

IT WILL COME TODAY

President's Long Looked For Document Will Be Given to Congress.

T MEETS APPROVAL OF THE CABINET Recommends Armed Intervention, but Sets No Time.

O'PJSES RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE Does Not Call for Immediate Action Except in Relief.

CHIEF AIM IS TO STOP HOSTILITIES It Will Suggest that This Government Supervise the Affairs of the Island Until Peace Is Fully Restored.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The president's message will go to congress tomorrow in the best information obtainable in Washington this evening, though the kaleidoscope of international events appears to be moving so rapidly at Madrid as to make possible some new and possibly remarkable change in the aspect of affairs that will prevent this statement holding good.

The message is ready, makes about 7,000 words, and has been approved by the cabinet. It recommends armed intervention (but so far as known without stating that should be immediate), by the United States to prevent hostilities, and succor for the starving people.

It makes an argument against recognition of independence at this time, and makes it clear that in the opinion of the administration it is the duty of this government to supervise the affairs of the island until in the light of fuller information a stable government can be established.

The day has been prolific of reports of mediation on the part of the European powers, but a summary of all news on this point is that the powers of Europe cannot agree, and that their interference would be unacceptable to the government of the United States.

The safety of General Lee and of consuls and other Americans in Cuba is a matter of concern to the State department, but advice from General Lee indicate that the transportation of all Americans from Cuba would take some time and apparently showed that he did not share fully in the apprehension felt here.

Throughout the day unusual activity was manifest at the foreign embassy and legations representing the great powers of Europe. These representatives are the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pannecote; the French ambassador, M. Cambon; the German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben; the Italian charge d'affaires, Count Vini; and the Austrian minister, Mr. von Hengenmuller. These officials were kept fully advised and it was expected that a concerted movement would be made almost any moment.

AMBASSADORS CONSULT. About midday the British ambassador went to the French embassy and conferred with M. Cambon on the situation. Again at 5 o'clock it was understood that the French ambassador and Austrian minister conferred with Sir Julian at the British embassy.

But while the conferences were thus going on, and apprehension was keen over an anticipated move, it could not be learned up to a late hour that any actual offer of mediation had eventuated.

The German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, appears to be the only one not actively participating in the conferences today, but there is reason to believe he is kept fully advised on the sentiments at Berlin concerning the Spanish situation.

Accompanying the diplomatic comment, was an undercurrent of suggestion that developments in Cuba were not unlooked for, and that the pressure of the powers and the pope on Spain might yet bring about an armistice in which both Spain and the insurgents would participate.

Viewed from an official standpoint here the time for that has gone by and there is little likelihood that the insurgents could be induced to lay down their arms even for a time.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, did not take part in any of the diplomatic conferences, nor did he have occasion to visit the State department during the day. If the negotiations have taken any new direction, it has been Minister Woodford and the authorities at Madrid, and not at Washington.

At the capital today tremendous effort was made to have congress support the outlined policy of the president. A general belief was expressed, when the house adjourned, that majority of the house committee on foreign affairs was ready to support Mr. McKinley's plan, and the impression prevailed that a resolution in line with the recommendations of the president would be reported from the committee.

There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the senate committee.

An important conference of conservative senators was held during the day, when it was determined that in case the foreign relations committee did not report in accordance with the president's recommendations there would be a long debate on the resolution, and unanimous action by the senate could not be expected.

General Miles said today that the only regiment thus far ordered to Chickamauga was the Twenty-fifth regiment of colored infantry, and so far as the present intentions are concerned they are to stop there only temporarily on their way to Key West and Dry Tortugas, to which place they were originally ordered about ten days ago.

KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH LEE. There was no cabinet meeting at the White House today, but several of the members spent the evening with the president and Mrs. McKinley. There were present Secretary and Mrs. Bliss, Judge Day and Mrs. Day, Secretary and Miss Long, Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Gage. Representative Cannon and Charles Emory Smith called in the course of the evening.

There have been no further communications with Madrid, but the president has kept in touch with General Lee and General Woodford.

Assistant Secretary Day was present, and messages passed, but of their source or tenor nothing was given out.

The administration confesses anxiety as to the situation in Havana, and constant communication is kept up with General Lee in fear of a possible outbreak. It is thought over 1,000 Americans will be eager to leave

Havana tomorrow. To care for this crowd there are the Fern, the Bache and the Mangrove, all government vessels, and the passenger steamers Olivette and Mascotte.

Whether any armed vessel from the Key West squadron will be at hand tomorrow when the exodus begins could not be learned, but it was said at the White House: "AM Americans will be well cared for."

