THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION

People Desirous of Hearing Proceed ings in Congress Commence Collecting an Early as 6 O'clock.

WASHINGTON April 6.- Never in recent years, if ever at any time, has there been such demand for admission to the halls of congress as was made today. People who appreciated what the conditions of affairs would be were at the doors of the big buildfing before 9 o'clock, and they were there in such numbers at this time that when the doors were opened not to exceed half of them could find seate in the galleries of either the senate or the house. The people began to arrive at the east front of the capitol as early as 6 o'clock, and notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer registered below the freezing point they took their places at the doors and held on with a calm steadfastness and a determination of purpose worthy of a most important quest.

The arrivals were scattering up to 7:30 o'clock, but after that hour they came in large groups, and by half past 8 the concreted grounds in front of the building were well covered with struggling people seeking ingress to the building in which they evi-dently expected history to be made during the day. The large stone steps leading to the senate and house wings and to the rotunda were literally covered. When the doors were opened the people rushed into capitol through the various openings like water from a swollen river breaking through a defective levee. In five minutes time all the public galleries were filled and the crowds in the corridors were so dens-that it was difficult to believe that any had found seats and been removed from the

CRUSH IN THE GALLERIES. Upon the issue of the day tens of thoudepended peace or war. Within, the people almost overran the bluecoated policemen who struggled to hold them in check. In great waves the irresistible stream surged on up the marble stairways to the galleries in front of the doors of which the great mass pressed. Women fainted in the press. nen and children were crushed by these

The crrangements for the reserved gallerie were excellent. Special cards had been is sued, and, though many failed to gain ad mission, owing to the lateness of their ar-rival, those holding special tickets were well

On the floor the greatest excitement and activity prevailed. The leaders rushed hither and thither rallying their forces. Rumor flew about Here indignation was riot against the report that the president would ask for discretion as to when intervention should take place; there a staunch supporter of the president was counseling calmness there a group was discussing the probability of an alliance between the democrats and the dissatisfied republicans; there an appeal to a group of republicans was being made to stand solidly by the president and party or-ganization. The battle was already on. In a orger of the capital the house committee on affairs was meeting. In the hall the "reconcentrades." republicans who have been urgent for actio have been called, were discussing the fates phase of the situation with stormy words Everywhere was the militant spirit which events that stir the blood and guicken the pulses. inspiring scene could be wil

nessed than was presented by the great hall of the house of representatives just before the house met. Ther upon ther of people from gallery call to wall stretched in an unbroken line, the gay colors of the gowns and hats and flowers of the women relieving the somber black of the garments of the men Above the speaker's desk the festooned silk the symbol of patriotism which throbb the breast and opposite the speaker's chair the great clock with its guarding warriors ticked away the minutes as the vost as semblage awaited the message which carried the fortunes of the American people.

MEMORABLE SCENE IN THE SENATE. Most Prominent People in the Land

Represented in the Galleries.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-A memorable scene was presented at the opening of the senate today. An audience that tested the full capacity of the accommodations had filled the galleries hours before the senate convened. It was by no means an ordinary growd of gallery habitues. Members of the families of most of the distinguished men in American public life were there, prominent representatives of the several foreign legations occupied the diplomatic gallery, and persons distinguished in all walks of life had come to witness a scene that promised to form an important page in American history. A message was to be received from the president of the United States that might in its results mean war between two great nations and intense interest, border-

In the private gallery sat Mrs. John Logan, widow of the brilliant "Black Jack," who won fame on many a hard fought field and served long in the body upon which his widow now looked. Accompanying her was Miss Cisneros, her ward, who was rescued from a Spanish prison where she had been incurcerated for allegiance to the cause of Cuba and its agents. In the diplomatic gal-lery was the distinguished Sir Julian Pauncethe ambassador of Great Britain. It was the first time he had been in this place since the inauguration of President McKinand at that time he occupied a seat on floor of the senate. Scats in the executive gailery had been reserved for a party from the White House, but their occupants were late in coming.

ing upon anxiety, was depicted on every

Proctor was the first senator to make his appearance on the floor. As he quietly wended his way through the deska nized him, and a slight tipple of applaus ran through the great crowd. Mr. Proctor seemed to be embarrassed by the attention which he attracted, and soon aferward dis-appeared in the cloak room. vase of beautiful Easter lilles occupied

the desk of Mr. Foraker when the senate Mr. Allison asked unanimous consent that the senate resume consideration of the sun-

Now

Is the time when you should take a Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves and perfect digestion. That scrofulous taint, that skin trou-

ble, that liver difficulty, that bilious Take tendency, that

tired feeling, are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial and you will realize its positive merit. It is not what we say, but what the people who

are cured say, which prove that Hoods

Sarsaparilla 1. America's Greatest Modi-Hood's Pills ours Liver Ills; easy to

dry civil bill. This was agreed to, and amid a buzz in the galleries the clerk began to read the bill.
When that part of the bill providing tha no part of the appropriation for Howard uni-versity in this city should be used for the theological department was reached, Mr. theological department was reached, Mr. Hewley (Conn.), interrupted the reading. He said that everywhere the United States recognized that there was a God. Such recognition is made in the senate and house every day, and the war ships and army posts of the nation have their chaplains. He de-sired therefore to know whether this provi-sion prohibited religious instruction at the

Mr. Allison explained that it in no manne interfered with religious instruction, but no part of the appropriation could be used for the support of a theological department. At 10:30 Mr. Davis, chairman of the com-mittee on foreign relations, moved that the senate go into executive session. Division was demanded and the vote, 25 to 11, disclosed the absence of a quorum. A call of the senate was then requested. While this was proceeding the hundreds in the galleries awaited the action of the senate with almost breathless interest, as all realized that after waiting for hours to hear the message read in the senate they were likely now to be disappointed. The call of the senate indicated the presence of seventy-three senators.

