Extracts from Testimony Taken by the

LEE GIVES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Rensons for Belleving Weyler's Let-Genuine... Agguits Blanco of Having Any Guilty Knowledge.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- The testimony taken before the smate committee on foreign relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public today. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine, but also much that was taken before, and running back for a year or more. The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Concul General Lee on the 12th inst. In this statement General Lee said that he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana harbor by Morro castie within the past two months subsequent to the Maine disaster and that the switch board is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedors before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authori-

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.
"No sir, I had no reason to suspect anything of that sort up to that time." He then went on to say that General Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman had led him to bedieve that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from General Weyler, of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (The Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter.

REQUESTED TO DESTROY LETTER. The telegram to which the referred was addressed to Eva Canel, a noted Spanish woman, and an admirer of Weyler's and to Senor Guzman, and it read as follows: Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of February 12. General Lee said that this telegram had never before been published and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, General Lee

"I am satisfied the explosion was from it outside. I cabled the State department few days after the board assembled that was almost carried that the carried th it was almost certain that the explosion was

from the exterior.
"I have always had an idea about the "I have always had an idea about the Make that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well.

"I do not think General Blanco, the present captain general of the island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it. I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was sit-

he had any knowledge of it. I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was sitting in my room at the hotel, when the explosion occurred. I heard the explosion and saw a great column of fire go up in the air. A few moments after I ascertained that it was the Maine I went right down to the palace and I asked for General Blanco. to the palace and I asked for General Blanco. He came in directly by himself. He had just heard it and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to regret it as much as anybody I saw in Havana. I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler and who were probably anti-Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business."

SIGNIFICANT MESSAGE. General Lee said he had seen a telegram from Admiral Manterola, dated Havana, prior to the explosion of the Maine, to the Spanish commission in London, asking the

Spanish commission in London, asking the commission to "hurry up the electrical cobles." "Whether that referred to wire for submarine mines or torpedoes, I do not know." he continued. "I tried to ascertain if any of the wire or electrical cables had arrived there, but they came on Spanish ships if they came and I could not find out." General Lee said that this testimony in regard to Manterola and also that with reference to the Weyler telegram had been furnished to the court of inquiry which investigated the Maine disaster, but had not been sent to congress nor published because of a request of his, made to the State department, not to make them public, "as I was afraid the Spanish papers there would re-publish it and they would probably kill the man that gave it to me."

the man that gave it to me."

Continuing his testimony, General Lee and that ten minutes after the explication he was at the police headquarters talking to General Blanco, and that the latter gave him was at the police headquarters talking to General Blanco, and that the latter gave him an order for a boat to take him out into the harbor. Senator Morgan asked if when he got to the water's edge he saw any lights burning. "I did not notice that," said General Lee. "but I have made inquirles since, and have ascertained that no electric lights went out. I sent for electric light men and gas men. Some gas jets went out in one or two places, caused by the shock or something, but I could not ascertain from these men that a single electric light went out. One of the electric light men whom I called up is a friend of mine and he sent for the man who has charge of the lights, who came to my office. This man said he had not heard of any such thing. I said I want to know with certainity. The man then made an exploration of an hour or two and returned, saying that with the exception of one electric light near the harbor end one at another place, not very far distant, where he thought perhaps the lights might have gone out by the shock, no other electric lights went out."

General Lee also said he had not felt the shock of the explosion at the hotel.

General Lee also said he had not felt the shock of the explosion at the hotel. OFFICERS MAKE MERRY.

"Have you heard since the explosion of the Maine any expression by Spanish officers in relation to it, indicating their pleasure at the fact?" asked Senator Frye.

General Lee responded: "I heard two or three days afterwards from various persons who came in that there was a good deal of rejoicing among some of the officers. All reports I got said they were drinking champagne, quite a thing to do, in honor of the event, and in different portions of the city officers were making merry. I attributed it to the fact that what they considered almost an enemy's battleship had been blown up, and it was that much in their favor."

or allusions to the destruction of the Maine previous to the explosion.

Senator Lodge asked if he had heard of an attempt on the Montgomery.

"I heard," responded General Lee, "that there was something of that sort, one evening but I helieve upon investigation. there was something of that sort, one evening, but I believe upon investigation it was found that it did not amount to anything."

The following colloquy between Senator Forairer and General Lee brought out some further opinions of the general in regard to the destruction of the Maine.

Senator Foraker—You think that no novice could have destroyed the Maine?

