Discovery of Wrecked Battleship's Massive Steel Prow.

MOVED LITTLE FROM ORIGINAL POSITION

Pody of the Vessel Now Lies at Right Angles to It.

TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION

Immense Fighting Monster is Literally Eroken in Two.

WORK OF A MINE OR A HUGE TORPEDO

President of the Spanish Board of Inquiry Claims That the Destruction Was Wrought by

Internal Causes.

(Copyright, 1998, by Press Publishing Company, HAVANA (via Key West), March 11 -- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The discovery of the Maine's ram and its the crowning proof that the ship was blown up by a mine or a huge torpedo. There is no longer room for doubt, reasonable or unreasonable. The ship is absolutely broken in two. Its heavy ram today points almost at right angles from the point of the intact rear two-thirds of the ship. It points under water squarely at the Spanish cruiser Alforso XII. which is at anchor away to the left of the wreck. It should point right ahead at La Machina. The queer phenomenon of the present position of the visible portion of the wreck is thus explained:

On February 15 Alfonso XII and the City of Washington, immediately after the explosion, lay very near the Maine, but pointed away to the left of the direction in which held the Maine in a different posttion from that of the others while all were at anchor, or the Maine was hurled away around toward the right by the force of an outside and hurl it up and over the starboard at the rebels under the guise of autonomy." point of greatest Impact-about 100 feet (or one-third of the ship's length), from its ram. RAM MOVES BUT LITTLE.

structure. It moved but little, and the portions of the ship between it and the point which ended the ill-fated battleship. of explceion swung upon this arm like a weight upon a fulcrum, away from that awful force applied against the port side. RELIEF WORK MORE EFFECTIVE. In the same manner the stern of the Maine was uninjured and moved little, while 200 feet of the ship forward to the point of the force. And the Maine lies broken in two by a blow against its side, as one might ley down a stick he had broken acrees his

The discovery of the Maine's port bottom plate, with its split "Z" bar braces, its its usual course. gusset plate, its sluice valve, its two in fices of protective cement on the inside and its outside was proof enough. It protrudes from the water fully twenty feet toward the and moved exactly toward the only inteclor explosive force of the ship powerful enough to do much damage there. It was hurled into the ship and above the water by a tre mendous explosion against it from the outside, and now that the discovered ram shows the original position of the ship, the awful effects noted on great and small things are known to have come from exterior causes, aided, perhaps, by a small interior magazine, as has been cabled. MAKES SOUNDINGS.

Dinner hour for the naval men, the nonappearance of the Spanish divers and the fortunate absence of the patrol boats allowed me to work two hours with a sounding leed, compass and tape line. For some time I had noticed that the navy divers were working away to port of the apparent position of the Maine's sunken bow. They evidently had found something big. They did little work where the bow usually was supposed to be

Today's soundings show nothing but mud and light wreckage where the bow ought to be. But they do show a massive pointed object lying some eight feet above the mu and pointing as indicated. In the widest place it is about fourteen feet and runs to a point. It is the Maine's ram and now, by coswering indirect questions, the experts ad-

Careful soundings approximating fourteenfoot squares show no wreckage on the port side of the forward portion of the wreck except the big iron ram. Naturally the mass of upper works went away to starboard and this the Spanish divers probably have mistaken for the Main's bow in proper position. The ram's position finally and definitely fixed

the fact of a mine or a torpedo. SYLVESTER SCOVEL. SPANISH OFFICER'S OPINION. HAVANA, March 11 .- Today Captain Peral, president of the Spanish naval court of inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster. granted an interview to the correspondent of the Associated Press. Captain Peral said:

"Our divers are hard at work examining the hull of the Maine. Great difficulty is experienced, owing to the deep mud in which the bull is buried and the condition of the wreck forward amidships. The whole forward part of the ship is a mass of iron and steel debris. We think we have located the ram or prow, but not in the position supposed. The forward turret containing two large guns was blown clear of the hull into water to the starboard. I am of the opinion that the explosion occurred within the ship. I know and respect Captain Sigsbee and I believe the American regulations affecting naval conduct, which I have read and found admirable, were carefully observed. But some things which cannot be foreseen are bound to happen in any navy. I believe this was an accident which could not possibly have been foreseen."