Mr. Mills (Texns) expressed the hope that
the call for the year and nays upon the motion of Mr. Davis would be withdrawn and that the senate might without division go into executive session. On a viva voce vote the motion prevailed and the vice president at 1:37 p. m. ordered the galleries

Eight minutes afterward the senate resumed legislative business in open session.
As soon as it became noised about the corridors that the galleries were again open, a tremendous rush up the stairways began and a few minutes afterward the galleries were again nearly filled. Hundreds, however, tired and disappointed, had already left the capitol.

At the request of Mr. Allison the consider-ation of the sundry civil bill was resumed. The reading of the bill was concluded and the amcodments which had been passed over informally were taken up.

Mr. Davis secured the adoption

amendment for \$250,000 to the limit of cost of the public buildings in St. Paul. An amendment by Mr. Cullom, appropri \$150,000 to restore the banks Ohio river at Shawneetown, Ill., which were recently swept away by the floods, was

An amendment, which was practically war measure, was proposed by Mr. Pettus (Ala.). It provided for an appropriation of \$200,000, to be immediately available for the improvement of Mobile bay in order that way slips and their barges might reach the wharves of Mobile to obtain coal and

Mr. Pettus and Mr. Morgan made an ap peal for the amendment as a measure really decessary as a matter of national defense. Mr. Allison said he was opposed to mak ing a river and harbor act out of the sundry

Mr. Gray (Del.) advised Mr. Allison that he had an amendment for the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, Del., because the factories of that city, which were work ing upon army and navy supplies, were seri harbor.

In reply Mr. Allison said any measure pro-viding necessary means for the national defence would pass both the senate and house promptly. He believed that if the proposed amendment was necessary for the national defense it ought to be passed by the Gra-ate. He suggested therefore that all such amendments be incorporated in a separate measure. Meantime he asked that the bill be laid aside and the whole question wen

At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned. HOUSE MEMBERS MAY BREAK AWAY.

simple Recommendation of Interven-

tion Will Not Suffice WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Four of the republican members of the foreign relations committee of the house. Mesers, Henry of Indiana. Heatwole of Minnesota, Smith of Michigan and Quigg of New York, have announced this morning that they will not support the president's recommendations if they are as outlined in some of the morning papers, and especially if he asks intervention at his discretion. Mr. Henry declares that the Maine and then resolve that Spain has forfeited all dominion over Cuba and authorizing the president to use the army and navy to drive Spain from the Island. democrats of the committee probably will join these four and before the message comes join these four and before the message comes in it seems certain that the resolutions pre-sented to the house will not support bim. Nothing will be done by the committee, however, until the message is presented. The ommittee met at 10 a. m.
The republican conference which has been

opposed to delay in the Cuban matter met at 10:30 a. zi. today. About eighty or ninety republicans were present. There were some very heated speeches made. Mr. Taw-uey of Minnesota, who has been especially vigorous for Cuba, made a very pointe speech against the alleged policy of th president and wanted action which would b

mmediate. Mr. Colson (rep., Ky.) left the meeting while it was etill in progress. "We are still in the dark," he declared in a disgusted tone. "We do not know what the message will be, and, as it is to come in today, we will have to wait to decide upon

No proposition was presented to the con but the tone of other speeches was n favor of vigorous action if the president's message did not meet expectation.

Mr. Tawney of Minnesota favored a repub-lican caucus instead of a conference. In making a motion to that effect he gave rea-sons that in case of any considerable number of members not agreeing with the president on the policy outlined in his message no action should be taken by the republican organization of the house. His idea was to organization of the house. His idea was to have a special committee appointed with power to call a caucus, if in its judgment such a course was considered advisable when

the message should have been received.

Mr. Mercer of Nebraska supported a substitute for a conference instead of a caucus, to which all republicens should be invited. This plan was agreed to. The hour for holding the conference caused a slight division, but 8 o'clock in the hall of the use was decided upon. "Neither the foreign affairs committee nor

the house will support a resolution that does not declare for hodependence of Cuba in some form," said a member of the foreign affairs committee after that committee met today, and he added: "It is possible that the resolution will declare the dominion of Spain in Cuba at an end, if there are reasons why recognition of the present government is deemed advisable."

members of the house, both re publicans and democrats, there was expressed opposition to the suggested plan of leaving intervention to the discretion of the presi-dent. The democrats said that would mean leaving the power to declare war in the hands of the president. There was a very strong feeling among many republicans, howin favor of supporting the outlined plan should the president urge it as the

The house committee on foreign affairs was received. They adjourned at noon after The republican conference adjourned at 11:30 a. m. to meet again at 8 o'clock. The tone of the meeting was strongly against

tone of the meeting was strongly against empowering the president to intervene at his discretion. But as no absolute information was at hand as to the character of the mespage it was decided to wait until after it had been presented and to meet again at 8 o'clock this evening in the hall of the

The meeting of the house committee on foreign affairs, which was called for tonight, has been abandoned. A call for a caucus of the house republicans, addressed to General Greavener of Ohio, chairman of the caucus, which was being circulated during the day, was abindoned. It is understood a caucus will be called after the message comes in.