Consul General Lee—Oh, no, sir. The man who did that work was an officer thoroughly acquainted with explosives of all sorts, and who knew all about it. It was very well done.

of these submarine mises of 500 pounds. They have fingers, as it were, and as the bost goes around it would touch the finger, which makes contact and explodes the mise. That might have been done after the Maine got in there and not be discovered. One or two men rowing quietly in a boat could drop it off the stere of a boat on a dark night, though Sigabee had his patrois out. A boat would not have been noticed because boats go there always to a late hour of the night. The harbor is full of these little boats. A thine weighs about 500 pounds, and I suppose it would take two or three men—one man to row and probably three or four to handle the mine."

mine."

In reply to a question from Senator Gray, General Lee said that the Spanish population is not especially hostile towards the United States. The Spanish portion are principally the merchants, commission merchants, rhopkeepers and all this agitation is affecting very much their business. A great many of them, whilst they give expression to great loyalty, are really armexationists, because they think it is the only way out of the trouble, and they would much prefer annexation to the United States than a Cuban republic. As to the Cuban part of the population, they are generally for free Cuba.

Cuban republic. As to the Cuban part of the population, they are generally for free Cuba.

PEOPLE STILL HELPLESS.

The condition of the reconcentrados out in the country is just as bad as in General Weyler's day. It has been relieved a good deal by supplies from the United States, but this has ceased now. General Blanco has published a proclamation rescinding General Weyler's bando, as they call it there, but it has had no practical effect, for, in the first place, those people have no place to go; theri houses have been burned down; there is nothing but the bare land there and it takes them two months before they can raise the first crop. In the next place they are afraid to go out from the lines of the towns, because the roving bands of Spanish guerrillas, as they are called, would kill them, so they stick right in the edges of towns, just like they did, with nothing to eat except that which they can get from charity. The Spanish have nothing to give.

Senator Lodge caked: "What does this cessetion of hostilities spoken of in the last few days amount to?"

To which General Lee responded, "Nothing; practically softing—the armistice amounts to nothing."

In response to an inquiry from Senator

To which General Lee responded, "Nothing; practically nothing—the armistice amounts to nothing."

In response to an inquiry from Senator Frye as to his reasons for saying that the insurgents would pay no attention to the armistice, General Lee said:

armistice, General Lee said:

"Because every attempt so far to make terms or to make peace or to buy the insurgents or their leaders has met with fallure, and whatever may be said about old General Gomez, he is, in my humble opinion, fighting that war in the only way it can be done—scattering his troops out, because not to scatter them would be to starve—they have no commissary train and no way to get supplies. They come in sometimes for the purpose of making some little raid where he can get something, but he has given orders, so I am inthing, but he bas given orders, so I am in-formed, not to fight, not to become engaged not to lose their cartridges; and sometimes when he gets into a fight each man is or dered not to fire more than two cartridges. When General Weyler was there he went out after him sometimes and they would move up a column and fire, and sometimes flank the column, and the Spanish soldiers would deploy and throw out skirmishers, and the Cubans, like Indians, would scatter out. Then the Spanish troops would countermarch and go back to town, three men killed and ten or twelve injured."

Senator Mills—How much provisions have they in store for the army? How long can they maintain their forces there without believing in more provisions?

bringing in more provisions? LIVE FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

General Lee—They are living there almost from hand to mouth, the Spaniards and the citizzens in the town of Havana also. Every-thing that the town of Havana has received in the last four or five or six months has been from the United States. Senator Mills—Can they get no subsistence

Senator Mills—Can they get no subsistence from the island?

General Lee—Nothing more than from this floor (indicating). The way the insurgents do is this: "They have little patches of sweet potatoes—everything grows there very abundantly in a short time—and Irish potatoes and fruits. They drive their pigs and cattle into the valleys and hill-aides, and they use these and scatter out. That is the reason they scatter out. The insurgents plant crops in many parts of the island."

"Speaking about an armistice, they have not been interfered with much since Gen-eral Bicaco came there. With the excep-tion of the campaign of General Pando in the eastern part of the island there have been very few military operations in-augurated by the Spanish. So it has been practically a sort of truce for some time-the insurgents because they did not want to fight and because it was against orders to fight."