COURT OF INQUIRY. The court of inquiry did little today, spending much of the time watching the wreckers at work. Captain Sampson is better. though not yet quite himself. Commander Converse and Captain Sigabee were in consultation with the court, though not officially. Rear Admiral Sicard has telegraphed Consul General Lee that the Ferc on the cruiser Columbia at League Island,

tons of relief supplies. After unloading it will go at once to Sagua La Grande with wenty tons.

The fire imposed on the Anita was removed by the government when it was found Germany's Erratic Ruler Appears to Be Its papers were satisfactory.

This afternoon the congressional party paid a visit to a camp of reconcentrados at Regla. They will go by sea to Matanzas. This afternoon members of the autonomist cabinet called upon Commander Converse. The appropriate salutes and ceremonies were observed, as was the case earlier in the day, when Genral Parrado, representing the govemor general, visited the Montgomery.

ECHOES IDEAS OF WEYLERISM. Leading Fire Enter Talks of the

Maine Disaster. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA (via Key West), March 11 .-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The chief spirit of the Weylerite party and the leaders in the campaign against Americans in general and the newspaper correspondents in particular, said to me last night:

"All the cerrespondents should be driven out of the island immediately. I have labored incessantly to accomplish this and nearly succeeded last week, for the chief arrest of three, but after the excitement following the arrival of Laine he poctponed rushing the arrests until the next day, when General Blanco revoked the order, much to our disgust. We do not want war with the position relative to the rest of the wreck is United States on account of any hatred of take possession of Cuba." Americans. Our deadliest enemies are the war should come we would have the satisfaction of seeing them overthrown. For this reason we welcome the coming struggle.

"No Spanlard in Havana blew up the Maine. None has sufficient courage to undertake such a mission. I say this with regret. All are milk-and-water soldiers. afraid to assert the right. I wish we had courageous men here as we have in Spain. Then, instead of destroying American war shipp, they would put bombs under the palace and blow up the government, which is composed of traitors to Spain.

"Just let them attempt to disarm the volunteers and see what will happen. Why, the visible portion of the wreck was found | the leaders who proposed the revision of the to point the next morning. Experts said constitution to favor the insurgents were Stock exchange prevails as yesterday, though that either an unaccountable current had rank cowards, who did not have the moral courage to affirm the charge when called to time by General Blanco. Are these men to rule over loyal Spaniards? Never. We will frequent interviews of Senor Sagasta with use all means, even the provoking of war, explosion against the port side well toward for an opportunity of vengeance, and then the forward end. It was hurled away and if we are defeated it will be with honor and the explosion against its port bottom was not by the machinations of a cowardly clique powerful enough to break the ship bodily who desires to turn the island over to the

This is the first real Spanish sentiment I have heard from an authoritative source since my arrival. The Spaniards deny hav-The Maine's extreme forward point was ing a motive for destroying the Maine, but a massive steel ram, a tremendously heavy the above interview will explain why a rabid Weylerite might have towed the torpedo GEORGE BRONSON REA.

Miss Barton Has an Interview with Collector of Customs. HAVANA, March 11.-The weather ues to be delightful and the city is as tranquil es the skies are blue. Captain Sampson seems to have recovered from his slight indisposition and the United States naval court of inquiry into the less of the battleship Maine, over which he presides, is pursuing

The relief work of the Red Cross society in the city and country is daily becoming Higgins green anti-fouling paint upon the more effective and regular. Miss Clara Barton and the collector of customs have had most pleasant interviews, during which Miss center of the ship from the proper position, Barton assured the official that the Red Cross people earnestly deprecated any attempt from whatever source to evade or in fringe the customs laws of Spain or Cuba and the collector expressed his desire and intention to do all in his power to expedite the admission of legitimate relief supplies.

The American yacht Anita, which brough a congressional party there, has been fined \$500 for, it is alleged, not having its papers in proper order.

The gentlemen who arrived here on the Anita, Senatora Galligher, Thurston and Money and Representatives Cummings, Willlams, Alden and Smith, accompanied by their wives, were presented at the palace at 10 o'clock this meening by Consul General Lee and were cordially received by Captain General Blanco.

A Spanish report says that government troops operating in the Sierra Maestra have had a skirmish with an insurgent force and have inflicted "numerous losses" upon the insurgents, also copturing five prisoners and destroying the plantation of the cnemy. The troops, it is further stated, lost three men killed and had ten wounded.