The conference of republicans for tonight has been declared off.

New Bollers for Old Monitors. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy department a actively engaged in the work of prepar ing for the installation of the new bollers that are to be put into the old monitors that Secretary Long decided several weeks ago

to put into commission for use in the navy. Through the extraordinary efforts adopted by the bureau the officials there expect they will be able to install these boilers in about thirty days—a task that under ordinary circumstances would require six months work.

MILITIA ANXIOUS TO GO TO FRONT Pear the New Army Bill Will Shui

Them Out. WASHINGTON, April 6.-The strong pa riotic sentiment which prevails among the militiamen of the several states is finding vent in a number of communications which have been received at the War department regarding their status in the event of hostilities. They are of such a character as to cave no doubt in the minds of the officials that this strong organized reserve army that this strong organized reserve army, which amounts to over 100,000 men, will be found ready to any call that may be made upon them for assistance in time of need. At the same time there seems to be some fear among the members of a number of these organizations that the operation of the Hull army reorganization bill, which has the approval of the administration and is now before congress, will operate to their disadvantage should its provisions be made effect tive. This bill contemplates the expansion during time of war of the regular army men to 130,000 men. The idea seems to prevail in the minds of militiamen that if the regular army is increased as provided for in the bill it will preclude their participrovided will be all that the government re-

Colonel Raiston of the Third regiment of Pennsylvania state militia was at the War department today in connection with various matters that have come up incident to the present emergency.

The allotments made by the president out of the emergency fund for the War department up to this time amount to about \$7,-000,000, most of which has gone to the engi-neer's office and the fortifications bureau Both of these bureaus combined are work-ing burriedly in putting the sea coast fortifications in a formidable state of defence The sum of \$500,000 was given to the quartermaster's bureau to be expended, if necessary, in the movement of troops, sub-sistence, camp equipage, etc. The subsistence bureau, which provides for the feeding of the army, is prepared promptly to giv orders for all supplies that may be needed at any point. The ordnance bureau has on hand a large stock of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, now used by the army, but the officials decline to say whether it is sufficient to arm the militia. The arms owned by the latter are in many respects very inferior, and to many instances are said to be such as have been discarded by every nation, and there fore if the milifia is called into service there will be a demand on the Ordnance department for the supply of arms now in uce by the regular army.

PLANS FOR NAVAL OPERATIONS. Flying Squadron Will Make a Dash

for the Canaries. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The plan of ac tion for the naval forces in event of hostilities is now practically completed as a result of several weeks' constant work on the part of the officers to whom was entrusted this important feature of the war preparations. While these plans are naturally most closely guarded, it may be stated on high authority that one feature of them contemplates a dash by the flying squadron under Commander Schley to the Canary islands. Itile proposition is as yet tentative, as all projects sub-ject to unforeseen conditions must be, but has received most careful consideration by the naval authorities. As outlined by a anadron, as it is now composed, or possibly with the addition of a few more ships, will immediately start east, with the Canaries as its destination. Naval officials do not think that it would be a difficult task for so prowerful a fleet to establish a station at that point and operate from it as a base to the squadred could not only be placed advantageously to intercept Spanish merchant men, but would be in a position, should cir cumstances demand or warrant so desperate a venture, to attack a seaport. pointed out by this officer that to selze and hold the Canary islands would be a severe between the Cape Verde Islands and Spain and in direct line with the route to Cuba. Should such a plan be put in operation the American fleet in Cuban waters would be composed of the present squadron at the Tortugas and such additional vessels as could be spared from the protection of the coast further up. While there would, of course, eaid this officer, be a certain amount of danger in removing the flying squadron so far from home, it was feit that circum-stances might arise which would justify the dash to the Canarles, hence the plan was among those considered by the department, though of course not as yet finally decided

THREE YEARS WITHOUT RESULT. Resolution Declaring for Independ

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Representative Pearson of North Carolina, a republican member of the house foreign affairs committee, today introduced the following toint resolution.

