

DANGEROUS DELAY

In the Senate on the Passage of Cuban Resolutions.

THE UNBROKEN FLOW OF TALK CONTINUES,

And the Worst of it is the End is not in Sight, for Twenty Senators have Notified the Vice President that They Desire to "Say Something" the American People are not in a Mood to Listen to, Much Less Read—The Upper House of Congress is Playing With a Fully Aroused Public Opinion—More Action, Less Talk is the Slogan.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban question centered at the senate wing of the capitol to-day, where the resolutions reported yesterday by the senate committee on foreign relations were under consideration. The most significant event of the day was an attempt to fix a vote, and the failure to do so on account of the desire of many senators to debate the resolution at considerable length. It is impossible now to say when a vote will be taken, and the utmost the friends of the resolution hope is to secure a vote by the end of the week. All day long, conference of senators were held looking to a possible agreement upon the form of resolution to be sent to the President. Great efforts were made for the house resolution which was known to be satisfactory to the President, and which was supported by the conservative senators. It is not believed that the house resolutions can pass the senate, and the prospects are that the committee resolutions will have an amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba, before it is passed, the friends of recognition claim a clear majority for it.

The conservative senators believe the house proposition will win in conference, the impression being that the house will refuse to yield, and in order to prevent further delay the friends of Cuba in the senate, will accept the house proposition. When the senate adjourned to-night, Senator Davis in charge of the resolution, repeated his intention to ask the senate to sit continuously after the beginning of the session to-morrow, unless an agreement to fix a time for a vote can be secured. "I see no other way of bringing the matter to an issue," he said. "I, of course, do not enjoy night sessions any more than other senators, but I appreciate the importance of getting the speeches off and of securing a vote at the earliest possible hour."

Anxious as Senator Davis and others of his mind are for a speedy vote, the indications are for considerable delay. The vice president already has received requests from about twenty senators for recognition to speak, and others are expected to make similar applications. All these insist that they have no intention of speaking for the purpose of causing delay, but nevertheless they will consume many hours of time. It would seem now that even in case of a continuous session, a vote would not be probable before Saturday.

The list of those who have expressed a desire to speak includes the following senators: Cullum, Daniel, Frye, Tillman, Wolcott, Spooner, Chilton, Platt (Conn.), Cannon, Pettigrew, Proctor, Burrows, Bacon, Wellington, Stewart, Caffery, Hawley, White and Rawlins.

TOO MUCH TALK

In the Senate—All the Eloquence in the World Will Not Change a Vote, and Gentlemen Need Not Flatter Themselves That the Public Will Read Their Speeches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The attention of the civilized world is focused upon the senate of the United States. Upon its action probably depends the momentous question of war between this country and Spain.

The action of the house of representatives yesterday in adopting resolutions looking to armed intervention in the Cuban rebellion transferred the center of interest and action from one wing of the great marble capitol to the other. Upon the senate, therefore, as was intimated and reiterated on the floor to-day, rests the responsibility for delay or action.

For more than six hours this afternoon the senate had the resolutions proposed by the committee on foreign relations under consideration.

The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences among those who spoke. All were in favor of action in some form, but the government of the United States. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people.

The speakers to-day were Mr. Turner (Wash.); Mr. Hoar (Mass.); Mr. Turpie (Ind.); Mr. Gray (Del.); and Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.). They were accorded the most profound attention by senators on the floor and by the galleries. Among those who listened to a part of the debate were Sir Julian Pauncefote and a considerable number of the diplomatic corps, Speaker Reed, Mr. Justice Harlan, of the supreme court, and Hon. W. J. Bryan. The speeches were interspersed with sharp and spirited colloquies, some of which caused intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the applause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous and the vice president was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstrations were, under the rules, to be permitted.

Within a few minutes of adjournment a genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the vice president to subdue the applause induced by the effort made to prolong the session until a vote could be taken. Vice President Hoar directly addressed the galleries and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every senator was on his feet and the main aisle in front of the President's desk was crowded with senators.

"The chair is himself out of order," shouted Mr. Gray (Delaware). "He has no right directly to address the people in the galleries."

"Such a thing was never done before in the senate," declared Mr. Bate (Tenn.).

"The applause was started by senators on the floor," some one shouted

concord which animate her, has given proper instructions to the general in chief of the army of Cuba, in order that he should concede an immediate suspension of hostilities for such time as he shall deem prudent for preparing and facilitating peace in that island.