FAST TORPEDO BOATS ARE NEEDED

Foreign Shipbuilder's Idea of th Needs of American Navy. NEW YORK, March 11 .- Speaking of th possibility of the United States obtaining haval vessels abroad, John Platt of Thorpe Platt & Co., of this city, the American representatives of John I. Thornveroft & Co of Chiswick, Eng., one of the largest con structors of torpedos and torpedo boa destroyers in Great Britain, says: "I have just returned from Washington, and I was assured that this government desires now more than any other class of vestels a flee of torpedo boat destroyers and arrangements will undoubtedly be made to build a fleet of ten vessels of the Thornycroft type in this country. By working day and night the shipbuilding concerns can have them ready in seven months. The Thornveroft vessels torpedo boat destroyers ever constructed. England has already about sixty of them affairs today, and a provision for their conare constructing a number of them for Ger-

many and Japan." FERN STARTS ON A MERCY MISSION Leaves Key West with Provisions for

the Cubans. KEY WEST, Pla., March 11 .- The Fern sailed for Matanzas tonight with a cargo of in number, capable of accommodating the provisions for the starving Cubans. From largest sized war vessels. Matanzas it will go to Sagua La Grande. Its

Columbia Out of Dry Dock. PHILADELPHIA, March 11-The big cruiser Columbia was taken out of dry dock this afternoon. It will begin taking stores at once. Ammunition will be taken on at

Ordered to Report for Duty. CLEVELAND, O., March 11.-Lieutenant General H. Stafford of the navy, in charge of the hydrographic staff in this city, has been ordered to report for duty next Monday

tion is not known.

KAISER CUTS LOOSE AGAIN

Spoiling for a Fight.

WANTS TO MIX UP IN SPAIN'S MESS.

Swears on His Sword That While He is Emperor United States Will Not Take Possession of Cubn.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, MADRID, March 11 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-La Correspondencia contains the following telegram from Berlin received late this afternoon:

I know from a secure source that last night, in a family dinner party in the palace of Princess Irone, wife of Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, who actually commands the German squadcon in the far east. William II uttered the following really startling words in the course of a conversaof police had warrants in his pocket for the tion which turned upon Cuban affairs. The German emperor, placing the hilt of his sword on the table said;

"I declare that as long as William II is emperor of Germany the Yankees shall not

leaders of the autonomist government. If DEEP INTEREST IN WAR NEWS. Spaniards Enger to Learn What is Transpiring.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Spain, March 11 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The deepest interest in, and the greatest eagerness for, news concerning America's warlike preparations is displayed by all classes. Especial concern is manifested regarding the reported movements of the United States government toward obtaining war vessels in England. Spanish correspondents in London telegraph that the British government is taking steps to prevent the sale of vessels to either the United States or Spain. The same general disquiet and agitation on the quotations closed firmer.

There is much animation in political and military quarters and much comment on the leading liberal statesmen and generals and also with the Spanish ambassador to France, Senor Castillo, who was received in audience by the queen today and lunched at the palace. The ambassador will return to Paris on Sunday. Much satisfaction is expressed in official and court circles with the intelligence he brought concerning financial and international matters.

One of the objects of Senor Castillo's visit to Madrid is said to have been to consult with the government in regard to means to prevail upon the French government to expel the Cuban refugees, headed by Dr. Betancos, the agent of the Cuban revolutionary government in France, and the leaders of the late insurrection in the Philippine islands. headed by Aquinaldo, who arrived in France recently. The Philippine Islanders are reported to be preparing, with the assistance of Monro's American banking house, for renewed disturbances at and about Manila. The expulsion of these persons will be asked

The Spanish correspondents in Paris telegraph today that but for England's hanging back all the European governments would indorse the views favorable to Spain and strongly condemning an offer by America of interference of any kind in Cuban affairswhich have been vigorously expressed by the official Russian newspapers this week, es-

pecially by the Novoe Vremya. Premier Sagasta called today upon the leader of the conservative party, Senor Silvela, with whom he had conferred on questions of the day. This evening he was closeted for some time with the minister of foreign affairs and Senor Castillo. Importance is attuched in diplomatic and political circles to all these visits. Great significance is attributed to the speech of Colonies Minster Moret at the liberal banquet in Madrid. Senor Moret eleoquently contradicted the alarmist rumors, declaring them wholly unwarranted, because the facts are proving the progress of both home rule and of the Spanish armies in Cuba, where the rebellion, he predicts, will soon be crushed sternly in its last haunts, while commerce, agriculture, finances and the customs revenues are rapidly recovering in two-thirds of the colony. Senor Moret resolutely asserted that he felt quite equal to the task of carrying out the only policy which certainly would maintain Spanish rule and interests in the West Indies, despite the efforts of those who regret to see the close of the struggle approach with a prospect of Spanish victory.