It was definitely stated by the cabinet officers tonight that there was no thought of delaying the president's message beyond Wednesday.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

A debate which occurred in executive session of the senate this afternoon would indicate that no matter what was the character of the resolution to come from the committee on foreign relations, it would cause a serious and perhaps prolonged discussion.

It emphasized the fact that there are two elements in the senate. One for intervention with independence, and the other for independence alone, and these two factions will fight for their ideas.

The relations of the United States with Spain were the uppermost topic in the executive session, and constituted the subject of many conferences among senators. The activity was due to the announcement that the president's message would recommend the adoption of a policy looking to intervention in Cuba on the part of the executive branch of the government, rather than the recognition of independence, and to an effort to make smooth the way for reception of such a report.

The executive session was devoted to a general discussion of the policy to be pursued toward Spain, and by many the fact that much opposition would be made to the acceptance of a policy in line with the president's desires.

Senator Allen made a long speech predicting much dissatisfaction in the country at large with a policy on the part of the executive that did not go to the extent of giving the Cubans their entire independence from the mother country.

The greater part of the speech making was by speakers in the same line, and the fact was made evident that if the committee on foreign relations should bring in a resolution merely complying with the president's request, and stopping short of a declaration for independence, there would be an effort in the senate to amend it so as to accomplish this end.

Indeed the announcement was made by more than one senator that he would offer such an amendment, and by many the fact was made evident that if the committee on foreign relations should bring in a resolution merely complying with the president's request, and stopping short of a declaration for independence, there would be an effort in the senate to amend it so as to accomplish this end.

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SETBACK FOR MEDIATION

England Declines to Be a Party to Any Such Scheme.

GIVES COLD SHOULDER TO PROPOSITION Considered to Put a Quietness on the Plans of the Powers—Reply of Great Britain is Definite.

LONDON, April 5.—

The move of the powers of Europe for a joint offer of mediation between the United States and Spain has received a severe and probably fatal rebuff in the form of a definite refusal upon the part of Great Britain to participate in it.

Many conflicting and erroneous hints regarding this scheme to bring the Spanish-American quarrel within the jurisdiction of the "concert of Europe" have been telegraphed from the different European capitals. From the highest authority the Associated Press has obtained an outline of the details of the movement, as learned by London diplomats. The project is distinctively of Spanish origin and was set on foot by two influential, official and personal, the former requesting the good offices of the chancellors to prevent war, while the queen regent attempted personally to influence the sovereign.

ROME, April 5.—It is authoritatively said that the pope's proposed terms are such as cannot be accepted by Spain and supported by the United States minister, General Woodford, in forwarding them to President McKinley.

The pope's initiative is based wholly on the fact that Spain, when it asked for the good offices of the powers, also asked for the pope's good offices. The interpolation of the pope has thus far been confined to efforts to bring about an armistice between Spain and the insurgents.

NO SUCH PROPOSAL MADE. WASHINGTON, April 5.—Regarding the intervention of the pope between the United States and Spain it can be again reiterated that no such proposal has been made to this government, and that if there is to be a papal mediation it must be between Spain and the insurgents, and that any suggestion the Vatican might make should be directed to the archbishop of Ireland who is in Washington last week and informally, knowing no formal and direct proposition would be at all acceptable, personally, as stated by the Associated Press last Friday night, urged the president to adopt as pacific an attitude as possible, but as stated, did not go beyond this.

Archbishop Ireland came to the State department at 12:30 o'clock. He evidently had arranged for the call beforehand and was expected, for he was shown at once into the assistant secretary's room. To reporters who asked his mission Archbishop Ireland was evasive and said he simply came to pay his respects. Assistant Secretary Day said at noon that there had been no mediation or intervention of other powers, material or moral.

It is understood that the tenor of these communications was to the effect that European interests are not to be sacrificed to the "prejudices of the United States to the right to interfere in colonial matters."

AUSTRIA WOULD CALL OFF SPAIN. Attempt to Make the Proud Castilians Come to Time. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) BERLIN, April 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Great interest is excited in diplomatic circles here by a well authenticated report tonight that the emperor of Austria is exerting every effort to bring pressure to bear on Spain to accede to the American demand all along the line and hope is not altogether abandoned of Spain finally yielding. The Austrian court assured Spain that in the event of war the Spanish dynasty would be wrecked. All through expressions of sympathy for Spain find utterance here, I can state positively that the German foreign office is pursuing a line of the strictest neutrality. There is no truth in the allegation that papal mediation was initiated by Germany. Papers to-night are warm in their expressions of admiration of McKinley's statesmanship.

