

FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

NO DELAY OF THE MESSAGE.

It Will Be Sent to Congress Promptly at Noon Today as at First Arranged.

TWO SUNDAY CABINET MEETINGS.

At Which It Was Decided to Leave Consideration of Spain's Latest Move Entirely to Congress.

SOME SLIGHT REVISION IS MADE.

Cabinet Official Claims the Document Is a Strong Argument in Favor of Intervention.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—At the close of the second cabinet meeting tonight it was announced that the president's message undoubtedly would go to congress at noon tomorrow.

The suffix to the president's message merely recited this latest event in the development of the Spanish question, giving the substance of the Spanish note, and "recommending it to the earnest attention of congress."

After the meeting one member of the cabinet said that the Spanish note had not altered either the message or the situation. "It is merely," said he, "what Spain has been asking for all along—more time. It does not touch the situation, and the president's message is left precisely as it was before, merely stating the fact of this last development."

Another member of the cabinet said, after the meeting: "Our meeting tonight was for the final reading of the message which will be sent to congress tomorrow. It is a strong state paper, and will contain a review of the conditions existing in Cuba for years past. There is no change in the tone of the message differing from that indicated in the newspapers. The president will ask that he be given authority to use the army and the navy to bring about peace in the island of Cuba, and to insure there a stable government."

"An argument is made against the recognition of independence of the insurgents for the reason that there is lacking the essential features of an independent people. There is a quotation from one of the former presidents who argued against the recognition of the Texans when in rebellion against the Mexican government, and from the opinions expressed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney during the last administration in opposition to a recognition of independence."

"There was but one addition made to the message, and that was in relation to the dispatch presented to the state department by Minister Polo y Bernabe and containing the information that the queen regent had granted authority to Captain General Blanco to issue an armistice, the terms and conditions of which would be left to his judgment. This was the first communication that the state department had had with the Spanish minister since a week from last Friday. So far as I am aware there has been no suggestion made to the insurgents by this government with a view to their considering the proposition for an armistice authorized by the Spanish government. This government has never had anything to do with the gentlemen composing the Cuban junta in New York. I do not think the armistice idea will have the least effect on any action that may be contemplated in congress."

It is said some members of the cabinet recommended further delay simply to observe the practical effect of the armistice, but they were outvoted by the majority, who thought the president had waited long enough.

BLANCO HAS ACTED.

During Senor Polo's call at the state department he notified the authorities that word had come from Havana that Gen. Blanco had been prompt in executing the orders of the queen regent, and that the proclamation of armistice had been duly promulgated today.

The first effect of this will be to bring about a complete cessation of all Spanish hostilities throughout the island. The Spanish troops will for the time being go into garrison. Their future disposition has not even been considered, for much depends upon the duration of the armistice and the course of the insurgents. If the insurgents continue their fighting and make attacks upon the Spanish troops the situation will become complicated, for it is hardly believed that the Spanish forces will lay down their arms for any length of time if they continue to be under fire from the insurgents.

The attitude of the insurgent advisers at Washington is that of rejecting the armistice. Senor Quesada, of the junta, declared today that the armistice was simply a Spanish trick, designed to create the impression that the insurgents were unreasonable. From his standpoint, nothing short of independence will satisfy the Cubans. It remains to be seen how far Gen. Gomez and the insurgents in the field entertain this view. If they also reject the armistice, Spain is not likely to continue, and the resort to arms will continue as it has been doing the last three years.

There is little doubt, however, that strong influences will now be brought to bear to induce the insurgents to suspend hostilities so that terms for a complete settlement may be reached. One of the ambassadors at Washington pointed out today that the influence of the pope was relied upon to a considerable extent with the insurgents, as they are a part of a country which is thoroughly Catholic and loyal to Rome. While the influence of the great powers is not likely to be exerted in any material way against the insurgents, yet this influence will be brought to bear as far as possible from every moral standpoint. The influence of the United States government also will be a very material factotum in the United States and Spain in case the present crisis be averted, and the armistice is accepted in Washington as a tentative ground for the solution of the Cuban problem.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO.

