

THE CLOUD GROWS DARKER.

War is Thought to be Inevitable.

Unless There is a Surrender on the Part of Spain.

Pleadings of Foreign Powers With Madrid Cabinet Unavailing.

The Sagasta Ministry Insists That It Will Not Recede From the Conclusions Already Reached in Regard to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this Government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the Administration, is inevitable, except for the unlooked-for event of the surrender on the part of Spain.

The President's message, which he had intended to send to Congress yesterday, has not been changed in any particular whatever, and embodies the unanimous views of the Cabinet, without the slightest variance or exception.

Another, and probably the most significant actual step showing the finality reached by the United States Government was the authoritative statement that Consul-General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday.

Third, and almost equally important, was the ominous tone of press advices from Madrid, where the war fever seems to dominate.

On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that General Lee shall leave Havana on Saturday.

The note of the European Powers, presented to the President to-day, has not, in the opinion of the members of the Administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree.

The note is not regarded in any sense as a protest against the course being pursued thus far, or as likely to be adopted to secure a stable Government in Cuba.

The letter was sent as a private communication.

The Cabinet will not modify its previous decision.

MADRID, April 7, 9:30 a. m.—There appears to be much mystery connected with last night's event. It seems that after the regular Cabinet meeting had adjourned, and the Premier, Senor Sagasta, had returned home, the Pajal Nuncio, Mr. Nava, in company with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon, arrived with a communication from Rome.

It is believed that the result of their deliberations was telegraphed to Rome, whence it is to be cabled to the United States. No explanation has been furnished.

So far as known in Administration circles, no further representations on this subject are expected. No offers of mediation on the part of any European power has been received, and there is some authority for the statement that none will be accepted or proffered.

At the embassies and legation the presentation of the joint note of the Powers was regarded as the event of the day. An Ambassador from one of the great Powers of Continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history; that it was the first and the only time that the six great nations of Europe, representing in the aggregate the power of civilization, had united in this solemn manner to secure the peace of the world.

Calls at the various embassies and legations late in the day showed that the response of the President had created a most favorable impression in foreign quarters. The President's answer was looked upon, to some extent, as a counter appeal to the Powers for their co-operation in the cause of humanity against the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba.

At the Capitol, the situation was ardently discussed among individuals, and came up for debate in both houses of Congress. Senator Morgan of Alabama said he was ready to vote for a declaration of war, in discussing an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

The importance of General Lee's telegrams was considered by members not to have been overestimated, and the impression was that the President was amply justified in withholding his message because conviction. This fact was emphasized by the adjournment until Monday of both houses.

A great deal of consideration was given by Senators and Representatives to a form of action. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion, but it has assumed two distinct positions. One is the recognition of independence of the island, coupled with armed intervention, to drive out the Spaniards, and the other armed intervention, with a declaration that Cuba shall be free.

The desire on the part of those favoring the latter plan is not to recognize the insurgents and their Government or any Government until after the United States has control of the island. The latter plan is said to be that of the President, and efforts are being made to have it adopted, so there will be no division between the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Fear is expressed that there may be a long debate in the Senate if some compromise is not agreed upon before the Committee on Foreign Relations makes its report.

Minister Woodford Addresses a Note to the Madrid Government.

MADRID, April 7, 1:15 p. m.—Inquiries show that General Woodford yesterday believed Spain would accept the proposed armistice, and that orders to that effect would be immediately promulgated in the "Official Gazette."

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These facts are furnished on official authority.

The Cabinet Ministers at their meeting decided to appoint a committee to organize and superintend the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet.

A semi-official note issued after the adjournment says: "The Cabinet considered every aspect of the situation on the information of the foreign and colonial Ministers, and especially in the light of the reports of the Ministers of War and Marine."

"The outcome of the deliberations was the admission of the Government to all its previous decisions without modification, and resolutions to that effect were adopted."

During the sitting, the Foreign Minister made several visits to the palace. It was explained that the decision to which the Spanish Government adheres, as announced in the semi-official note, refers to those outlined at the last conference between General Woodford and the Spanish Ministers.

It is asserted here that the communication from Rome which the Pajal Nuncio and the Minister of Foreign Affairs placed before the Cabinet after the regular meeting had adjourned last night, asked what concessions would be made. The Cabinet, it is further stated, decided to reply that the Government simply reaffirmed its former decisions, already known to President McKinley.