Loud applause greeted the principal points of the speech, especially when toward the end Senor Moret sald: "If the supreme mo ment should come we would point out to the sons of Stain that yonder is the path of duty, that we should stand comparison with foreigners. No power is strong enough to dare to lay hands on our rights. In conclusion I will drink to the pacification of Cuba and the integrity of the fatherland." The majority of the Madrid newspapers applaud the confident and patriotic tone of the speech, especially the statement of a

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

PROVIDES FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Naval Committee Agrees to Make the the Necessary Appropriation. WASHINGTON, March 11.-Three new authorized by the house committee on naval premium. and others building, and Thornycroft & Co. struction was inserted in the naval appropriation bill.

At the same time the committee agreed armor plate for vessels, increased the force of naval morines by 473 men, and put matters in fair chape for a decision tomorrow in the location of dry docke, probably four

The new war ships provided for will be the finest pattern. It will be two years doubtless, before they can be placed in commission. One of them, the committee de cided, should bear the name of the ill-fated Maine. The appropriation for their construction was not fixed, being referred to the Fort Mifflin. The Columbia and Minneapolis subcommittee on appropriations, which will will sail south in a few days. Their destina- report to the full committee tomorrow. The cost, it is expected, will be about \$5,000,000 each, though for the fiscal year covered in the bill, the amount expended may not exceed \$2,000,000 each.

priation, but this was passed over.

INQUIRY IS PRACTICALLY OVER. Board Yearly Through Investigating

NEW YORK, March 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana cays: Many New Spanish Minister Fraises Plan of soldiers were among the people on the water front who watched the Montgomery entering the harbor. The feeling was rather sullen and an occasional utterance was heard SAYS SPAIN IS GENEROUS TO THE ISLAND against the Americans. This was especially the case when the salutes were fired. However, there were no open demonstrations. The officials have complied with all of Captain Sigsbee's requests regarding anchorage. He stated vigorously, but courteously, that the place originally selected was not satisfactory. The Montgomery is now anchored within a few hundred feet of the wreck of the Maine.

The naval board has substantially completed its work and the evidence now is in the nature of cumulative testimony, strengthening the evidence that the Maine was blown up by an external explosion. The divers this week have been able to add little to what has previously been learned. In effect the proof, from the condition of the hull and the keel as well as the magazines, makes what might be called a complete case of structural evidence of external cause How far the board can determine the agency of the explosion is very uncertain. Many accounts of conspiracies are sifted by it without result. A digest and analysis of the testimony has been made. It is understood that this is on its way to Wash-

The Spanish divers are continuing their work intermediately and in a perfunctory manner. The superstructure of the wreckage is now fairly well cleared away. Nothing definite can be learned regarding the Spanish admiralty board's intention to close its investigation. The Spanish authorities will do nothing until the American inquiry is closed.

Little publicity has been permitted for either the Lee episode or the talk of war ships as a means of bringing provisions. The papers have published more from Madrid than from the United States on that subject. They have consisted in denials from Sagasta that the recall of Consul General Lee was demanded. At the same time President McKinley's declaration that Lee's course had been satisfactory to the government and under no circumstances would he be relieved was published. This, with the statement that the consul general had been eulogized in congress, has had a good effect and strengthens Lee's official influence. The ultra-Spanish now know it would be useless to make any further objections. General Blanco had no part in the movement against the consul general, but other official reprecentatives of Spain did, as well as members of the autonomist cabinet. General Lee was not informed of what had taken place until the incident was closed. The commercial classes, who are yet hopeful of peaceful intervention or mediation by the United States, are pleased to have General Lee remain. They assure him that no outbreak against Americans will occur.

The authorities apparentf: think a crisis in the relations with the United States is close, but do not believe the time is quite ripe for them to meet it. They are receiving information of the coming of American war vessels and are pushing their own preparatinos for the defense of Havana harbor. This is in the face of semi-official statements from the captain general's confidential advisers that the diplomats will settle the questions growing out of the Maine disaster and all other matters of dispute which may arise between the two governments. Nevertheless every suggestion of intervention by the United States to end the present conditions in Cuba is resented with bitterness.