The attitude of congress on the general subject is problematic. During recent days the feeling in both houses has been intense, and it remains to be seen whether the changed conditions brought

Continued on Third Page.

THE BRAGGER BAGGED.

A Tale of Three Private Wires and Some Editorial Rooms in the Northwest in Eight Short Chapters.

How the Pioneer Press Has Been Fooling Its Readers About Its News Facilities.

FALSUS IN UNO, FALSUS IN OMNIBUS.

THE ORIGINAL ALLEGATION. The St. Paul Pioneer Press has three private wires leading from New York to its editorial rooms in St. Paul—Medford (Wis.) Sentinel.

THE REPRODUCTION OF THE ALLEGATION IN THE ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.

THE CHALLENGE. The Globe of April 5 challenged the accuracy of the Allegation, intimating that its reproduction was in the nature of a brag. It offered to contribute \$100 to any charitable purpose designated by the Medford (Wis.) Sentinel if its editor would or could prove that the Pioneer Press has even ONE "private wire leading from New York to its editorial rooms in St. Paul."

A MERRY HA HA FROM THE PIONEER PRESS.

The P. P. printed on April 6, as its reply to the challenge and in proof of the Allegation, a letter from W. A. Rudd, manager of the St. Paul Western Union Telegraph company, to the effect that "three wires" are connected nightly from New York "to the eleventh floor" of the P. P. building for the "exclusive use" of the paper's "business."

Compare the guarded language of the Old Bird who manages the W. U. office. Note his careful abstention from the use of the words "private wires" and "editorial rooms." Bear in mind that the operating room of the W. U. is on the "eleventh floor" of the P. P. building. He makes no admission that there are "three private wires leading from New York to the editorial rooms in St. Paul." He knows a thing or two about "private wires."

\$100 REWARD OFFERED.

Thereupon, The Globe, on the morning of the 7th, offered the following reward: \$100 REWARD—A reward of \$100 will be paid by The Globe to whoever will name a single witness or produce a scrap of evidence tending to show that three private wires, or two private wires, or even one private wire, leads from New York to the editorial rooms of the Pioneer Press of St. Paul.

DEAD SILENCE.

April 8—No response from the P. P. or Wisconsin. April 9—No response from the P. P. or Wisconsin.

A VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

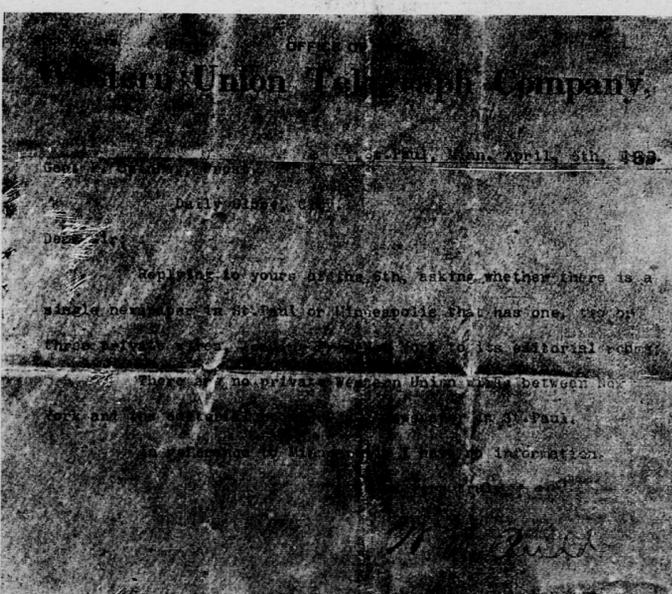
From the Pioneer Press of yesterday:

AN ADMIRING CONTEMPORARY. A morning contemporary is so deeply absorbed in the admiring contemplation of the three wires which connect New York with the eleventh or editorial floor of the Pioneer Press building and are exclusively devoted every night to the New York service of the Pioneer Press, that neither the lurid portents of war nor the dread preparations for the battle of the giants in the municipal election, nor anything else in heaven above or earth beneath, can divert its fascinated gaze from this object of its jealous wonder and curiosity.