As previously intimated in these dispatches, there is no truth in the rumor current in Madrid that the United States Government had presented an ultimatum to the Government of Spain, demanding that the latter, within six hours, should modify the note presented as a result of the last conference.

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WAR BETTER OF TWO EVILS. MADRID, April 7.—Spain's Cabinet Minister for War has at last broken his silence. In an interview the General has given an interesting account of the situation, saying: "War is the better of two evils; it is better to fight foreigners than to fight Spaniards rising in rebellion against their own king and rights are trampled under foot."

QUEEN REGENT APPEALS TO QUEEN VICTORIA. LONDON, April 7.—It is reported that the Queen Regent of Spain has again appealed to Queen Victoria direct, asking her to exert her influence to avert war.

An Extraordinary Council Summoned to Meet. MADRID, April 7, 5 p. m.—An extraordinary Cabinet council has been summoned to meet immediately.

The "Heraldo's" leading article will applaud the Government's conduct in replying to General Woodford, whose proceedings, the article says, are considered extraordinarily brusque and blamable.

Briefly summed up, the "Heraldo's" information points to the fact that war is inevitable, but the newspaper still attaches importance to the action of the Ministers of the Powers at Washington.

The "Liberal" says it considers the rupture between Spain and the United States an accomplished fact, as a consequence of the Spanish Cabinet's decision of last evening, and adds: "The Government has done its duty. When it arrived at the conviction that it could not proceed in any other way with the United States, the response of the Government to President McKinley's commentary note was compatible with the honor of the nation."

The "Imparcial" also applauds the decision of the Government, and the "Globo" says the Government will do its utmost to "maintain peace without impairing the national honor."

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EXCITING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Lentz of Ohio Attacks the Administration.

Charges Policy of Delay in Interest of Wall Street.

General Grosvenor Replies in a Most Emphatic Manner.

Indignantly Denying That There Was Justification for the Report, and Asserting That Democrats Were Seeking Political Advantage.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There was a scene of great excitement in the House late this afternoon during the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the army. It was caused by Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, who made a vicious assault on the Administration, charging that the policy of delay in the interest of stock jobbers in Wall street.

Lentz's speech created a profound sensation, and met with an emphatic reply from Grosvenor, now regarded as the Administration spokesman on the floor. Grosvenor not only indignantly denied that there was justification for the report, but held Lentz up to scorn for alleging corrupt motives against the President.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. The Session Opens Calmly, but is Soon at Fever Heat.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Little evidence of excitement existed when the House convened at noon. The public galleries were crowded, but yawning gaps showed in the reserved galleries.

Hull, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, stated to-day before the consideration of the army reorganization bill was resumed, that at the proper time he should move to strike out everything except the first two sections providing for the three battalion formation. The section providing for the expansion of the regular army in time of war to 104,000 would be stricken out.

Debate then proceeded.

Subler (D) of New York, who supported the bill as it was proposed to modify it, made a vigorous pro-Cuban speech. If Cuban independence were recognized, he declared, Cuba would be soon free. He declared that the majority in Congress and the President little understood the intense feeling among the people at home.

Lewis (D) of Washington vigorously assailed the bill. He not only charged that it was part of a programme to increase the regular army in time of peace, but he declared that the three battalion formation had proven a failure and had been so characterized by the Commander-in-Chief of the British army.

Lentz attacks the Administration.

Lentz (D) of Ohio, in the course of his remarks in opposition to the bill, declared that there would be no war; that the "peace party" which was speculating in stocks and bonds would prevail.

Lentz referred to the note presented

by the Powers. He read from it the words about the hope for peace in the settlement of the existing differences with Spain.

"We have no differences with Spain," he cried. "We have 200 assassinated Americans which Spain must account for. (Applause in the galleries.)"

"Yesterday," he said, "we had this house filled, the galleries crowded and the Capitol grounds were covered with people, all expecting the President's message, which might lead to war. But finally, in the afternoon came word that a message had been received from Consul General Lee at Havana indicating that he wanted time, and the message delayed on that account. Now, I don't believe anybody had authority for the statement from the Administration of the other official that justified the rumor that prevailed here yesterday. The telegrams by the Associated Press yesterday stated that all was quiet in Havana, and General Lee told a correspondent that he had not yet received a message to leave. Other newspapers had similar dispatches. If these statements are true, there was nothing to justify the statement sent to the Capitol yesterday. I say there will be no war."

Continuing, he charged that Congress was being overruled by telegrams "dictated by commercial greed," all of which he declared emanated principally from Wall street.

