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TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898

NUMBER 141

## CUBAN ISSUE RESTS ON TWENTY-FIVE VOTES

If That Number of House Republicans Join the Minority, the Senate Resolution Is Safe.

## REED AND HIS LIEUTENANTS CONSPIRING TO OVERTHROW IT

Strong Appeals Made to the Party Loyalty of Republicans to Resent the "Assault On the President."

Last Night the Czar Was Confident That Enough Could Be Marshalled Against Yielding to the Senate On the Main Issue—It Is Also Claimed That the Senate Would Lay Down If the House Stood Firm—On the Other Hand There Is Danger of a Stampede Should a Break Occur Among the Majority, by Members Who Cannot Afford to Be Left Out at the Death.

Washington, April 17.—Tomorrow the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two houses of congress on the Cuban resolutions begins. The rock upon which the two houses split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic which was incorporated in the senate resolutions. Were that clause of the senate resolution eliminated, nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the house, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch are in favor of a conclusion. But the action of the senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the president, has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty which proved very effective today. One of the most prominent Republican leaders of the house denominated that portion of the senate resolutions a direct "assault" upon the president which no loyal Republican could endorse. And upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding today in their campaign against concurrence in the senate resolutions.

REED AND HIS LIEUTENANTS. All day long the speaker's room at the Shoshone has been like the headquarters of the commander in chief of an army. He has consulted with his lieutenants, Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Danzell of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Rogers of Ohio, and Payne of New York. He has seen Messrs. Joy of Missouri, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota, and other leaders of the house. Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding through other agencies has had a thorough canvass made of the Republican side of the house. Tonight he is confident the Republicans will not be divided against yielding to the senate on the main issue.

DELAY IS MEANT. EXPEDITION NOT POSSIBLE. The speaker's lieutenants today have been to their colleagues the assurance that action should be taken at the subsequent stage of the proceedings with dispatch, and that the resolutions would go to the president as finally agreed upon before Wednesday morning. But those who view the situation dispassionately do not believe that such expedition is possible. There is a strong intimation that delay is what is desired by those opposed to war. The hope of some action by the Spanish cortes. A hope is expressed that Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, who has been quite ill, but who is much better, will be able to be in his place tomorrow. In that case he will be in charge on the floor, and he, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania and Mr. Joseph, will be placed in dry dock at Philadelphia today to have her bottom attended to. Her six-inch rapid-fire guns and her one-pounders are yet to be mounted, and she will be ready to sail Friday or Saturday.

SENATE MAY YIELD. More than this, it is claimed that there are evidences that the senate will yield the recognition of independence if the house stands firm. Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution, the senate today urgedly counseled the house leaders to reject tenaciously the senate's proposition. He assured them that the senate would not hold out that possibly the strongest argument brought to bear is that the president himself could not approve any resolution which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which so plainly violated every precedent of international law.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO. This strong intimation of a presidential veto would involve an entirely new start, and the delays incident to it had a powerful influence, although in certain quarters it was Democratic and Populists in voting for concurrence, the resolutions will go to the president as passed by the senate. Should the little band of Republicans who will vote to concur make the result doubtful, it is

SENATOR POLO'S DISPATCHES. Nothing In Them Concerning Spain's Idea of House Resolution. Washington, April 17.—The Spanish minister had a comparatively quiet Sunday, finding time to take a drive with the

## QUEEN'S SPEECH WILL BE SHORT

But Christina Wrote It In the Strongest Spanish.

DELIVER IT TO THE CORTES WEDNESDAY

Meantime the Ministry Awaits Action of American Congress.

Foundation For Hopes of Peace In the Probable Delay of Events—Minister Woodford Has Not Abandoned Negotiations—Statement of a Foreign Diplomat—Generous Poverty Pouring Out Its Mite For War Supplies—Press Comment.

London, April 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The situation is identical with that of yesterday, the ministers preserving an awaiting attitude. They believe that by Wednesday or Thursday the two houses of congress will have definitely agreed as to the line of action, and that the course of events will then depend upon President McKinley. In the meantime, the draft of the edicts for the throne, which is to be laid before the cortes on Wednesday, has been substantially drawn up. It is short and strongly worded, but probably will undergo modifications in accordance with events that may take place in America during the next few days."

PEELING IN CUBA. In official circles it is said that the Cuban rebels are waiting for the outcome of the affairs in the United States before deciding on a line of conduct. If America decides to recognize the independence of Cuba, they will carry on the campaign with greater vigor than before. If, on the other hand, armed intervention is only to be recommended, with the prospect of a long and costly war, they will prefer a pacific solution of the trouble by means of the promise of a fuller measure of autonomy.