Whereas, The government of Spain three years past has been waging war in the island of Cuba against the revolution-ary government established in that island, vitaout making any substantial progress oward the suppression of said revolution

toward the suppression of said revolution; and

Whereas. This war, by reason of the unusual and uncivilized methods resorted to, has caused unprecedented loss of life and destruction of property, not only to the opposing forces, but to innocent non-combatants, by reason of the process known as reconcentration, and has caused serious injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, disturbing the business of our entire country, endingering public health and comfort by reason of the proximity of pestilential diseases, causing our government to expend millions of money in patrolling our coasts and in policing the high seas, in order to maintain the obligations of neutrality, and finally, when our forbearance had already been taxed to its limit, one of our battlesaips anchored in the harbor of our battlesaips anchored in the harbor of Havana, and on a friendly visit, is de-stroyed by an act of unspeakable atrocity, and

Whereas, There is no definite prospect and

no present energetic efforts on the part of the government of Spain to suppress the revolution and restore peace to the island;

revolution and restore peace to the island; and

Whereas, The further prosecution of hostilities will result in further injury to the commercial, sanitary and business interests of the United States, without benefit to the government of Spain; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba and will accord to its government all the rights and privileges of a foreign state under the law of nations.

Resolved, That the imperative interests of the United States, as well as the highest considerations of humanity, constrain our government to intervene for the purpose of ending the contest, and the president of the United States is hereby clothed with full power to use all the land and naval forces in order to accomplish this end.

Orders Submarine Cable.

DERBY, Conn., April 6 .- The largest order ever given by the government for submarine cables to be used for torpedo purpases has been received at the Kerite cable works at Seymour, conditional upon early shipment. The order is for fifty miles of single conductor submarine cable and fifteen miles of No. 7 submarine exble. The works will be required to run night and day for

Troops Ready to Move. DENVER. Colo., April 6 .- Colonel J. Van Horn, commanding the Department of the Colorado, received a cipher message from Washington, ordering him to hold himself in readiness to move to the south. Should an order for their transfer come, all the troops in the department could start within one hour, arrangements for transportation hav-

Brings Guns and Ammunition. LONDON, April 6 .- The steamer Marengo Captain Wilson, which sailed from New castle March 29 for New York, had on board fourteen most modern guns, seventy-six tons of gun carriages, ninety-two tons of empty shells and eleven tons of empty cartridges.

CROWDS ARE DISAPPOINTED Wait for Hours in the Galleries of the

House.

LOOK FOR A MESSAGE THAT NEVER COME

Test it Keenly Also and Enter Upon the Regular Business of the Day in a Half-Regried Manner.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-After waiting patiently in the galleries and corridors of the house for hours, many of them from o'clock this morning until shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, the thousands who had come to hear the president's message turned away disgusted at the delay.

Never was there such disappointment at the capitol. The members felt it more keenly than the spectators, and for two hours after ward they stood about the lobbies discussing this latest phase of the situation.

The news of the proposed armistice, which came on the heels of the announcement that General Lee had cabled for delay, received quite as much attention as the request of

The debate in the house over the army reorganization bill attracted little or no attention. It was completely overshadowed by the more absorbing question.

Considerable opposition to the bill developed on the ground that its provision for an extension of the regular army in time of war to 104,000 men would be inimicable to the National guard and the volunteer forces upon which the country had heretofore relied n time of stress.

There will be a strong effort to recommit REED RAPS FOR ORDER. '

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Reed pushed his way through the green baize doors lead-ing from the lobby to the house and ascended the rostrum. With two whacks of the gavel the great multitude was hushed The members and many of the spectators in the gallery arcse and stood with bowed head as the blind chaptain of the house de aid in this day's deliberations.

There was a general understanding upon the floor soon after the house assembled that the message would not be sent to con gress probably until 3 o'clock and the mem bers settled in their seats to await with what patience they could for it to appear. In the packed galleries this fact was not known and they momentarily expected its appearance. As the families of many of the members could not obtain admission to the galleries Mr. Balley asked if the speaker could entertain a request that the members be permitted to bring their families upon the floor. The speaker answered in the negative. The rules strictly prohibited him from entertaining such a request.

It having been arranged last Friday that

the army reorganization bill should be a special order for loday (not to interfere with a report from the committee on foreign af-fairs) the speaker recognized Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, to

WRANGLE OVER PROCEEDURE. A wrangle followed as to whether the bill should be considered in committee of the whole or in the house, and as to the limits of the debate. The galleries watched these preliminaries impatiently but with interest as the leaders on both sides, Mr. Dingley and Mr. Battey and others participated the sparring! Itnwas finally agreed that the bill should be considered in the house but all efforts to arrange a limit upon the de bate falled owing to the objection of Mr. Marsh (rep.) Illi), who is one of the most hallicose members upon the Roor.

Mr. Hull, in & calm, dispassionate state-

of the bill and the edvantages of the pro posed three battalion formations which have been fully covered in the Associated Press dispatches. The present formation, he said, was absolutely obsolete, and it would be murder to require the army of the United States to go into battle under the present The deadly character of modern fire law. arms made an open formation absolutely

While Mr. Hull was speaking the report was quietly spread through the house that the message would be sent to the house at Mr. Marsh (rep., Ill.) followed Mr. Hull.

He endorsed the main features of the bill, but expressed his opinion that no captain could handle a company of 250 men under the new formation. The debate drifted along with considerable range, many members par Mr. Lacey (rep., Ia.) aroused the first out

burst of applause from members and gal-leries when he said that he regretted that war seemed inevitable, but that one good thing would come of it. The regiment of the state of Georgia would vie with that of the state of lows to see which could be in the front rank of battle and stay longest. The coming war would cement with blood and fron the states of the union.