The Army Gazette publishes a map of the coast and points out where Spain's navy will strike effectively when war begins. The action of congress in veting a \$50,000,000 credit is published without a comment. Neither the officials nor army officers seem to understand its meaning. Coincident with this action many commercial houses have news further weakening credit, to the effect that the Spanish bank in Madrid is refusing government bills of exchange from Cuba. The autonomist, or colonial government, is in a state of collapse. The claim that the Cubans who have been arrested on charges of conspiracy are implicated in dynamite or similar plots is false. They are held on political charges. No assurance can be had that they will have a trial before deportation This is an illustration of the panicky feeling of the authorities. The autonomist cabine is made to bear the odium of these arrests Nobody heeds Madrid's proposals for modifying and broadening autonomy or pays any attention to the long manifestos issued by the autonomist factions in Cuba. The sole topic now is the relations with the United States. The authorities cite the quiet prevailing this week during the exciting reports, but this is not conclusive. The Havana population has been engaged in admiring the Spanish war ships, and has known little of what was going on elsewhere.

SPANISH SHARES TAKE A TUMBLE. Semi-Panie Prevails in Madrid Finan-

MADRID, March 11.-The anxiety as to the relations between Spain and the United States, which has pervaded floancial and commercial circles for several days, culmicated on Thursday in a heavy fall in funds, all securities of the exterior and indetermination to maintain Spanish rights in | terior debts declining 1 per cent. Treasury bonds declined 1 to 2 per cent. Cuban bonds going down 3 per cent. Bank of Spain shares dropped from 413 to 411 and Tobacco chares dropped from 255 to 240. Foreign exchanges have risen in an unprecedented degree, the prices at Paris being at a 38 are considered the most successful type of battleships of the stavnchest type affect were per cent premium and at London at 89

> All newspapers call upon the government to stop the panie by a prompt and clear statement as to the real conditions existing in Cuba and also defining the international upon a maximum price of \$400 per ton for relations. The newspapers re-echo the profound sensation and displeasure caused by the United States sending the Montgo nery to Havana and by the appropriation of \$50,000,-000 for the national defense. On the other hand it is said in official circles and announced by the papers that nothing fresh has occurred in Cuba or in the relations between Spain and the United States to justify the present crisis. On the other hand it is said Senor Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, has "brought favorable impressions of the disposition of the Euro-

Nashville Sails for Tortugas KEY WEST, Fla., March 11.-The United States cruiser Nashville sailed this morning for Tortugas with 150 cases of oil for the

A question was raised as to whether th Torpedo Bont Starts for Key West. expenditures for the new ships should be de-NORFOLK. Va., March 11.-The torpedo frayed out of the \$50,000,000 defense approboat Foote left Old Point at 11:30 for Key

BERNABE TALKS ABOUT CUBA

Autonomy.

Asserts That His Country Will De Everything Honorable to Avert War with the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Senor Louis Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish minister today, for the first time since his arrival, consented to speak concerning Spanish af fairs. Since the minister's arrival he has re-

celved a cablegram from Captain General Blanco stating that the Cuban cabinet had designated Senors Sevallios of New York and Barilla, secretary of the Havana Chamber of Commerce, to act with Senor Angulo in negotiating a commercial treaty between the United States and Cuba. The minister referred incidentally to this

fact, as he regarded it as another evidence of the complete autonomy which Spain had granted to Cuba. Although Senor Polo will be the plenipotentiary in arranging a Cuban | 11 a. m 31 treaty, the Cuban delegates above named by the Cuban cabinet will have entire control of the terms of such a treaty.

Speaking of the present policy of Spain in giving autonomy to Cuba the minister said: The government has granted autonomy on the broadest and most liberal lines. It is designed to give the Cuban people the complete direction of their internal affairs, thus gratifying the honorable ambition of the Cubans, while at the same time maintaining the historic allegiance of Cuba as a colony of Spain.