It has already devoted three or four editorials to betting all creation that those three exclusive Pioneer Press cable advice wires do not enter the editorial rooms of the Pioneer Press. As the Pioneer Press never said they did, and finds it much more convenient to have the receivers do their ticking in an adjoining room a few feet away, the inquiry suggests itself why The Globe concentrates its attention with such intense interest on this particularly irrelevant point, unless it be that, under cover of betting that these wires do not enter our editorial rooms, it means to convey by indirection the impression that the superintendent of the Western Union telegraph did not tell the truth when in a recently published letter he stated over his signature that three wires were exclusively employed every night in the New York service of the Pioneer Press.

We don't know that the public is particularly interested in the question of the mechanical agencies employed by the Pioneer Press in getting the news in advance of its contemporaries, but we are much indebted to The Globe for its efforts to advertise our enterprise in this direction.

MANAGER RUDD'S QUIETUS.



IN CONCLUSION.

A "private wire" is a private wire always. To hitch a newspaper's editorial rooms to New York by means of a single private wire costs about \$10,000 a year, or \$30,000 for "three private wires." Newspapers that spend only a few hundred dollars a month for telegraph tolls do not luxuriate in private wires, much as they may desire to have their readers believe to the contrary. This is true of the Pioneer Press. Moreover, no newspaper in the Northwest is doing a volume of business requiring more than one wire for its "exclusive use." If three wires are used, it is an evidence that "plug operators" are employed, or possibly that good coin is being wasted on telegraph tolls. However, that is an internal affair affecting only the stockholders.

MORAL.

Don't brag about private wires in the presence of a city cousin.

MADRID IN A TURMOIL

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS BY A MOB

Numerous Arrests Made, but Without Effect in Securing a Dispersal of the Populace—Demonstrations in Favor of the Army Meet With No Response at the Military Club.

MADRID (via Paris), April 10.—11:10 p. m.—Demonstrations continue in favor of the army and against the government. The demonstrators have visited the military club and the offices of the Liberal newspapers. There have been numerous arrests, and many

of the demonstrators have been injured.

MADRID, April 10.—10:30 p. m.—A large crowd is still parading the Puerta del Sol, crying "Long live Spain," and "Long live the army." The civil governor of Madrid is among them, promenading up and down and begging them to disperse peacefully.

The crowd, relying upon the kind-heartedness of the governor, whom the population of Madrid adores, refuses to disperse, and is bent on visiting the Military club to make a demonstration of sympathy. The authorities prohibit the formation of groups in front of the Military club, the presence of the American legation, Gen. Casteyl was offered at the Military club a banner to head the demonstration, but he refused, alleging that the crowd was composed of the dregs of the city. Several of the ringleaders

have been arrested, the civil governor threatening to call out the civic guards if the crowd does not disperse.

EXHIBITION GAMES.

Pirates Defeat the Buckeyes—Reds Win From Hoosiers.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—Fifteen hundred people witnessed an exciting exhibition game between the Pittsburg and Columbus teams today. The score:

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. Rows include Columbus vs R.H.E., Pittsburg vs R.H.E., and Indianapolis vs R.H.E.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Exhibition game: Cincinnati vs R.H.E. Score: Cincinnati 0-0, R.H.E. 1-0.

CONCESSION IS COMPLETE.

In Ordering Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba Spain Makes No Conditions.

OFFERS ALL BUT INDEPENDENCE.

Promises Autonomy for the Island Such as Is Enjoyed by Canada or Australia.

NAVAL COURT IN THE MAINE CASE.