"Suppose Havana was blockaded," said Senator Mills, "so that no provisions could go in, would the people there have any way

to get any?"
"None whatever," responded General Lee.
"The town would surrender in a short
while."

while."
General Lee said that all but about 300,000
Spaniards of the population of Cuba, which
is about 1,500,000, were Cubans.
General Lee said that he had expended all
but about \$5,000 of the \$50,000 appropriated for the relief of Americans in Cuba. Senator Morgan asked if it was a matter of actual necessity to feed them, to which General Lee replied: "They were practically in the condition of

all the other inhabitants of the island. They had very little to work at. There were not many sugar plantations in operation, nor tobacco places, and they were suffering like everybody else." Cullom asked if the Spanish army

got any of the supplies sent by the United States.
"No sir," said General Lee. "Occasion-ally they might have got a little here and

ally they might have got a little here and there."

Senator Frye asked various questions in regard to the physical condition of the Spanish soldiers and the method of providing for them, to which General Lee replied that the condition of the Spanish soldiers is very bad. They are badly clothed and very badly fed; not well organized; not drilled.

Senator Frye—If Spain has really appropriated \$600,000 for the sustenance of the reconcentrades, do you believe that will be given to those people and their own soldiers will be left to starve?

Consul Lee—Oh, no.

LEE FROM MISSOURI. Senator Foraker—What will become of it?
Consul Lee—They will divide it up here and there—a piece taken off here and a piece taken off there. I do not believe they appropriated anything of the kind.
General Lee said that there were American citizens left on the island for whom there is no provision since he had left. He thought there would have to be active steps taken for their relief, as they are suffering and starving. He said he thought Miss

taken for their relief, as they are suffering and starving. He easi he thought Miss Clara Barton would have remained to take charge of the distribution of supplies, "but very much to my surprise she turned around and came out the same day we did, bringing every Red Cross."

Senator Frye—What in your judgment is the possibility of Spain conquering the insurgents and restoring peace to the island?

Consul General Lee—I do not think there is the slightest possibility of their doing it at all in any way. The same condition of things existed when Mr. Cleveland asked me to go down there last June, a year ago. I told him there was no chance, in my opinion, of the Spaniards ever suppressing that insurrection, nor was there any chance of the insurrectionists expelling the Spanish soldiers from the Island.

In response to an inquiry from Senator

Senator Foraker—You think that no novice could have destroyed the Maine?

Consul General Lee—Oh, no, sir. The man who did that work was an officer thoroughly acquainted with explesives of all corts, and who knew all about it. It was very well done.

Senator Foraker—A man who had expert knowledge, necessarily?

Consul General Lee—Yes, sir.

Senator Clarke—And who must have had knowledge of the location of the torpedo?

WHEN THE MINE WAS PLACED.

Consul General Lee—Yes. I never have been certain that the submarine explosive was placed there prior to the entrance of the Maine into the harbor. It might have been done afterward. The Maine was anchored to a buoy by some little chain. A vessel swinging around that way sometimes gets at various places all around the circle. When it would swing off that way, with the bow next to the bouy, and these boats plying about the harbor all the time, anybody could go pretty well in front of it en a dark night and drop one

troops had not been paid for about nine months, nor the Spanis' officers for about four mouths.

Senator Daniel asked: "Do you think General Blanco was lacking in courtesy to you on leaving the island?"

General Lee: "I went with the British consul general and saw Dr. Congosto, the secretary of the general. I told Dr. Congosto that I had received instructions to leave the island and I called to pay my final respects and would like to see General Blanco. He asked me to sit down and said he would go and let him know. He went off and stayed about fifteen minutes and came back and said the general said please excuse him.

and said the general said please excuse him, he was not well and was lying down. I told Dr. Congoato then to say good-bye to him, and turned around and left."

Senator Daniel: "Were there say demonstrations of ill will toward you as you left?"

Consul General Lea. "When Consul General Lee: "When we were coming out on the steamer Saturday evening
there was some hallooing, cat-calling and
whistling, and some Spanish expressions,
'mean cowards,' 'running away,' and so on.
I think that was confined to the lower order
of men, however."

of men, however.

SIGSBEE'S TESTIMONY.

vessel could drop a mine like the one he had described, and that Captain Sampson and other officers had replied that it could. "That," said Captain Sigsbee, "is the real reason I asked to have the Montgomery taken away. If they were going to do anything to blow us up, I wanted to have it done with a smaller vessel. They had no vigilance whatever, and so guard over our

vigilance whatever, and no guard over our vessels. Their vigilance was great where their own vessels were concerned. Their boats coming and going all the time and they generally refused to answer when we halled them. When they did reply it was generally in an impudent manner."