General Blanco has published to-day the corresponding proclamation and returns to himself to fix in another, the terms and the details of its execution, with the sole object of making sure that a measure of such transcendent importance may lead in the shortest possible time to the desired pacification of the great antilla. In the fixing of this term the general in chief, inspired by the most elevated sentiments, far from raising any difficulties or obstacles, is disposed to concede all possible facilities.

"The government of her majesty, by this important measure, has crowned its extraordinary efforts to obtain the pacification of Cuba by means of reason and right."

The autonomy constitution which grants to the inhabitants of the island of Cuba, a political regime, at least as liberal as that which that rules in the Dominion of Canada, will shortly enter upon its complete development, when, the elections having taken place, the insular parliament shall meet in Havana on the Fourth day of May next; and such are the franchise and liberties granted to the Cubans that no pretext is left to them to ask for more ample concessions.

"Furthermore, as the island of Cuba is represented in the cortes of the kingdom, a privilege which is not enjoyed by any other foreign autonomous colony, the Cuban senators and deputies can there explain their aspirations if they should have any. No one who knows the liberal spirit of the majority of the Spanish cortes recently elected and the patriotic attitude of the principal parties of the opposition can doubt that the Cubans will obtain such modifications as they may desire in justice within the limits of reason, and of the national sovereignty, according to the solemn offer of the preamble of the royal decree of the 27th of November, 1897; while at the same time the government of her majesty, declared that it would not withdraw, nor consent that there should be withdrawn anything from the colonial liberties, franchises and privileges accorded."

"The repeal of the decree of reconcentration, the one of all kinds which the government of her majesty has granted and has permitted to be given to the reconcentrados, have put an end to a lamentable state of affairs which was the inevitable consequence of the bloody conflict provoked by a small minority of the sons of Cuba, directed and supported principally by foreign influences."

"No impartial mind which has full knowledge of the facts, so distorted as they have been, and are actually in everything referring to the Cuban question, can, with justice, charge Spain with being remiss in seeking the means for pacifying the island, or grudging in the concession of privileges, liberties and franchises for the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants."

"The government of her majesty does not doubt that the government of the United States must recognize this as it will recognize the manifest injustice with which a part of public opinion in this country presumes to find responsibility for Spain in the horrible catastrophe which occurred in the port of Havana on the unhappy night of the 15th of February last, her majesty, the queen regent, her responsible government, the governor general of Cuba, the insular authorities of Havana, manifested from the first moment the profound sentiments of horror which that immense misfortune caused them and the sympathy which on that most sad occasion bound them to the American government and people."

"The proofs of this were the visits of the charge d'affaires of her majesty, to the illustrious President of the United States those of the highest Spanish functionaries of state to Mr. Woodford, the unstinted aid given to the victims as well as the funeral arrangements provided by the municipality of Havana and the notes addressed to the department of state by this legation on the 15th and 17th of February and the second of this month, numbers 12, 13, 14 and 31, respectively."

"The officers and crew of the vessels of war of her majesty near the Maine disregarding the evident danger which threatened them as the officers of that American battleship recognized, immediately lowered their boats and saved a number of the drowning who only owe their lives to the prompt and efficacious aid of the Spanish sailors."

"It is strange that these notorious facts and these solemn manifestations appear to be forgotten by public opinion, which gives credit on the other hand to the most absurd and offensive hypothesis."

"The government of her majesty would be deeply grateful to the justice and courtesy of that of the United States if it should re-establish officially the truth of facts which appear to be ignored or not appreciated this ignorance of which contributes so powerfully to maintain the extraordinary excitement which endangers without any reason or motive, the friendly relations between the two nations."

"With reference to the question of fact which results from the diversity of opinion between the reports of the Spanish and North American commissions, the government of her majesty, which, as yet, does not know the official text of these opinions, has hastened to declare itself ready to submit the question to the decision of impartial and disinterested experts, accepting in advance the decision of the arbitrators named by both parties—an evident proof of the loyalty and good faith with which Spain proceeds on this, as well as on all occasions."

"The minister of Spain trusts that these manifestations, inspired by the loyal desire for peace and concord which animate the government of her majesty will be appreciated at their just value by the President and government of the United States."

"Washington, 10th of April, 1898."

Don't Want War.—The British steamer Sylvia arrived to-day from Porto Rico ports, the last of which, San Juan, she left on April 7. Captain Clark said that at the time he left San Juan the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo were still in port.