"It is the old question of the almighty dollar," said he. "It is the fall of stocks. The gentlemen who control for the Administration are more than war. They care nothing for the 200 assassinated sailors who went down in Havana harbor, but they care everything for 50 cents plus 1 cent. I say, my friends, that we owe an apology to the Democratic side."

Lentz proceeded to read from a New York journal statement to the effect that delay in sending the message helped stock jobbers, and that they had had advance information. He read the various stock reports to show that stocks went up all along the line when the news was received that the message would not go to Congress yesterday. He referred to the "note of the Powers to the Government, and its response."

GROSVENOR'S INDIGNANT REPLY. Lentz's remarks brought Grosvenor of Ohio, generally regarded as the Administration spokesman, to his feet with an indignant and angry course of which he made some startling statements, which caused a great sensation in the House.

"The gentlemen from Ohio" (Lentz) said he, "had predicted a long speech upon a statement of facts made by himself. He declared that the message came from General Lee yesterday; that it was a fake report; that it was false, given out for a corrupt purpose by the President to affect the stock market. Every particle of this statement is without qualification absolutely false. (Applause on the Republican side.) I call upon the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (Berry), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to say whether I tell the truth or not, when I say that such a dispatch was received from General Lee and read by him. There is the answer. That is the character of the sort of assaults that are being made on American honor and the integrity of the President."

"Not only did the dispatch come on yesterday, but it came the day before, and appeared in the newspapers of the United States. I read a telegram and there are twenty men on this floor now that read the telegram. It was read to the distinguished members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and each and every one of them, without qualification, endorsed the policy of the President not to send the message in here at that time. I say again that a most earnest and urgent protest came from General Lee. Is General Lee at one of the tickers? (Laughter on the Republican side.) Some men can ascribe corrupt motives to other men; how they ever became educated to the idea that all men are corrupt I leave to your imagination."

Lentz—If you knew this day before yesterday, why did you let the House sit here and say nothing about it, while Wall street was speculating on it? THE STORY FALSE. Grosvenor—Wall street was not speculating on it. I say that the President intended to disregard Lee's message of Tuesday, and had his message signed and sealed and ready to be transmitted to both houses of Congress, when the final protest in the name of humanity came, as I have said; it was read before the committees of the two houses, and without a dissenting voice they advised the President against sending it here.

Now let me answer another proposition. He has made a garbled statement here. He made a statement that the representatives of the great Powers in this city have to-day called on the President and asked him to delay. I stated that that was false. I have the note here in my hand, and there is not one word which would delay. What the gentleman did not read is his response, in which he put an end, without qualification, to all suggestions of delay or interference in any way whatever. Now the gentleman is arraigning the President of the United States; he is sending a message to the enemy, showing them that here, in the midst of this House, is a man who will charge the President of the United States with a corrupt purpose, with a corrupt intention, with attempting to stop the progress of the great march of patriotism. There is no word of delay in all his language which has been used in this connection.

After a prolonged wrangle over the question of an extension of time, Grosvenor proceeded:

"I call the attention of the gentleman and of the House to the statement he made that the President was a stock-jobbing performance, and that there was another purpose of delay in this declaration from the Embassies of the great Powers, so that Wall street would run upward. I hold in my hand the statement that immediately upon the publication of the statement in the city of New York the market became very weak, and ran clear down upon every one of the leading articles in the market. See how easy it is to make a charge."

"Now let me tell the gentleman something about bonds. It is very easy to charge a Senator. That a Senator (meaning Hanna) has made a statement, which I challenge any man to

deny, that never in his life, not only not this year, but never in his life, did he buy a dollar of stock in Wall street or anywhere else.

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO JOHN J. MCCOOK. "Now, Mr. Speaker, let us see how this situation stands. This gentleman is greatly worried about bonds, and he read the name of John J. McCook in one of his raids this afternoon. Who is John J. McCook? Whom does he represent? What is he here for? How do he and the gentleman from Ohio stand with reference to this? I will show you that they are parties in a great conspiracy, one wittingly so; the other, I trust, ignorantly so. Who is John J. McCook? He is the legal representative of the Cuban Junta of New York, behind which stands four hundred millions, more or less, of bonds that can be validated by the recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States, and they will be destroyed by a policy that drives Spain out of Cuba in the interest of the American people." (Applause.)