In reply to a question, Captain Sigsbee said he thought it possible that the explosion could have occurred without the knowledge of the higher officials. FIRST TIME IN THAT POSITION.

Continuing, he said that it was a curious fact that the officers of the deck said the vessel had never swung before in the particular direction in which it swung on the night of the explosion, and continuing, he said: "The Maine is lying now in about the position it would have taken to play on the Spanish batteries. Now, if a mine had

the Spanish batteries. Now, if a mine had been planted there, I assume it would have been planted in just that place. If only one had been planted it would have been planted just there."

In reply to a question as to what examination the Spanish divers made, Captain Sigsbee said they had not done anything for a week. They had not been down at all. Our people laughed at them. They did little work on the wreck. It was absurd as compared with our work. Captain Sigsas compared with our work. Captain Sign-bee said that the keel plate was driven up about thirty feet from its normal place by the explosion

Asked why he had advised that no war Asked why he had advised that he war vessels be sent after the explosion, Captain Sigabee replied: "In the first place there was a great deal of excitement and I wanted to work without men-of-war, and to allay the excitement in the city, and in I did not want any more war vessels blown up. Up to that time I had strongly recommended that the Indiana be sent there, just to show them that the Maine was not the only vessel in the navy nor the most powerful. After that time I had no more confidence in the navy nor the most powerful. dence in the people. Treachery had been shoown me, and there was no special care for us; they had not tried to protect us, as we did the Vizcaya in New York."

FRENCH PUBLIC IS INDIGNANT.

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

There is feverish activity at the govern-ment dock yards in completing vessels and rearming old ones.

Frenchmen are quite indignant at the suggestion that the United States will possibly decline privateering, and the powers in consequence may force Spain also to renounce the privilege. It is believed that the govern-ment will, however, preserve a strict

ment will, however, preserve a strict neutrality.

American residents in Paris are intensely excited. The idea of war is not very popular among them, but the betting is very brisk at all the American resorts.

Henry Vignaud, secretary of the United States embassy, in the course of an interview with a representative of the Soire, is reported as saving that he considers war in-

does not desire to annex Cuba. The hour has struck, he believes, for the severance of Cuba

from Spain.

"France has no need to appear shocked," said Mr. Vignaud, "at the supposed motives of the United States. They are the same that prompted it to assist the American colonies in the war of independence, yet the position of America as a British colony was far superior to that of downtrodden Cubs." ENGLISH PRESS HAS GOOD WORDS

Orificiaes Congress' Behavior, but Uphoids the Motive, LONDON, April 14.-The afternoon newspapers today print long comments on evil of leaving the ladue of peace or war in the hands of congress." Not one of the

papers, however, questions the duty of the United States to intervene in Cuba, but they are disposed to criticise the methods The Westminster Gazette cays:

The Westminster Gazette cays:

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

The Pali Mail Gazette expresses the only. The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that the resolutions of the house of representatives were the "logical and practical corollary of the message," adding:

The scene in the house was not pretty, but it was quite human. On the eye of war it is quite natural that people should be excited.

Referring to the comments of the Times of The committee was not meaning peace, nor is President McKinley. He has done all he could to that end, and in a way which would secure his tune, but he knows where statesmanship and tact become weakness.

The other papers have little patience with the Times. They freely acknowledge the Americans have shown "the greatest of patience" at least of the papers have shown "the greatest of patience. tience," culogise the crusade against Span-ish cruelty and refer to the newspapers which criticise the United States as being the same "who supported the Turks against Armenia, and the slave owners against the

LONDON. April 15.—The morning paper are filed with dispatches from the continent, nearly all of the same tenor. The belief that wer is inevitable is universal, as well as the feeling of hostility to the United States.

The Times mys editorially:

Spain's note to the powers can have no effect except perhaps to delay the issue. The powers certainly will not intervene.

stem the tide of secular sentiment in America for war.

The Daily Chronicle from what it calls a well known correspondent, signing himself "Anglo-Saxon," primada remarkable letter advocating an overt single-American alliance to compet the liberation of Cuba without war by an overwhelming display of force.

Commenting editorary on this letter the Daily Chronicle thieses it an apportune moment to seek to bring about such an alliance or entente, especially is view of the common interests of the United States and Great Britain in America.