Mr. Robbins (rep., Pa.) opposed the bill because he believed it was inimical to the volunteer service of the United States. In time of war the volunteer forces, he thought, ought to do the fighting. The regular army should not be increased, as was proposed in this bill, to 104,000. When the report was circulated and con-

when the report was circulated and confirmed that there was to be no message to-day there was an exodus of disgusted peo-ple from the galicries and the members de-serted the floor to discuss the latest phase of the situation in the lobbles. Interest in the debate on the army bill almost consider the debate on the army bill almost cease and it drifted along in desultory fashion.

The main argument used against the bill was that in case of war the National guard wan that in case or, war the National guard and volunteer forces could supply the troops necessary above the regular army of 26,000. This was met with the contention that as one-quarter of the expanded regiments would be regulars they would be ready for real service in a much shorter time than the ces could be.

An amendment was offered to reduce the size of the companies from 250 to 200.

At 5 o'clock, without action on the the house adjourned.

MAY INSIST ON RECOGNITION.

Senate Committee Not Inclined Change Its Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The senate for ign relations committee met at 10 o'clock. but only five lifembers were present at that hour. The committee soon secured a quorum and took up the work before it with a determination to solve the problem as speedily as possible. It was recognized that it would be difficult and really not desirable to de-cide absoluters upon a course to be pursued until the message should be laid before the committee but it was felt that impor-tant preliminary work could be done in arriving at the sentiment of the members of the committee. A difference of opinion dethe committee. A difference of opinion developed as to the advisability of yielding to the president's wishes and of giving up the recognition of Guban independence, and it was found that others would be important difficulties in the way of pursuing this course, as some of the members appeared quite de-termined not 45 consent to a reconsideration of the first decision to incorporate both the independence and the intervention features in the resolution. The members who had been present at yesterday's execu tive session of the senate reported an evito embody the independence feature in whatever resolution that might be reported, or at least secure a division of the senate on On the other hand, it was contended that

only the president could recognize independ-ence under the constitution and it was asked what course senators who held that view and still advocated independence would pur-sue when confronted with a demand to have congress take this step. The reply was that they could vote for the resolution, still leaving it to the president to sign and execute as he may see fit. It was argued that if the United States should recognize independing the charge d'a ears and then go to war to secure it and succeed in defeating and driving the Span-lards out of Cuba, we would still be in po-sition to dictate our own terms with the Cubans.

States would be stronger before the civilized

States would be stronger before the civilized world in not appearing to want to annex the island, and it was asserted that this appearance would be greatly strengthened by the adoption of a policy looking to the independence of the Cuban republic.

The committee took a recoss at 12 o'clock without reaching any conclusion. The exchange of opinion among members rendered it quite evident that a majority of the committee is opposed to eliminating the clause for independence and the friends of that form of expression were confident that when the report should come to be made form of expression were consident that when the report should come to be made it would be as first determined upon, for the Foraker resolutions declaring for the recognition of Cuban independence and for armed intervention. The conclusion will not, however, be officially announced until the measure formally considered to the committee and formally considered.

and formally considered.

The expression of opinion among members developed the fact that Senators Frye and Lodge stand alone in thinking that a change should be made, eliminating independence from the Cuban resolution. The remaining nine members of the committee, composed of four republicans and five democrats, will tand by the committee's original decision for both independence and intervention, un-less there should be some change from pres-ent conditions before the vote is taken. It is the expectation that the report will be made upon the assembling of the senate tomorrow.

AMBASSADORS DECIDE TO ACT. To Tender Good Offices to Preven

Outbreak of War. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- It was learned from a reliable diplomatic source today that the ambassadors and ministers of the great powers of Europe stationed in Washington and representing Germany, Austria, France and Italy, at a meeting held at the British embassy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, agreed upon the substantial terms of a joint note tendering the good offices of the powers to avert war between the United States and Spain. So far as can be learned the note has not yet been presented and it is understood that its presentation depends upon the seriousness of the situation as de-veloped within the next few hours. On the same reliable authority, it is stated that the actual text of the note to some ex-

tent was agreed upon, if indeed it was not made up in its entirety. It is said not to contain the word "mediation," but in more terms and in a friendly spirit diplomatic terms and in a friendly spiri it suggests the good offices of the powers. It is understood also that the main pur-pose of this concerted action is to temporarily defer the war crisis for at least a few days during which mature action may be shaped. This reported action by the pow-ers is entirely distinct from such steps as Pope Leo may be taking toward the same

The course of the ambassadors and ministers, as well as their movements within the last twenty-four hours, have been surrounded with uncommon measures of caution and secrecy. It is a case in which diplomatists know how to exercise even greater rigor than other officials. It was known last night that a meeting was held at the British embassy late yesterday afternoon, but all those participating were so secretive, after it had occurred, that no hint escaped as to its purpose, beyond the inference that it concerned the critical condition of Spanish-American affairs. It was not until today, however, that it became known to those have ing access to inner diplomatic circles, that the discussion at the embassy took a definite line and that the course of proceedure, as well as its form, was not only discussed but largely decided upon. Of course any such action could be taken only as a result of instructions from the saveral foreign of-fices of Europe and apparently the mode and time of execution of any instructions is now committed to ambaseadors and ministers at Washington, but as stated these instructions are very limited and merely designed to secure peace if possible by use of European good offices.