Lentz—Was it not announced that this same J. J. McCook was to be a member of the President's Cabinet? Grosvenor—I have heard that gentleman and myself were each and both of us to be Governor of the State of Ohio, but we never got there. (Laughter.) "I will tell you who John J. McCook is. He represents an interest running up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and if he could get the United States to make a recognition of the independence of Cuba, and then fight to establish it by the United States, at a cost of a thousand million dollars, the holders of these bogus bonds will realize \$100,000,000, and collect the money. That is where the bonds come in."

"Let us take the other side. I was told some time ago, just before the trouble broke out—I was told that a party in the city of New York sold short on the market to an extent that if the condition of things prior to the breaking out of this Cuban trouble had prevailed, they would have been ruined him, although his estate is a very wealthy one. I have been told from that day to this that any proposition to provoke Spain to war; any motion that would cause war in this country between Spain and the United States, in fact, would ruin him, because he has declared the short side of the market will put a million dollars into his pocket. Now would the gentleman tell us?" (Several members on the Democratic side, "Who is it?")

Grosvenor—Tell us how anybody can be benefited by preventing war? How? I mean any broker, anybody who holds stocks. How can that happen when prices are going up or down? As each battle progresses and as each ship has to surrender. Then is the time that stocks rise and fall. And were I stock gambling, I thank God I am not here, there would be no occasion more gratifying to my greed than war with the United States and another country. THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT FALTERED.

"Why is it that every manufacturer of the United States wants an end put to this war? Because they want things to get back again to where they were before this agitation began. Why is it that the treasury of the United States wants to put an end to this uncertainty? Therefore it is that the President, backed up by his Cabinet, and backed by the best judgment of the House, and backed by the best judgment of the Senate, is proceeding as rapidly as possible to put an end to this war, and yet the gentleman says that the President has faltered. A charge no more serious than he has preferred has brought the head of many a man to the block, a charge more heinous than that could not be borne by any man in this country, to make it appear that the President has used the power that Congress has given him to operate the stock markets of this country. Prove that, and you would have a vacancy in the Presidency just as quick as you can establish it. The charges have no truth."

"Now, then, I will say that over against the statement of the insult to Spain that was deliberately hurled at her by the American people, that the Administration was compelled to put the chances of a war with Spain, and the Government of Spain would do it, but the Government was so powerless to maintain order that the ships of a friendly nation are unsafe in her ports, and might be overwhelmed by mobs and murder have taken place. Suppose the message would have gone to Congress yesterday, and suppose that last night the blood of the distinguished and chivalrous gentleman from Virginia had soaked the soil of Cuba, what would have been the result of the American people against the Administration? If there be a man in the House so far forgetful of his dignity as an American citizen, to make a statement of character as to intimate that the President has been juggling a thing like that, I will not answer for it."

"Now, gentlemen, let me tell you another thing. This war will be fought under the banner of the Republican Administration of this Government, and it will never be fought at all. We may differ about how it ought to be inaugurated and honestly. Some of you may have an opinion different from mine, and I honor you for that. But when the time comes, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States will command the column that will crush the power of Spain, or it never will be crushed."

BELIEVES WAR CERTAIN. "I have no more doubt," Grosvenor concluded, "that we are going to have war than I have that we will live until next week. I may be mistaken. But I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we will go to war on a declaration substantially of Congress. My influence will be given for peace for whatever it is worth, but the time is up, in my humble judgment, when we can avert it, and if peace shall prevail, it must come from the action of another country rather than our own."

"Our position is taken, and we cannot recede. But let the policy of this Government be such that when the tocsin of war shall have sounded, all the civilized world will say, 'America is right.'" (Great applause.)

REMARKS OF BAILEY OF TEXAS. After Grosvenor had concluded his remarks, Bailey took the floor for a brief speech, in which he quoted several utterances of Grosvenor to show that the Buckeye statesman had shifted his position. He first quoted from one of Grosvenor's speeches of a week ago, in which he declared that the Administration would, when the time

came for action, be for independence and armed intervention; two days later he said, in an interview, independence without armed intervention, and now he said armed intervention without independence.

Grosvenor caused some merriment on the Democratic side when he said the statements quoted were substantially in the same direction.

Then, turning his attention to some of Grosvenor's remarks, Bailey indignantly repelled the idea that if war came it was to be a Republican war. "The United States against Spanish tyranny in Cuba," said he, amid great applause.

After some further debate on the bill, Hull's motion to strike out all but the first two sections was carried. The bill was then recommitted—150 to 69.