The Morning Posi advises Spain to act promptly, as every day's delay increases the probability that theirs ce against it will be stronger than it is now,

Commenting upon the disturbance of the balance of power from America's annexation of Cuba the Post says:"

Our children will probably regret the

Our children will probably regret the policy of iso ation England has pursued, which has left Europe divided, and left the powers passive on-lookers at a process which is agreeable to none of them. The Daily Graphic, referring to Senator Hoar's statement that President McKinley still believes in the possibility of peace,

says:
The United States is pledged to the bag
and baggage policy, and its only chance of
avoiding war is by climbing down.
The Daily News, commenting on a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who continues hopeful of peace, and saserts that it is believed at Washington that President McKinley is acting upon a "plan ag eed upon by the six European powers," says:

Despite the optimistic views of our correspondent we fear that the chances for peace are slender.

PLANS FOR OPERATIONS IN CUBA Joint Military and Naval Movemen

on Havana.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- A special to the Times from Washington says: The plans for the joint land and naval attack on Havana have been practically decided on. They have been the subject of deliberation of a number of meetings of the naval strategic board, of councils of the joint war and navy board and of conferences between the government and militia officials. From the first it was considered absolutely essential that there should be a joint movement of the band and naval forces of the United States against the Spankards in Cuba and the only thing left for discussion was the best course to be pursued in carrying out this plan. One difficulty that has continu-ally presented itself is the fact that the navy is ready for an advance on Havana within an hour after the declaration of war, while the army could not possibly throw any con-siderable force in Cuba in less time than forty-eight hours. Should the fleet of Cap-Sampson wait until the army was ready? has been asked, or should it, as soon as war was determined on, proceed to carry out its own instructions and invest Havana from

It is now decided that the fleet will a once move on Havana, invest it and at the same time hold open the Florida straits for the free transportation of troops into the island. A part of the fleet will be em-ployed for this purpose, as well as to keep open the gulf to the west of Havana for a

As soon as the army is ready, which will As soon as the army is ready, which will be within forty-eight hours, a considerable body of troops would be thrown into the province of Pinar del Rio, in the neighborhood, probably, of Bahia Honda and an advance upon Havana will be begun at once. The fleet will co-operate with the land forces from the moment they land in Cuba and both will attack Havana simultaneously. ooth will attack Hayana simultaneously. Even if the resolution finally passed by Even if the resolution finally passed by congress does not recognize the present republican government in the island the plan of the army is to unite with the armies of Gomez and Garcia, as allies against the Spaniards. It is probable that troops will be sent to join these revolutionary armica in Puerto Principe or Santa Clara or that ships will be sent to transport some of the Cuban troops to the vicinity of the capital. In any event an effort will be made to cooperate with the armics of the revolutionary leaders in the work of driving the Spaniards out of the island.

With the establishment of a stable and in-

out of the island.

With the establishment of a stable and independent government in free Cuba the army will have nothing to do, at least in the preliminary part of the campaign. Its tank is to sweep the Spaniards out of the island. To do this effectively it will at once seek the closest alliance with the revolutionary

ment will issue, upon the call of the presi-dent, orders for the enlistment of at least 150,000 troops. At first there was some talk of 40,000 volunteers being sufficient for the purpose, but it was soon found that this number would not be sufficient to keep up the garrisons along the coast, together with a body of trops sufficiently large to defend the country from invasion. It would not be at all adequate to the task of supplying re-inforcements for the army of occupation or of forming a nucleus of a still larger army for any operations on a larger scale than is now contemplated. Certainly not less than 50,-000 troops will be called for at once and 150,-000 will be assuredly organized within a short time after the opening of hostilities.

BELIEVES CONCESSIONS AMPLE.

Conservative Lender Upholds the MADRID. April 14.-The correspondent of the Associated Press had a long interview with Senor Silevales, the conservative leader. As a man who has held power and may before long be in office again, Senor Vilevalas' views are important at this juncture. He maintained that Spain bes made every concossion in favor of peace consistent with its national honor. He added: "Spain has granted Cuba an autonomist government, full and ample, a form of home rule which would be found to be a satisfactory solution of the long existing conditions between England and Ireland. In fact, it is doubted whether the most ardent home rulers demand more than Spain has freely granted to Cuba, for Spain's interests in the island are now lim-ted to the honor of the flag. This is to say, the foreign affairs of the country depend upon

feet-large ankles and weak ankles-

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET

More mattings used every year-in

many of our finest residences you will

find matting used for floor coverings-

especially in the apper rooms-it has

been found to be by far the cleanest and

coolest floor covering-no dirt- no moths

-our line of desirable mattings was never any more complete than right now —all the grades that can be recom-