COMING CORTES. All internal questions are being merged in the external crisis. Many senators and deputies are following the news in political circles the debates in the two chambers will be very brief, and that no more reinforcements will be sent there to grant the government the fullest financial assistance in case of an international conflict.

MAINE EXPLOSION. The Spanish reports on the Maine explosion will be submitted tomorrow or next day. It is said to be very technical, but to prove that the disaster originated from an interior cause. It practically shows that the Americans concealed documents and refused to produce proofs for joint use, as the Spanish freely did, thus showing their own good faith.

LITTLE BULLETS. The Malloy line steamer Lampasas, which arrived at Key West with coal for the fleet, has received instructions from the main office to remain at Key West until further orders, as the government is negotiating for her purchase.

GENEROUS POVERTY. A correspondent says: "The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defense. I am acquainted with families who intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the govern-

ment. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already assented. Some popular bull fighters whose performances are worth hundreds of thousands of francs yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocations and shoulder rifles in defense of the fatherland."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. "I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of the European powers—who requested me not to mention his name or nationality, who said: 'Although war is not yet eliminated, the negotiations are proceeding without interruption and success is still possible. I must say I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace, because the excitement on both sides is too strong to be opposed successfully by the government. But what I am certain of is this: That there will be no real war in the ordinary sense of the word. Hostilities will end as soon as they begin, because Europe will mediate between the belligerents under conditions which will tend to be extremely favorable to the weaker party. It is then that marked moderation of the Spanish government will bear fruit.'"

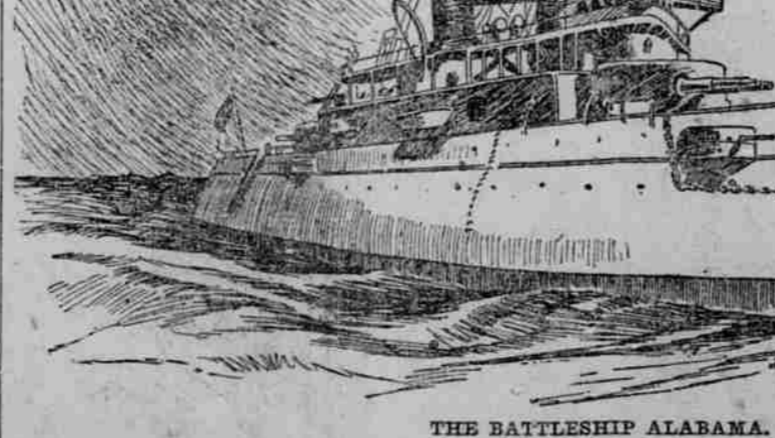
NO ARMED INTERVENTION. "The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfounded. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law, Spain is in the right and the United States is in the wrong. It seems to me, therefore, that Spain will yet enjoy an opportunity of trying the experiment of Cuban autonomy."

THE SITUATION. "In official circles today there is an impression that a measure of negotiations will take place quite as soon as was expected two days ago, but it cannot be said that the prospects of a peaceful settlement are much improved. Among the leading representatives of all parties, there is almost unanimous opinion that the United States will accept nothing less than a termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and as any concession of that kind is considered utterly incompatible with national honor, war seems inevitable, unless some unknown *deus ex machina* should intervene suddenly."

LATIN SYMPATHY. At the cabinet council yesterday (Saturday) telegrams of a sympathetic nature were received from South America, while great patriotic enthusiasm is reported from the Spanish colonies. The situation in the Philippines causes the government some uneasiness, but it is not true that more reinforcements will be sent there. Nothing is officially known here yet of the appointment by the Cuban colonial government of any commission to negotiate with the insurgents. Very satisfactory statements were made yesterday at the cabinet council as to military preparations made in view of the present crisis.

GENERAL WOODFORD. "Nowhere can I perceive any indication (Continued on Page 2.)"

## ANOTHER BATTLESHIP FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY



THE BATTLESHIP ALABAMA. It is likely to be settled speedily now, as the bill providing for the payment of \$140 a ton for armor plate has passed the house and is now pending in the senate. In all \$500,000 of armor will be required for the three battleships, including hulls, plates, bolts and other necessary hardware steel appurtenances. The Alabama is eight feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. She is number 8 in the naval register and is technically known as a first-class seagoing battleship. Her length on load water line is 328 feet, extreme breadth 72 feet 5 inches, mean draught 23 feet 6 inches, and displacement at that draught 11,825 tons. She will have two vertical inverted and three cylinder triple expansion engines, driving twin screws, estimated to develop 10,000 indicated horse power under moderate forced draught. Her

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## RATHER THAN FIGHT, SPAIN MAY FREE CUBA

Pope Leo, the Emperor of Austria and the Queen Herself Favor the Surrender.