The House then, at 5:50, adjourned until Monday.

IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Some Sharp War Talk Indulged in by Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Some sharp war talk was indulged in by the Senate to-day. When consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed, the question pending was an amendment by Pettus of Alabama providing for such improvement of the harbor at Mobile as would enable war vessels to obtain coal and other supplies there.

Allison of Iowa, in charge of the bill, made a point of order against the amendment.

This called out a bitter speech by Morgan of Alabama, who charged the Appropriations Committee with discriminating against proper measures, and threatened to assist in dissolving the committee.

Continuing, Morgan said: "I do not know, Mr. President, whether war is coming or not. I have never, myself, done anything that might involve this country in war, but it seems to me that the sworn testimony now before the Senate is sufficiently strong to compel us to strike in defense of the honor and dignity of the country, and in memory of our dead seamen shrouded in the mud of Havana harbor. I am willing to vote for a declaration that may involve us in hostilities, because I believe that we have a just cause."

An aye and nay vote was taken on this proposition, and resulted in the negative—19 to 32. The vote had the effect of ruling the amendment out of order.

At 2 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

OLINTHUS CAPTURES THE WATERHOUSE STAKE.

Lavator, Regarded as a Sure Winner, Runs a Poor Race, Finishing Next to Last.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Olinthus, the son of Red Iron and Lily Wright, captured the Waterhouse stake for two-year-olds at Oakland to-day, but Sevens, despite her impost of 120 pounds, gave him quite an argument. There were seven starters, and Lavator, the son of Salvator, was regarded as a sure winner, and the way the money rolled in on him was a caution, but he ran a very poor race, and finished next to last.

Five furlongs, Saticoy (Thorpe), 8 to 1; one, Candle Black (Dorsey), 8 to 5; second, Rosomond (H. Martin), 8 to 5; third, Time—1:02½. Yule, Oahu, Lady Ashley, Towanda, Toribio, Lona Marie and Kitty Blake also ran.

Four and a half furlongs, two-year-olds, the Waterhouse stake, value \$1-250, Olinthus (Shields), 5 to 1; one; Sevens (Hennessy), 15 to 1; second, Humidity (Clawson), 7 to 2; third, Time—0:56. Obsidian, El Mido, Lavator and Oceana also ran.

Seven furlongs, selling, Free Lady (Sawson), even won; Official (Gray), 8 to 5; second, Ed Gartland (W. Miller), 10 to 1; third, Time—1:20½. Blarneystone and Bonnie Ione also ran.

Six furlongs, May W. (Goulin), 3 to 1; one; O'Connell (Thorpe), 1 to 2; second, Montgomery (H. Martin), 6 to 2; third, Time—1:15½. Robart, Roy Carruthers, Nuncmar and Distinction also ran.

One mile, selling, Twinkler (Clawson), 2 to 1; one; The Plutoat (Dorsey), 3 to 1; second, Moccoto (Woods), 15 to 1; third, Time—1:42. Morning Star, Fort Augustus, Don Gara, Break O'Day and Li Hung Chang also ran.

RESULTS AT LITTLE ROCK. LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), April 7.—Results: Six furlongs, Berwell won, Mo-line second, Deerfoot third. Time—1:19.

Five and a half furlongs, The Geezer won, Onastavia second, Wend third. Time—0:58.

Seven furlongs, Utopia won, Hano-belle second, Krana third. Time—1:32.

Seven furlongs, Marito won, Laureate second, Sunburst third. Time—1:30.

Four furlongs, Dresser won, Eugenia S. second, Colette third. Time—0:52. AT NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE (Tenn.), April 7.—Results: Four furlongs, Pellum won, Flying Bird second, Fox Chase third. Time—0:50.

Six furlongs, Vanessa won, Holy Land second, Connie Lee third. Time—1:16½.

Southern Turf handicap, Fervor won, Wilson second, Tom Collins third. Time—1:43½.

Six furlongs, Friar John won, Carlotta C. second, Mazepa third. Time—1:16.

Six furlongs, Pete Kitchen won, Judith C. second, Kisme third. Time—1:17.

Six furlongs, John Boone won, Lauretta D. second, Alamo third. Time—1:15½.

Astoria and Columbia River Road. ASTORIA (Or.), April 7.—The last spike on the Astoria and Columbia River Railway has been driven, and the completion of this road gives the first all-rail line from Eastern United States sea ports to Astoria.