The government is not executing this plan grudgingly or with any technical restrictions. On the contrary, it appreciates that the largest degree of prosperity for the Island may be expected from such a measure of reform as will meet the cherished expectations of Cubans loyal to Spain. Already much has been accomplished, and there is the fullest confidence that the plan will be carried into full execution. Natur ally, with an insurrection dragging toward its close, there are difficulties in the way of a complete realization of plans so com prehensive as to embrace the entire inter

nal machinery of Cuba. The autonomist cabinet is organized and n its hands is the direction of the domestic affairs of the island, pending the meeting of the Cuban Parliament. The date for the parliamentary elections and for the assembling of the senate and house have been fixed, as Senor Moret, minister of the colonles, told me just as I was about to sail that the decree fixing the date of the election in Cuba was about to be signed. With the elections held, Cuba will have

for the first time a parliament of its own capable of dealing with all its domestic affairs. Thus a complete plan of local govrnment will be in operation with an exec utive branch and a legislative branch. The full meaning of this should be appreciated. The governor general, who is the representative of Spain in Cuba, will no longer govern in the complete sense, but it would be more accurate to say that he will reign under the restrictions placed on a constitu-

The naming of Cuban delegates to con o Washington and arrange a commercial treaty shows how fully the plan of autonomy grants to the Cubans control of their own affairs. These delegates will have in

arrangement, and without them I could do nothing. In short, Spain has adopted this plan o autonomy, believing it to be the surest means of bringing peace and prosperity to the island, and it is putting the plan in operation with the utmost dispatch, confident that in the end it will accomplish the good purpose for which it was designed.

DOES NOT WANT WAR. When Senor Polo's attention was drawn to recent critical phases of the Spanish situation he spoke with much reserve. The Le incident happened while he was on the ocean and he knew nothing, he said, of the circumstances, although he felt confident a misunderstanding had grown out of some casual allusions to General Lee, not mean as an intimation that his recall was desired The minister was then asked if he viewed

United States and Spain as indicating war After a moment's hesitation he answered "I am sure that the United States does no want war, as sure that the Spanish government does not want war and will do

the present condition of affairs between the

such a calamity." Senor Polo's first official business after his credentials are presented to the president will be in connection with the new commercial treaty between the United States, Spain subject and before leaving Madrid he talked minister, Mr. Woodford. It is not yet determinod whether there shall be two treaties with Spain and Cuba separately, or one with

Until the minister meets our reciprocity commissioner, Mr. Kasson, he does not care to discuss the scheme of commercial exchange which is under consideration. From other sources, however, the general plans were learned.

Spain which shall include Cuba.

So far as the proposed treaty will affect Spain, it is probable that the leading tariff of all kinds and various woods which are by a larger majority than the senate. used largely in Spain.

American petrolcum and cotton are the principal American imports in Spain, but it is not probable that duties will be reduced on these articles. They enjoy a monopoly in the Spanish market and to this extent they receive all the benefit which Spain feels warranted in giving them. They are, moreover, among the leading revenue producing articles and the present rates are said to be such that they could not be lowered withou injuriously affecting the revenue.

In this connection it is said that American cotton is finding a large market in Spain and that in the Catalona district, particularly at Barcelona, mammoth cotton factories are building. In speaking of this to a friend, Senor Polo stated that Americans would be lay delegates. surprised to know that the output of Spanish manufactured cottons was now nearing, if not exceeding, the output in the United

States. As to the concessions which Spain hopes to secure in the United States, it is understood that fruits will figure largely.

The arrangement with Cuba will depend largely on the wishes of the Cuban delegates, whose views have not yet been made known to Senor Polo. In one respect, however, Spain will make

notable concession as between Cuba and the United States. Heretofore Spain has insisted on certain preferential duties, by which, in the case of flour, it supplied flour for Naples.
to the entire Cuban market. Spain now recognises the hardships of compelling Cubans York, for Liverpool.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebrasks-

1. Discovery of the Maine's Ram. Kaiser William Breaks Loose Again. Interview With the Spanish Minister. State Buildings at the Exposition

2. Government After Rapid Fire Guns, Mercer Will Run for Congress Again.

3. Nebraska News. Sharkey-Choynski Fight a Draw.

4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Cut Rates Prove Unpopular. Death of General Rosecrans.

8, Council Bluffs Local Matters. Iowa Legislative Proceedings. 7. Mining News from Black Hills. General News of the Farther West

Business Review of the Week. 8. Gates College Wins Over Donne. Narrow Escape for Blake.