There was the same complete reticence in

all diplomatic quarters this morning, and such action as may have been taken yesterday was not followed by any further ferences or concerted moves during the early part of today. For the time being the ambassadors and ministers were turning their attention to the capitol and were awaiting with deep interest the president's message and its effect upon congress. Most of the foreign establishments were deserted by 11 o'clock in order to gain advantageous positions in the diplomatic gal-leries in the senate and house. The British ambassador started for the capitol shortly before noon and was followed by practically the entire staff of the embassy. The French few who did not go to the capitol. The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, remained at the legation during the morning and received a number of visitors. The situation had not changed, so far as he was concerned, and while continuing to express his pro-found hope for peace he admitted to his friends that he was conscious of the ex-treme gravity of the situation. Notwithstending this he is proceeding as though affairs were in their customary channel, and to his friends he pointed out that the lega-

tion presented no evidence of expected change, of packing or of preparation for In another high diplomatic quarter it was strongly intimated that no doubt existed as to Great Britain's acting with the other powers toward a continuation of peace, even powers toward a continuation of peace, even though it sympathized with the Cuban policy of the United States, and the choice of the British embassy as the place of meeting was cited as an evidence of this. These dispatches stated yesterday that the British government had made known to the State department here its view that the Cuban consist should be brought to a close in the conflict should be brought to a close in the connect should be brought to a close in the interest of humanity at large. It is explained that there is no conflict between the British government's position in expressing willingness to lend its good offices toward securing peace and its refusal in any way to press the United States in the mat-

HAVE THE SYMPATHY OF ENGLAND. Assurances Given the United States of

Cordial Friendship.

LONDON, April 6 .- On the highest authority the Associated Press can announce the British government has assured the United States of its fullest and most cordial sympathy in its Cuban policy. This assurance was given with the most complete knowledge of the latest developments in the negotia-tions between the United States and Spain, and on the understanding that events are tending steadily toward armed intervention in Cuba The British government is even mor-friendly to the United States than the news-

papers here, having more accurate knowledge of the real gature and purport of the deal-ings between the United States and Spain. The statement made by the Associated Press as to Great Britain's refusal to join with the powers in the mediation proposals advanced by Baron DeCourcel, the French ambassador, has been entirely confirmed.
The Austrian ambassador, Count Deym had a two hours' conference with the off cials of the British foreign office on Saturday endeavoring to influence Great Britain to tirely ineffectual. The ambasador at Wash ington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will partici-pate in no joint representations to the State department at Washington unless first as-sured that they will not be distasteful to the

The highest officials in London are vinced that Spain designedly juggled the facts of President McKinley's connection with the pope's attempt to mediate, in order to influence public opinion in Europe against the United States, using the Spanish ambassadors at the capitals as the mouthpieces of the misinformation. This, apparently, had the desired effect upon continental opinion, but it had exactly the opposite effect in Great Britain. The United States ambassador here,

nel John Hay, and Mr. Balfour, the acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, had a long conference at the foreign office this Spain Willing to Arbitrate.

charge during the critical period following the Maine disaster, today authorized the following statement:
The report of the Spanish commission which investigated the Maine disaster has not yet had time to reach Madrid from Paris. This is a truism. They were neither

WASHINGTON, April 6.-Senor du Bos

late charge d'affaires of Spain. who was in

ENCERTAIN AS TO THE SITUATION Delay of the President is Not Universally Approved.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The delay in the settlement of the Cuban question, in the announcement that the president's message would probably not be sent to congress before Monday, was received in congress with varying degrees of favor and disfavor.

All united in the necessity for protecting the safety of General Lee and other American citizens in Cuba. Many, however, were in-clined to criticise because our citizens had not been removed heretofore, while others declared protection for them should have been sent to Havana.

"It is a humiliating spectacle," said Senator Quay, "that with our fleet within ninety miles of Havana we are not able to protect our people in that port.'

"The request," said Senator Proctor "merely illustrates the character of the peo ole we are dealing with in this matter.'
The intense Cuban sympathizers on sides of the senate chamber were free in their expression of opinion that there was pear on the surface. They did not question the good faith of the representation as to the danger of Americans in Cuba, but they agreed there must have been other causes for

the administration's course.

When the Madrid bulletin stating the prob ability of an armistice in Cuba was made known they found in it a verification of their

At one time during the afternoon the in dication was strong that dissatisfaction would find voice in the open session of the sepate, but those who felt disposed to discuss the question were restrained largely from a feeling of delicacy, because not fully certain o

The conservative element did not find en couragement in the situation. They were not displeased over the prospect of delay but they expressed regret at the occasio "The publication of the fact of dange

'will set the country aflame and the war ever. Senator Elkins was among the conserva tives who expressed apprehension as to the effect of the reports from General Lee, but he found great encouragement in the outlook

for peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Other conservative senators were inclined to minimize the armistice reported. The personal followers of the president de clined to see any other reason for his action than that of conserving the safety of Ameriicans in Cuba, and said that for him to have taken any other course would under the cir-cumstances have been inconsiderate and innuman and therefore not like the president Altogether the day's proceedings had the effect of leaving the senate in an unsettled condition, but it relieved the tension to a perceptible degree.

movements of naval vessels.