ROME, April 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I learn from high authority that the pope's intervention was brought from a latent personal idea into action by suggestions from the emperor of Austria, and the proposal of a joint effort to induce Spain to make a concession on the basis of such assurance as the pope made officially on Sunday. The suggestion of mediation was at once accepted by the regent and her ministers and then the Vatican drew up the official mediation, which was sent to Madrid Monday, but has not yet been received by mail. At the same time instructions were sent by Cardinal Rampolla to Ireland and Martinielli to sound the disposition of the president with a view to avert the capture that is imminent and gain time to secure a suspension of hostilities in Cuba through the efforts of the insular government with the insurgent chiefs and with the full assent of the Madrid government. The pope seems to have imagined that if a suspension of hostilities could be thus reached both Spain and the United States would approach the examination of a settlement of all the issues of the Cuban question in a more conciliatory spirit.

The characteristic feature in this novel stage of the crisis is the spread of the idea among all classes that Spain is entering into inevitably upon a revolution to prepare public opinion for a very radical settlement of the Cuban question. This would have fired popular and patriotic feeling a year ago, but does not excite now in the governing classes or even in the masses the same interest.

A great Castilian statesman once told me: "Our race has more dignity and self-respect than any other Latin nation and our Moorish invaders left in our people some-what of the eastern fatalism that makes

prudent countries view with stoicism that which could not be helped."

This applies to the present situation wonderfully in some respects, though here, too, El Liberal and republican papers are beginning to try to fan popular and patriotic feeling against mediation if it were calculated to lead the way in the direction advocated lately by the bishop of Barcelona, the personal friend of Cardinal Rampolla, who coolly admitted the possibility of the cessation of Cuba.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

MUCH ANXIETY EXISTS IN MADRID.

All Seem to Pin Their Faith to Papal Mediation. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, April 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Independent papers having the largest circulation, Herald, Imparcial, labor have again today broke out against the government on patriotic grounds, attempting to make out that some members of the cabinet are disposed to go farther in concessions than their colleagues, especially the war minister. All military men and popular sentiment would consent to the call for immediate and energetic resolutions, they having arrived at the point where they will indulge in no more illusions, as mediation is meaningless in the eyes of America.

"While battleships are being overhauled, repaired and made ready for action, the officials of the Treasury department have been going over this power-generating establishment of the government, looking into the history of past conflicts, seeing what its organization is capable of, measuring new conditions and generally making complete preparations for speedy action in case of necessity. When war comes new influences operate upon the public revenues."

"The first boom of cannon is a call for increased resources, and is likely to be followed by sharp decrease in ordinary receipts. Fortunately at no time since the civil war has the United States treasury occupied so strong a position as it does now, with the exception, possibly, of the surplus days of 1885-90."

"The circulation statement of the department issued April 4 shows that we have a surplus stock of gold in the country, of about \$70,000,000. Of this the United States treasury holds \$75,000,000 net gold. We are \$75,000,000 above the traditional reserve maintained for the redemption of the United States notes and the notes of 1890, and the tendency is toward an increase at the rate of \$200,000 a day. About 10 per cent of the customs receipts are being paid in gold."

CONTRAST OF CONDITIONS. "Contrast the condition of the government at the outbreak of the civil war. July 1, 1861, the United States treasury had but \$2,862,000 in gold and scarcely any other kind of money. Today our cash balance of \$22,000,000 is 77 per cent in the yellow metal."

"In 1861, from August to November, the treasury had to resort to the associated banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The banks of these cities held only a small amount in gold, and they furnished practically \$100,000,000 in gold to the treasury."

"The government then began its paper issues and these added to the strain on the banks' specie reserve, and resulted in the suspension of specie payment by them in December of that year."

"The situation between that period and the present is in marked contrast. Of the great stock of gold in the country, the national banks alone hold more than \$220,000,000. Since the disaster to the Maine in Havana harbor banks throughout the whole country have quietly pursued a policy which, without disturbing business, has made them financially strong, not less important to the country's welfare than impregnable fortifications and coast defenses."

"Since February 19, the week of the Maine disaster, the New York banks have reduced their loan accounts by \$50,000,000 and at the same time they have increased their specie holdings by \$25,000,000."

"The contraction in the loan item represents to a considerable extent liquidation at the stock exchanges, and the sale of sterling exchange collateral, but back of it there has been the strong tendency to fortify against the uncertainties of the future."

"What is true of New York banks is generally true of banks throughout the country. Their policy for six weeks has been to prepare for a strain, and it would seem they are well provided for all contingencies."