9. City Must Return School Money,

Planning for the New City Jail. 10. Bits of Feminine Gossip. 11. Commercial and Financial New

12. "The Pearl Poachers." Temperature at Omaha: Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 28 Hour. 6 a. m..... 28 2 p. m 33 7 a. m 28 n. m..... 29 4 p. m..... 30 9 n. m 30 10 a. m..... 31 6 p. m 35 7 p. m..... 34

to go across the ocean for their supply of the chief staple of food, when that article can be secured in abundance at a much lower rate from the wheat supplies of the United States. In view of this feeling the proposed treatles will do away with the Spanish preferential rate on flour, and will leave the United States and Cuba to effect an arrangement by which this country will hereafter supply the Cubans with this first necessary of life. How far the United States can grant reciprocal concessions will depend upon the meeting with Commissioner Kasson.

8 p. m..... 34

9 p. m..... 34

RECEIVED BY SHERMAN. Senor Polo was formally received in his official capacity by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day at the State department at 11 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Senor du Bosc, who has had charge of the Spanish legation since the departure of Senor Dupuy de Lome, and was by him introduced to the secretary and assistant secretary of state.

They came at the hour indicated by appointment, and were received immediately upon their arrival at the department. Their visit was comparatively brief, and the conversation was purely perfunctory, being devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the arrangements for the minister's call formally upon the president for the presentation of his credentials. This ceremony would have been observed today but for the fact that the president was engaged with his cabinet at the time usually allotted to such functions. It was therefore arranged that Minister Polo should be given an audience by the president at the White House tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

He will meet the secretary of state at the State department a few minutes before the nitely decided. Philadelphia is still coahour fixed for the audience with the president, and will accompany him to the White House.

In view of the strained relations now exist ing between the United States and Spain more than usual interest attaches to the adtheir own hands the making of this tariff dresses which will be exchanged between the chief executive and the Spanish minister on this occasion. These addresses will be prepared with unusual care, and will be watched with interest, inasmuch as they may be to some extent significant of the sentiments of the representatives of the two govrnments on the vital questions now at

> COMPLETION OF OMAHA BRANCH. President Stillwell Talks of His New

NEW ORLEANS, March 11 .- (Special Teleram.)-President Arthur E. Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad sysem, arrived here this morning from Florida, where he has been sojourning six weeks. "Just before leaving Florida yesterday

eccived a message, very brief, but very important to a great section of the United States," said Mr. Stillwell. "It was from our general manager and simply said that the last spike in the Omaha division, extending from Kansas City to Omaha, was driven Thursday, March 10. This gives us an air line from Nebraska to the gulf coast everything honorable in its power to avert Our steamers will land at the Port Arthur terminal by June 1. We are now preparing to build an elevator of 600,000 bushels' capacity, and six immense warehouses will soon be in course of construction. By our Central American line of steamers we will reduce the and Cuba. He comes fully instructed on this time from the coast of Colombia to the capital city of Bogota just two weeks, and over the several plans with the United States will then have a direct line of transportation from Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City to these Central American ports. The freight will justify this line of steamers. We now have 2,000 tons of freight contracted for every month in the year during the coming five years for our Mexican steamers."

PASS IT OVER GOVERNOR'S VETO Kentucky Democrats Force Election Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Merch 11 .- The sen ate has possed the Goebel election bill over concessions granted to American imports the governor's veto and the house will do so will be on machinery, electrical appliances today. The bouse passed the bill originally

This bill puts the entire election ma chinery of the state in the hands of three commissioners, who are expected to be W. T. Ellis of Owensboro, W. S. Price of Newcoatle and Charles B. Poyntz of Mayaville. The commissioners will be selected at a democratic joint caucus to be held tomorcow night. The commissioners appoint all the both at the gates and in handling the acelection officers in the districts and counties

Will Ask Equal Representation. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 11.-The St. ouls conference in session here today by a vote of 92 to 19 agreed that equal repre sentation of lay and ministerial delegates should be advocated at the general confer ence two years hence. The St. Louis con ference will have four ministerial and two

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Mar. 11 At Antwerp-Arrived-La Campagne from Philadelphia. At Glasgow-Sailed-Roumanian, for Phil-

adelphia. At Moville-Sailed-Anchoria, for New York At Constantinople-Arrived-Auguste Vic

toria, on a cruise. At New York-Arrived-Britannic, Liverpool. Liverpool-Arrived-Germanic, from

New York. At Hamburg-Arrived-Prussia, from New At Genna-Arrived-Ems, from New York

STATE STRUCTURES

Beautiful Buildings that Will Adorn the Exposition Grounds.

COMMONWEALTHS THAT ARE TAKING PART

Long Avenue to Be Lined with Homes of Western Empires.

