, for the people of Spain could not be restrained.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS. Will Deal With the Situation in Vigorous Language.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations resumed its sitting to-day. The committee has arrived at a definite conclusion as to the resolutions it will