That entire secrecy was maintained about her departure. The people of the island show much care in avoiding discussion of politics in any form. The people do not want war with the United States, which would destroy the trade of the island.

Good for Garland.—PITTSBURGH, April 14.—M. M. Garland, recently appointed surveyor of port for the Pittsburgh district, and ex-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, announced his intention to-day of recruiting 20,000 able-bodied men from the steel

and iron workers of America as soon as war is declared. He will have them ready for the field in one week after that time and will lead them in person.

HOT STUFF!

The Spanish Press is Trying to Arise the Worst Elements of the Country—The "Yellow Sheets" of Madrid Talking Wild.

MADRID, April 13, via Bayonne, France, April 14.—The feature of the opposition press is the endeavor to bring General Weyler to the front and make him the champion of the cause of revolution under the guise of a savior of the national honor. The general to-day undoubtedly has numerous followers, and even the newspapers which, ever since his return from Cuba, have violently denounced him, are now lauding the former captain general of Cuba as the one man who can save the situation. The Pais, under large headlines, reading "Great Treason—Spain is Sold," says:

"It is in the atmosphere one breathes. It is on all lips. It is sticking in our throats and palpating in our hearts. When ready to fight, we have been vilely sold. Yesterday we were men, to-day we are women. But the country will avenge the treason."

Then the Pais turns to General Weyler, after having been unfriendly to him for a long time, and exclaims: "General Weyler is not alone in appreciating the present dishonor. He is backed by numerous Republicans, patriotic Carlists, the Robledo conservatives, which party is composed of many senators and deputies and the representatives of the provinces; all the loyal Spaniards in Cuba, with the volunteers, the leaders of the army, who blush under the stigma of the armistice and he will have the support of the masses, who are only waiting for a guide and leader. General Weyler is not alone. No general and no political personage has more followers to-day than he has. May General Weyler not disappoint the hopes of so many patriots?"

The military press is divided in opinion on the subject, the Correo Militar admitting, however, that the decision of the government to suspend hostilities has had "A lamentable effect upon the army."

The Correo Espanol publishes a slashing article against the government asking the ministers derisively where they will go after making every possible concession and yielding even to the honor of Spain to McKinley.

This causes the Correo Espanol to say that it thinks the ministry "with a contemptuous kick," adding: "Our pen falls from our hand as we contemplate the cowardice on one side and the villainy on the other. It is impossible to write of it seriously. We must be governed by the hermanphrodites of Athens and must hide the tear which runs down the cheek while the lips curl in supreme sarcasm. We laugh while our teeth clench; the bile turns in our stomach, anger heats our blood and our hands instinctively seek an avenging weapon."

Carlists are Boiling.—The following quotation from the Pais has much between the lines: "Carlist circles are boiling at the arrest of Baron San Gueren. Government circles maintain their outward composure; but the measures taken for the preservation of order reveal anxiety."

The Herald and Correo Espanol continue their attacks upon the government and the impression which generally prevails is that if an external war is avoided an internal conflict is sure.

"The day's issue of the Pais was confiscated and copies of the paper were only obtainable surreptitiously. It headed its leading article "Austrian gifts," and said:

"Baster has not brought Spain's resurrection. The passion is only beginning in the Garden of Olives. The crucifixion, however, is near, Judas having given the traitor's kiss."

Continuing, the Pais quotes English newspaper statements to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is working for peace in Cuba, on the same footing as in Egypt and expresses indignation at the comparing of Cuba with Egypt and Spain with Turkey. It then prints the speech made by General Arce at the Castelv in front of the Military Club, quoting him as saying: "Spaniards—I should be an unworthy descendant of the liberal infante Don Enrique, were I not always prepared to shed my blood for the fatherland. I am at the disposal of and at the side of the people of Madrid, who now watch over Spain's honor, dragged in the gutters by those who should be its most faithful defenders."

The mob in the street and the officers on the balconies applauded this speech. Warrants are out for a number of other prominent Carlists and for many notorious revolutionists.

It is evident that all the animosity of the crowd is directed against the government and not against the United States.

WHEW!

Still at It.—The Madrid Newspapers Seem to Have Caught on.

MADRID, April 13, via Bayonne, France, April 14.—The anti-government press is rabid and the whole town is very war-like.