ADDITIONAL REVENUES NEEDED. "But notwithstanding the strong position of the government and of the moneyed institutions of the country, there would, in any sort of a conflict, soon be a necessity for additional revenues. This has given grave concern to those charged with the administration of the finances of the government."

"Unquestionably if war should come our first duty should be the placing of the national treasury on a war basis. Expedition in this direction is of the utmost importance. It is a little delay in passing a tariff bill which resulted in abnormally heavy importations to such an extent that not until a month ago did the new tariff begin to give promise of a sufficient revenue to support the government."

"Since, however, a resort to increased taxation is, when accompanied by the utmost economy, rather a slow process, there should be some means existing whereby the government could raise funds more speedily."

"A temporary loan for say \$100,000,000, to be made in the form of treasury notes, limited to a time not longer than one year, to bear interest at the market rate, might be of great benefit to the government in an emergency. Such authority was asked for by the president when congress convened. The treasury has ample facilities and agencies for financing such a loan. With the necessary authority a loan for that amount would be subscribed, it is believed, with rapidity."

"It is believed by the best authorities that a long time loan could be negotiated among our own people for an amount as large as \$500,000,000, say at 2 per cent. In the present state of finance such bonds could be negotiated among our own people at par."

INCREASE REVENUE TAX. "Loans of these kinds, to take the place of the necessarily slower means of raising money by taxation, might be followed by some important increases in internal revenue schedules, as well as some additions to the items of the customs tariffs."

"We have been brooding into the operation of the internal revenue act in force in 1866. It produced during that fiscal year revenue to the amount of \$10,000,000. Of course it is not probable at all that there would be a return to the heavy taxation of those times. We would not have to make the effort now to raise \$10,000,000 a year that was made in 1866. We have doubled our population since then, and more than doubled in wealth."

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Troops Held in Readiness. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, April 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The O'Higgins, the Chilean cruiser, has been taken over tonight by the Chilean naval command without undergoing speed or gun trials. A tempting offer from Commander Brownson is being considered. The vessel may, but is not expected to, sail immediately. Communications are passing between the Chilean agent in Paris, Admiral L'Herminier and Commander Brownson, and it is believed by the Chilean naval command here that its acquisition by the United States is only a question of price. The Chilean government is understood to be also treating with Spain, playing off one government against the other.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The commanding officer of the Eighth United States Infantry, stationed here, received cipher orders tonight to have the regiment ready to move upon the receipt of additional orders. The necessary stores and rations have been issued and the regiment is in readiness to leave the post should orders be issued in a few hours' time.

Government Vessels at Havana. HAVANA, April 5.—The Bache and the Blaka arrived this morning from Key West to take American citizens to the United States who desire to leave the island. It now appears that the yellow fever prohibitions are modified in Florida only so far as Americans are concerned.

French Ambassador at Work. MADRID, April 5.—The French ambassador, M. Patenotre, has had a long conference with the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Guillen.

PLENTY OF MONEY FOR WAR

National Treasury is in a First-Class Condition.

COUNTRY'S VAULTS FILLED WITH GOLD Conditions Now Are Vastly Improved Upon What They Were at the Time of the Outbreak of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—

"While the Navy and the War departments have necessarily been much in evidence in the making of preparations for the possibly impending conflict between the United States and Spain," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, "the Treasury department has not been behind in giving close attention to what is quite as essential as battleships, namely, the national finances as they relate to war."

"Recently ex-President Harrison said: 'The Treasury department is the steam plant from which all other departments get their power.'"

"While battleships are being overhauled, repaired and made ready for action, the officials of the Treasury department have been going over this power-generating establishment of the government, looking into the history of past conflicts, seeing what its organization is capable of, measuring new conditions and generally making complete preparations for speedy action in case of necessity. When war comes new influences operate upon the public revenues."

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THE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Northerly Winds.

1 President's Message Due Today. England Shoulders Mediation. Uncle S. Money for War. Purchase by Spain.

2 China Liable to Collapse. Not Cuban Debate in the Senate. Spain Shows Signs of Crumbling. The Bee's Special Nebraska News. Returns from Municipal Elections. Supreme Court Site Today. Holcomb Would Succeed Holcomb. Affairs at South Omaha.

3 Editorial and Comment. 4 Senator Polo Voted for Peace. Affairs of the Grand Trunk. 5 Council Bluffs Local Matters. General Iowa News Items.

6 News from the Farther West. Decker Will Come to Omaha. 7 Latest News of the Exposition. Proceedings of the City Council. 8 Review of Current Publications. Port Arthur Route and Omaha. Returns from Municipal Elections.

9 Commercial and Financial News. 10 "The Test," by P. Y. Blake.

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