Spain Suggests Reference to an International Board as Predicted by the Globe's Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Spanish government, through its minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, tonight delivered an important official document to the state department stating that the armistice which the queen regent of Spain had commanded Gen. Blanco to proclaim today was without conditions; that her majesty's government had granted liberal institutions to the island of Cuba which the coming Cuban parliament would develop; recalling the condole and sympathy expressed by the queen regent and her government on the disaster of the Maine, and the horror this disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish government to submit the Maine question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

This document was the official notification of the Spanish government to the United States of granting of an armistice, and its essential terms. Minister Woodford's dispatch last night had briefly stated the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon, but it was not communicated as coming from the Spanish government. Today's communication cleared up misapprehension on the most vital point of Spain's concession, namely, that the armistice was without conditions. The note was received by the state department after the first cabinet meeting, and was one of the main subjects of consideration at the second cabinet meeting held tonight. Although the Spanish note was surrounded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following summary of its contents was secured:

The Spanish minister in Washington, deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in public opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question, considers it his duty to call again the attention of the secretary of state of the United States to the following points:

"First—Her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, desirous of ending the troubles which are desolating Cuba, has commanded a suspension of hostilities. Gen. Blanco has been ordered to proclaim today an armistice without conditions. He will determine later the duration and details of this armistice, so as to carry out the generous intentions of her majesty and the wishes of the friends of peace.

"Second—Her majesty's government has granted to the island of Cuba institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Canada under the British flag. The Cuban chambers will meet on the 4th of next May. It will be their duty and privilege to put into practice and develop these institutions. In addition to this Cuba is represented in the parliament at Madrid.

"Third—Public opinion in this country appears to ignore the fact that the loss of the Maine was deplored immediately by official and reiterated expressions of condolence from her majesty the queen, from her government, from her charge d'affaires in Washington, and from the authorities in Havana; all of which tended to affirm the horror which this disaster had caused to arise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States government and navy, and for the American nation.

"The Spanish minister feels confident he can count upon the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon this subject.

"Fourth—As to the cause of this lamentable disaster, it resolves itself into a question of facts, which can only be settled by material proofs. The Spanish minister reiterates the assurance that his government is ready to submit the question to experts designated by the maritime powers, whose conclusions are in advance accepted."

Senor Polo delivered the document in person to the state department, and, aside from the interest in the communication itself, the call had added interest as an evidence of a renewal of diplomatic negotiations, this being his first call at the department in ten days. Later Senor du Bose, first secretary of the legation, made another call at the department on the same general subject. Besides delivering the note, the call permitted a personal exchange between the secretary of state and the Spanish officials of an agreeable character.

Pith of the Latest News.

Outline of the armistice ordered by Spain presented to the president by Minister Polo y Bernabe. Armistice is without conditions and offers autonomy similar to that enjoyed by Canada. President's message will go to congress today practically unchanged. President will leave consideration of Spain's latest move entirely to congress. Gen. Lee on his way to Washington. Twenty-fifth leaves Montana on its way south. Quesada issues a statement claiming a stable government in the insurgent portion of Cuba. Sailors from the new cruisers Topeka and Somers desert, alleging the vessels are unseaworthy.

HAVANA IN SUSPENSE

POPULACE DID NOT BELIEVE LEE WOULD GO

HAVANA (via Key West), April 10.—Havana is guarded more closely than ever, the Arolas battalion being posted around the limits of Vidano, the swell suburb of the city. Within the last two days a number of Cubans have been arrested and are now confined in the Cabanas fortress, charged with serious offenses. Some say the prisoners have been engaged in a plot to assassinate United States Consul General Lee, and others assert

that they have been acting as spies for the United States government. There is no doubt that the Spanish government is more alarmed than it has ever been before, and is taking every precaution. There are reasons to believe that there was a plot to kill Gen. Lee, and that it was allowed to come to a head by the Spanish detectives, in order that they might get credit for defeating it. All sorts of rumors were in circulation yesterday, and there was no trouble whatever in hearing any kind of a story and finding a dozen men to swear to its truth. The real impression among newspaper men was that Gen. Lee's withdrawal was a shrewd move, intended to show Spain that the United States means business.