Texas starts to Join the Flying Squadron.

New York, April 6.—The battleship Texas sailed today to join the flying equadron at Hampton Roads. As it cast off its lines at the navy yard docks at 8 a. m. and proceeded rapidly down the East river and through the harbor to sea it was followed by salutes of the steam craft.

Hong Kong, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the starts and an honorable peace secured and an analysis of the steam craft.

Spain, and thus both be rescued from financeal distrets and an honorable peace secured and the control of the Cuba and two-thirds to Spain, and thus both be rescued from financeal distrets and an honorable peace secured and the control of the Cuba and two-thirds to Spain, and thus both be rescued from financeal distrets and an honorable peace secured advantageous to both America and Spain.

fleet is preparing to go to sea and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the American war ships. The United States authorities have purchased the British steamer Nan Shan, which will be used as

tore ship.

KEY WEST, April 6.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati is aground in the middle of the harbor. It returned from patrol duty this morning and ran on a mun bank directly opposite the government wharf. The tug Leyden is trying to get it off.

After two hours' work the tugs Merritt and Leyden succeeded in pulling the Cincinnati off the mudbank. As the cruiser grounded

at high water it is believed it has not sustained any damage but a regular navel in-quiry will be made. The United States gunboat Helena arrived tion, at

this morning from London and anchored the harbor. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Captain Samp son's big war fleet at Key West will be still further strengthened in a day or two by the arrival of the double turreted moni-

ter Amphitrite, which left Beaufort this morning for that purpose. GRAVESEND, Eng., April 6.—The United States cruiser Diogenes, Lieutenant J. J. Knapp in command, passed here at 3:30 p. m. today, bound for Weymouth, where the United States torpedo boat Somers, comnanded by Ensign C. W. Hazelton, arrived

EVERYTHING QUIET AT HAVANA No Symptom of Excitement on th

HAVANA, April 6.-The temperature here today is high, but it is due to the sun and not to excitement. Individual cases, from business men to nervous women, are plentiful, where apprehension takes the form of hurry, but just the same every plan has been made to leave the city at a moment'

notice. The government deserves great credit for the fact that in a time of national excite ment the best of order is preserved in Ha vana. The streets are as quiet as the exacting could ask, while the ordinary avo cations are pursued without break or mo-lestation. The Mascotte arrived here this ncening and will be loaded on its return with passengers eager to get to the United

The Fern, Bache and Mangrove are still in the harbor with no orders and with no indications of leaving for the north. It is eafe to say that Havana, at this hour, ! Chicago. Of course many business men have made their preparations to suspend trading until times are quieter and the vexed questions are settled. News from congress is naturally awaisted with great anxiety, but no news to expected until the middle of the Mounted police, contrary to custom, su

round the guard at Central park and are stationed in the neighboring avenues and at Spanish reports from Pinar del Rio that when the reconcentrados left the capi-tal of that province yesterday for the first time, four of them were assassinated by the

CONCURS IN THE ENGLISH VIEW Paris Declaration Binds None

Signatory Powers. WASHINGTON, April 6.-The views of Si Richard Webster as to the right in the event

of war of search of neutral ships by Spain or the United States are concurred in by the State department. It is pointed out that the capture of contraband is legitimate during hostilities, and that search is necessary to determine the character of a ship's cargo It is also held here that Sir Richard Webster's statement as to the status of and the United States under the declaration of Paris is correct. The fact that neither Spain nor this country are signatories of the Paris conventin has caused considerable dis-cussion as to the possibility of privateering in the event of war. It has been suggested that the powers might attempt to treat the privateers of either nation as pirates. An official of the State department said today, however, that no real fears are entertained on this ground. He pointed out that it has been held by the best authorities on inter-national law that the declaration of Paris that "privateering is and remains abolished." is merely a compact and cannot affect interlong conference at the foreign office this morning. Cuba was the main subject discussed, but the eastern situation was also touched upon. The foreign office officials admit that the conference was of most imprivate itself when at war with a nation privateers itself when at war with a nation. not a member of the Paris convention. NEW YORK, April 6.—Frederic R. Couder

an authority on international law, referring to the statement made by Sir Richard Webster, said today:

of them parties to the congress and cannot be bound by its results.

I cannot agree, however, to the proposition that the United States has lost any rights by expressing opinions in the past on the subjects now, coming up in practical

on the subjects now, coming up in practical shape.

The rights of the United States must be regulated by the measure of its obligations, its obligations and duties are not to be increased in the one case or diminished in the other by expressions of opinion on the part of those who might happen to be temporarily at the head of the government. Especially is this so if those expressions were not acquiesced in by Spain.

It is certainly an untenable proposition to hold that the United States has estopped itself from the exercise of a right which Spain continues to possess because the former has expressed opinions against and the latter in favor of such right.

As to the right of search itself, it does not seem to be different in extent from what it has heretofore been. As the neutral ship is bound to abstain from carrying contraband of war, in order to ascertain that fact either beiligerent is at liberty to search any vessel that carries a neutral flag.