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND CABLES 'TIS THE ONLY WAY TO AVOID WAR

Equally Credible Report That England Has Encouraged Spain to Submit to the Inevitable.

At the Vatican the Impression Is Strong That Hostilities May Yet Be Averted—Pope Leo Impresses Upon the Madrid Government That Spain Must Yield to Superior Force, and Cuba Would Not Be the Only Possession Lost; If Others Went, Internal Troubles Would Be Inevitable—Queen Regent Perceives the Force of the Pontiff's Reasoning.

London, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: "I am assured that the queen regent herself, as well as the pope and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, would favor abandoning Cuba as the only means to avert war. Archbishop Ireland cables that renouncing the island is the only possibility of avoiding war." The Rome correspondent of the Times says:

WAR MAY BE PREVENTED. "In vatican circles the opinion is still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is afloat to the effect that the pope is endeavoring to persuade Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba."

"Among continental diplomats a certain degree of irritation is observable at what is alleged to be the attitude of England. Some of the powers, which have special reasons to fear the consequences of Spanish defeat, are evidently of the opinion that Europe has lost a good opportunity of affirming her interests as a compact political organization in opposition to the interests of America. At some future time, it is thought, England may rue her failure to co-operate with the other powers in creating a precedent for united European opposition to American high-handedness."

"It is noticeable, however, that a somewhat inadequate knowledge of the present state of feeling in America prevails in quarters where these opinions are entertained."

QUEEN AGREES. "According to news received at the vatican, the queen regent agrees with the pope as to the necessity of doing everything to avoid the risk of a war in which Spain has all to lose and nothing to gain. Still it is very difficult to find a formula to allow Spain to renounce her sovereignty over Cuba."

"The pope has renewed his efforts to convince the Madrid government that although it may be painful to abandon the island, it is the necessary condition of superior force with only possession lost, and if others went also, internal troubles would be inevitable."

ENGLAND ALSO. "At the vatican it is asserted that Austria and England have acted on the same lines, encouraging Spain to submit to the inevitable and abandon Cuba. They cite the recent example of Greece, which rejected the disinterested advice of the powers."

"Consequently, at today's papal mass, Baron von Bulow, Prussian minister to the vatican, and M. Poubelle, the French ambassador, were present and afterward held a long conference with the pontiff on the Spanish question."

SENATE'S ACTION. Both the pope and Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, expressed satisfaction that the Turpie amendment, recognizing the Cuban government, had been passed by the American senate, considering that it is a new delay and means the consideration of President McKinley's policy of giving Spain time to decide on the best way to evacuate Cuba."

UNFAVORABLE TO SPAIN. How the Senate's Vote Is Regarded In Madrid. London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The vote in the senate has caused a most unfavorable impression in Madrid, and it is believed that the interests of any kind being arrived at between the Spanish and American governments, should be abandoned, and that the idea of recognition of Cuba or of armed intervention, in Spanish government, could tolerate either of these courses without risking the gravest consequences in Spain."

"The votes of the senate and house of representatives are considered likely to paralyze both the mediation of the pope and the friendly interference of the European powers in the interests of peace, because the resolutions passed, if sanctioned by the president, would set aside all intermediate conciliatory solutions like autonomy on Canadian lines, which the present Spanish government would have agreed to."

"The unseemly precipitation of the American parliament leads Spain to believe that such an aggressive and offensive policy simply aims at making a rush into a conflict before the results of the mediation of the powers, and the urgent chiefs, and to pave the way for their submission, even at the price of considerable concessions."

SENATOR POLO INTERVIEWED. Unbosoms Himself to a German Correspondent at Washington. Berlin, April 18.—The Washington correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger reports an interview with Senator Polo y Benabé, described as "the first of the Spanish minister to the United States" in which he is represented as saying:

"The original idea of the Monroe doctrine was that it should be applied for defensive purposes, and not offensive, as it is now being applied."

NOT AN EMPTY BOAST. Don Carlos' Threat to Resume the Spanish Throne. London, April 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I hear from one of the most influential followers of Don Carlos that the threat of his chief adviser, in prepared to resume the throne is not an empty boast."

"The Carlists have established several military depots with material enough to furnish an army. The greatest store of arms and ammunition is in Milan and arrangements are being made for transferring this stock by way of Genoa to the Carlists in the north of Spain."

QUIET IN MADRID. Bull Fight Absorbed More Attention Than War News. Madrid, April 17.—Perfect quiet reigns in Madrid, though the streets are thronged with people. The great store of the usual Sunday bull fight absorbed the people, overshadowing the action of the war. The general tone of the press is firmly warlike.

THE BARCELONA BOUND WEST. London, April 17.—The Spanish warship Barcelona passed Dover at 1:35 o'clock this morning, bound west.