The Pais in big head lines on its front page, announces: "INFAMY DISCLOSED AT LAST—SHAME OF THE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS," and says:

"As the government imposed silence upon us, we will speak in the dumb language. Accordingly the first page of the Pais contains hand signs reading 'Death to traitors.' In its leading article, the Pais asks whether the government is 'preparing another farce by the war-like attitude of the council last night.'"

Continuing, the Pais charges the government with having arranged the "armistice with the powers," "Prior to the United States demanding it, the powers promising in return the safety of the throne, should the loss of Cuba lead to a national uprising." The Pais also expresses the opinion that last night's bold attitude of the government was only a bluff to deceive the people.

Later the Pais remarks: "The message completes Spain's shame, and unless it is rescinded by the ministers, the Americans being cowards, will bully in the proportion which their opponent humiliates himself. But McKinley is mistaken in thinking he knows Spain because he knows her ministers, and the error will cost him dear."

A dispatch from Havana to the Pais says the Cuban volunteers intend protesting against the armistice, and accuses President McKinley of being in league with the "separatist junta," adding: "While facts have been discovered against Lee in connection with the Maine explosion which the Spanish government is afraid to publish."

The Correo Espanol says: "General Woodford ought to have received his passports on the receipt of McKinley's message, but the cowardly government only daxes to use force against patriots crying 'Viva Espana.'"

THE NOTES DONT GO,

And the European Powers. Would Better Know it Now

THAN STUMBLE OVER AN OBSTACLE

In Their Diplomatic "Pink Tea" Which They Propose to Hold—The Die has Evidently Been Cast, and any Further Appeal on Behalf of Spain will Undoubtedly be Deemed Impertinent—The Last Ditch Cry of Spain Comes too Late—The "Powers" have now Nothing to Say.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—It was learned to-night in high diplomatic circles that an exchange of notes had begun between the European capitals, with a view to making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation.

In the same connection an informal meeting of the ambassadors and ministers in this city of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign establishments received cable advices from their governments to-night as to the opening of the exchange of notes. This had been anticipated in view of the prevailing sentiment in all the foreign quarters here that the action thus far taken in Congress made war inevitable.

This common opinion had been officially reported to the several European capitals and it was doubtless instrumental in starting the active exchange between the great powers to-day. The same exchange occurred a week ago as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to President McKinley mildly urging a peaceful settlement with Spain. It is understood, however, that the present movement is not of the same mild character as the former one.

Simultaneously with the opening with the exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another appeal as an intimation to the concerted action of the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration.

IT IS SAID THAT SPAIN'S APPEAL WILL RECITE HER GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, STATING IN DETAIL THE MANY CONCESSIONS SHE HAS MADE, AND POINTING OUT THAT IT WAS IN RESPONSE TO THE URGENT REPRESENTATION OF THE SIX JOINT POWERS THAT THE LAST CONCESSION OF AN ARMISTICE WAS GRANTED.

If the powers determine to act, their influence probably will be particularly directed toward inducing the United States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the armistice recently proclaimed.

During the recent joint action of the powers their main influence was exerted at Madrid, the only action at Washington being the courteous expression of hope for peace. But the present movement contemplates that the influence shall be exerted at Washington rather than at Madrid, as it is the common belief in diplomatic quarters that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concessions, and should now be given adequate time to try what they and the powers have offered as a means of restoring peace in Cuba. There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expected to be an assertion of all the moral influence of the powers in checking tendencies which, it is believed, inevitably will lead to war.

Up to a late hour to-night, word had not been received at the various foreign establishments that any common basis of joint action had been reached, although it was the general impression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common ground in view of the prevailing sentiment abroad. It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid exerting strong influences on the United States. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are most active in the present movement, as they were in the former one.

WAR INEVITABLE.

Is the Sentiment That Prevails Among the Foreign Embassies—Renewed Talk of Foreign Intervention on New Lines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—THE SENTIMENT AT THE EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS TO-DAY WAS THAT THE ACTION IN CONGRESS MADE WAR INEVITABLE, AND THAT LITTLE OR NO FURTHER CHANCE REMAINED TO ESCAPE FROM IT.

Cardinal Rampolla's dispatch from the vatican to the foreign office at Madrid, stating that a peace settlement was still likely, is known here to have been made on advices sent from Washington two days ago, which in no way reflect to-day's condition of affairs. The advices were sent by Archbishop Ireland, who at the time of the dispatch believed the tendencies were more pacific. This, however, was before either branch of Congress had acted.