PLUFF TRACT SITES ARE GOING FAST

Locations Being Rapidly Set Apart for the Enterprising Exhibitors.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND INDIVIDUALS JOIN

East Side of the Grounds Promises to Be a Most Attractive Spot During the Life of the Exposition.

One of the important features of the exposition will be the buildings which will be erected by states, countles or cities as headquarters for the people from the localities represented. These buildings will be located on the lower end of the large portion of the exposition grounds known as the bluff tract, a most sightly location overlooking the broad valley of the Missouri for miles up and down the river. The part of this tract set apart for buildings to be erected by outside parties is about half a mile in length and about 800 feet in width. It is laid out with numerous walks and will be beautifully parked, large trees affording an abundance of shade, and plans being already made for innumerable beds of all kinds of rare and beautiful flowers.

There are many very desirable locations on this tract for state and other buildings, but these are being rapidly reserved and this large tract will certainly be liberally detted with handsome buildings in different designs, all harmonizing fully with the general plan and making this beautiful park one of the most desirable resorts on the entire grounds.

Eight states have taken positive steps in the erection of buildings designed to be used as headquarters for the people from those sections who visit the exposition, and several others are going through the preliminaries necessary to bring about this result. The states which will unquestionably have buildings are these: Nebraska, Illinols, Montana, Georgia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Arkansas. Iowa will erect a building if the legislature makes an appropriation sufficient for the purpose, a most desirable location being held for this state despite the clamors of other states which want this site. Pottawattamle county, Iowa, will have a huge wigwam and Denver will have a handsome city building, the only city building on the grounds, so far as defisidering the idea of erecting a fac-simile of old Independence hall, and this may be done. The prospect seems to be good for the erection of state buildings by New York,

Massachusetts, Florida and Canada. In addition to these buildings there will be several erected by business houses for the display of their wares. Those which have taken definite action in the matter and commenced operations for the erection of their buildings are Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago, the Chio Syrup company of Cleveland and Liggett & Meyers Tobacco company of St. Louis. A number of other firms are negotiating for space and the number of sites still available for building purposes is

rapidly diminishing. Among the suggestions for an Arkansas building at the exposition which are being considered by the Arkansas commission is that of Architect Gibb of Little Rock, who advises the erection of a fac simile of the Albert Pike mansion, still standing in Little Rock. General Albert Pike is widely known as the founder of the so-called southern jurisdiction of the Scottish rite, who died a few years ago after a long residence in Washington city, where the headquarters of the rite were maintained. His former residence in Little Rock is said to be a fine example of the prevailing architecture of

southern homes. TURNSTILES FOR THE GROUNDS

New System Adopted by the Exposition Bureau of Admissions A complete system of turnstiles is being put in at some of the gates leading into the main court at the exposition grounds and a complete record will be made of every person who pays for admission to the grounds These turnstiles will be put at one gate of Sherman avenue and at the Twenty-fourth street entrance. The Sherman avenue gate will be at the middle of the east side of the Auditorium building, where all of the visitors to the grounds usually alight. It will be a few yards north of the large gate where teams have been admitted. The latter gate will be used for all persons having passes to the grounds, and they will not be allowed to enter at the turnstile. Two gates will be constructed at the Twenty-fourth street entrance, one with a turnstile and the other without that adjunct. The latter will be used

exclusively for persons with passes. W. P. Byrne, for several years connected with the local play houses, has been placed in charge of the pay gates at the grounds under the direction of the Bureau of Admission. He advised the erection of the turnstiles in order that the employes connected with the Bureau of Admissions may acquire experience in the handling of actual business, counts in the office. In this way he hopes to secure a force of expert gate keepers before the opening day comes and thus do away with a most prolific source of annoyance both to the public and to the exposition authorities.

MINNESOTA'S SPACE ARRANGEMENT

Committee Coming to Close the Deal for the State's Exhibit. A committee from the Minnesota exposition commission will arrive in Omaha early next week, probably Monday or Tuesday, to make final arrangements for space for the Minnesota exhibit and for the state building which will be erected. This committee will consist of F. H. Peavey, vice president for Minnesota; J. Newton Nind and E. J. Phelps The committee will be accompanied by Architect MccLeod, who will come to look over the ground and confer with T. R. Kimball, racident architect-in-chief, regarding the exact data for the Minnecota building. A preliminary sketch of the Minneson

building shows a very attractive structure designed along the lines indicated by Secre-

tary Danforth when in Omaha several weeks