SITUATION IN SPAIN IS GRAVE.

There Are Rumored Dissensions in the Cubinet. LONDON, April 6 .- The Madrid corre-

spondent of the Times says: There is no definite news, but the situa-tion becomes more stable in its gravity. The telegrams from Rome indicate that the pope's mediation is or perhaps was, inpepe's mediation is or perhaps was, in-definite and undeveloped, and that the as-sent of all parties concerned is as yet not accorded.

accorded.

It is said furthermore that his holiness will ask the queen regent to grant an armistice in Cuba. Her majes'y may do so, but as no armistice is reported to have been neked for from the rebel camp, the granting of it will not be easy.

A ministerial crisis is talked of. No crisis of this nature is in immediate prospect, but the shades of ministerial coinion are known to contrast with some sharpness.

The Cuban ministerial coinion are known to contrast with some sharpness.

The Cuban ministry's message to the insurgents is thought here to be sailing as close to the wind as is safe. El Heraldo de Madrid attacks it with tooth and nail and the Exercito Espanol, an organ representing the army, brings a violent charge against the co'orial minister. Senor Moret, although adducing no proof.

With these exceptions the press is laudably sober, and the country says little, but pulls itself together for attack and defense, Diplemacy or intervention may still, of course, be trumps, and peace may ensue. If it does there will be much warlike preparations to unmake and Spain's estimate of America, its parliament and pecple will have been an error.

have been an error. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

I am able to assert that in the cpinion of I am able to assert that in the camou or more than one European government a peaceful settlement on the basis of Spanish concessions could be easily secured, if a little time were allowed for reflection and discussion, but the rapidity of even s at Washington is the most dangerous element of the situation. It is a question whether the Cubans are ripe for independence, or Subans are ripe for independence, of whether such a measure could be executed to the country of in a hurry.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times explains a settlement which "offers an acceptable compromise, if not too late, and which has already come under the notice of one of the parties concerned." He says:

PORTER REPUDIATES AN ARTICLE. In His Absence His Paper Criticises Congress Severely.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- In regard to an article in the Hartford Post, criticising congress, Secretary Porter sald today: I have not written a line for my paper, the Hartford Post, during my residence of over a year in Wasaington. I have not had time to manage ble editorial page of the paper, even if I had the inclination to do

time to manage the editorial page of the paper, even if I had the inclination to do so, under present circumstances.

So far as the article which has caused criticism is concerned, I did not write it nor see it until two days after its publication, at which time I promptly sent a telegram to the managing editor of the Post expressing disavowal at the exaggerated tone of the article and cautioning the editor to be more careful in the future.

I am on the pleasantest terms of friendship or acquaintanceship with a large number of representatives and senators and any unfair or discourteous criticism of congress would be directly opposite to my feelings and record. No one regrets more than myself any misapprehension which the publication of this article may have caused.

Naval Militia Wants Ships. ALBANY, N. Y., April 6 .- The following telegram was sent to Assistant Secretary of

the Navy Roosevelt today: Governor Black requests me to ask that you assign two of the new constwise steamers to the naval militia of this state. They will promptly man them for the defense of New York harbor, Long Island sound and any other point designated by your department.

C. WHITNEY TILLINGHA.T. Adjutant General.

Renair Damage at Mare Island. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- A telegram re ceived at the Navy department from the commanding officer of the Mare Island navy ard showed that the amount of damage suffered from the earthquake chock last week s \$342.000. Secretary Long will ask congress for a special appropriation to make the necessary repairs to the buildings and the other property damaged.

Ram Katahdin Sails Today. PHILADELPHIA, April 6.-It was reorted at League Island navy yard today that the delay in the departure of the monitor Miantonomoh is due to a break in its ma-chinery. It is expected that the repairs will be completed tomorrow. Orders were re-ceived at the navy yard today directing that he ram Katahdin proceed to sea tomorrow

Ohlo Senate Unanimous. COLUMBUS, O., April 6 .- The senate has passed the Riley bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to put the Ohio National guard on a war footing. There was not a dissenting vote. Rechristen the Diogenes the Topeks. WASHINGTON, 'April 6 .- The gunboat Diogenes, recently purchased in England, has been renamed "Topeka," after the Kan-

A STUDENT SAVED

From a Life-Time of Struggle With Chronic Catarrh. A young man has before him a brilliant career. Chronic catarrh fastens itself upon him. He tries many reme-

dies in vain. At college a room-mate persuaded him to try Pe-ru-na. Pe-runa cures him in a short time and he goes on his way rejoicing. This reads like a novel, but it is prosaic history and exact truth. Read what Mr. A. F. Stern, Marine City, Mich., says: "I was troubled with catarrh for three years and tried almost every catarrh medicine that I

heard of. I went down to ware, Ohio, to atcollege, tend your Almanaes and saw another remedy for catarrh. I was almost discouraged with trying all kinds of medicine,

but my room-mate told me that it was all right, and so I tried it. After taking seven bottles according to directions, I was cured and felt like a new man. I recommend it to all that are suffering with that dreadful disease. It is the best medicine for catarrh. I owe my health to you."

Send for a free copy of Dr. Hartman's latest catarrh book. Address The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Company,