What further news the archbishop has communicated, if any, to meet the changed condition of affairs, is not known, but the fact of his advices to the vatican two days ago are known with circumstantial detail.

There is in diplomatic circles renewed talk of European intervention on more definite lines than heretofore. It has not yet advanced to the point, however, of a joint policy or the exchange of notes either among the ambassadors and ministers at Washington or at the capitals of Europe and if anything is done, it probably will be only after a further appeal from the Spanish government, similar to the appeal which induced the recent action of the powers. The nature of this appeal, it is pointed out, would be to show that Spain's recent concessions, granting an armistice, was made on that joint request of the powers, and taking the ground that as the powers had brought about this action by Spain, they should lend their united influence in seeing that the time was allowed to try the efficacy of this concession. It is the belief among diplomats here that Spain will make this appeal and that it will

meet with favorable response, but word has not yet come that the step has been taken.

QUEEN WILL ABDICATE

If the Cabinet Takes Steps Derogatory to Spain's "Honor"—Cortes Convened in Extraordinary Session.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says: The queen regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity.

"The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Several European powers, including Austria, are reported to have advised Spain to declare war, because further delay or concessions would be likely to provoke a revolution."

MADRID, April 14.—After the cabinet meeting one of the ministers told the correspondent of the Associated Press that the government "continues to maintain the same firm attitude of defense, not defiance."

Monsignor Nava, the papal nuncio, called at the palace after the cabinet meeting and gave "good hopes of peace being preserved."

The queen regent signed the decree convoking the Spanish parliament at 6 o'clock this evening.

The preamble of the summons for the convocation of the cortes to be published in to-morrow's official Gazette, assumes a very determined tone in justifying the convocation.

The Universal Feeling.

LONDON, April 15.—The morning papers are filled with dispatches from the continent, nearly all of the same tenor. The belief that war is inevitable is universal, as well as the feeling of hostility to the United States. The papers contain also numerous articles speculating upon the effect of war upon securities, the markets and other interests.

France Talking Through its Hat.

PARIS, April 14.—The feeling here of both the press and the public is very strong against the United States, especially since President McKinley's message. Mr. McKinley is compared to Pontius Pilate, and the American Congress is accused of a buccannering spirit which it is feared will extend to the possessions of other nations as well as those of Spain.

There is feverish activity at the government dock yards in completing vessels and re-arming old ones.

PHILIPPINE UPRISING.

Spanish Priests Have Been Massacred and the Insurgents are 20,000 Strong in the Field, and Armed.

MADRID, via Bayonne, April 14.—A letter just received here from the Philippine islands, says that all the troops which were embarking for Spain at the time the communication was mailed, were marched hurriedly to various towns in the interior, where the rebellion against Spanish rule has been renewed.

It is added that over 20,000 well armed men are now in the field. There have been several engagements and a number of Spanish priests have been massacred. Nobody appears to know how the Philippine insurgents, who had been disarmed according to general report, were re-armed, but the belief prevails that Japan had a hand in the matter.

The captain general of the Philippine islands, it is further alleged, has been concealing the facts in the case from the government.

SERMON OF THE "TIMES."

The Other London Newspapers have Little Patience with its "Density."

LONDON, April 14.—The afternoon papers printed comments on "the evil of leaving the issue of peace or war in the hands of Congress." Not one of the papers, however, questions the duty of the United States to intervene in Cuba; but they are disposed to criticize the methods proposed.

The Westminster Gazette says: "The scene in the house and the senate's insulting report in regard to the Maine are hardly edifying, but they are the inevitable result of the peculiar provisions of the constitution, which disarm the executive and compel the last steps in a most perilous crisis to be taken in blazing publicity. It is impossible not to sympathize with the indignation of the Americans and the solemn lectures which some of the British newspapers are administering to America are ridiculous. Still, there is a feeling that two countries are marching to an avoidable calamity."

The Pall Mall Gazette expressed the opinion that the resolutions of the house of representatives were the "logical and practical corollary of the message," adding: "The scene in the house was not pretty; but it was quite human. On the eve of war it is natural that people should be excited."

Referring to the comments of the Times on the situation the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The committee was not meaning peace, nor is President McKinley. He has done all he could to that end, and in a way which should secure his fame, but he knows where statesmanlike moderation and tact become weakness."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair and warmer; northeast to west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and warmer; light northwesterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 50 | 2 p. m. 63
9 a. m. 55 | 7 p. m. 52
12 m. 51 | Weather—Rain.