mended are what we show—we find our customers like to buy here, for they are sure of getting only the best—while the

heaper in time than the inferior kinds

Omaha Carpet Co

Omaha's Exclusive Carpet House,

1515 Dodge St.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Nature's Cure for the Wornout Nerves.

Nature intended the night for sleep, and the man or woman whose nerves are strong and healthy can go to rest with the assurance of repose. But to some the night is worse than the day. The worn, excited nerves, the tired out body, the grief-stricken, or anxiety-laden heart refuse to consign themselves to the restorative hush of nature. Wide awake, tossing, weary, discouraged, life becomes an unutterable burden—a thing hated, almost without relief. Without hope? Ah! No! Thousands of weak, sickly, incompetent invalids have been transformed into strong, healthy, happy men and women by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It is an unparalleled slumber bringer, and with its generous, soothing and healing qualities it becomes the angel of the quiet, dreamless night, bringing health and strength to the afflicted.

Mrs. A. K. Johnson, of Northheid, Yt., says: "I suffered for the years with a nervous trouble which prevailed me from getting more than two or three hours sleep he a night. Every Ittle stoles would start the nead set my nerver in such a stab that I would tremble from head to foot. My stomach was very weak and palmed me greatly after every meal. Northing seemed to do me any good and I fort all ambition and hope of recovery. Finally I was induced against my will to try Dr. Miles' Restorative and the safety and defense of the lite Bank of England's rate of discount, leaves and palmed means and the safety and defense of the lite Bank of England's rate of discount, leaves and relief and safety and defense of the lite Bank of England's rate of discount, leaves and relief and safety and defense of the lite Bank of England's rate of discount, leaves and relief and safety and defense of the lite Bank of England's rate of discount, leaves and relief and safety and defense of the lite Bank of England's rate of discount, leaves and relief and safety and defense of the lite Bank of England's rate of discount, leaves and miles and safety and defense of the

the appointment of an arbitrator, the pope or another, my party will give them ungrudging support. The conservative party is in complete accord with the government's efforts to maintain unstained the honor of Spain and preserve peace if possible.

"Don Carlos' manifesto is likely to fall dead, as in every province where the Car-lists are the most numerous there is a strong feeling that no division must at this juncture weaken Spain's attitude in the face of an aggressive policy upon the part of a powerful

'The rumers attributing political ideas to General Weyler deserve only a smile. The general is not likely to seriously mix in politics, which are outside of his profession." WAR WOULD BE GRIEVOUS MISTAKE

Owen McGarr Doesn't Understand All This Excitement. BOSTON, April 14.-Owen McGarr, United States consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, arrived in Boston today. To the Globe he said: "A declaration of war against Spain by

the United States would be a grievous mistake. The situation in Cuba has been most grossly, yes, criminally, exaggerated by irresponsible persons for the purpose of bring-ing on a war between Spain and the United States. "The people of Clenfuegos, where I was

stationed, were profoundly grieved and sur-prised at the idea of war between Spain and the United States when I left there. "I do not know what all this fuss means. Why, when I embarked for Boston last Friday morning it was as quiet at Clenfuegos as it is in the streets of Boston at the present time. I hardly believed my instruc-tions recalling me a week ago yesterday."

"How many Americans are there in Clen-

fuegos?"
"I should say about 150 in all." bered about 2,000.

"How about reconcentrados?"

"They number between 1,000 and 1,100 in Clenfuegos," said Mr. McGarr. "There is no denying they are in a bad condition, caused by the rebels firing the sugar fields and preventing the grinding of sugar. This is their only occupation, and, of course, when deprived of their only income, want and suffer-ing followed. Private charity is small." On the steamer were Vice Consul Canovas, his son and a Maine physician, and in their interview they flatly contradicted Mr. Mc-Garr's statements, the first-named saying that Consul McGarr was more Spanish than the Spaniards themselves.

SPANIARDS SHOW A RED FLAG. Emblem of Annrehy Run Up Valencia. LONDON, April 14.-According to a special dispatch this afternoon from Madrid, there

was a big revolutionary demonstration at Valencia, capital of the Spanish province of that name, yesterday evening. A large crowd assembled, a red flag was displayed and waved and the "Merseillaise" was sung. The police, it is added, dispersed the people who took part in the demonstration and captured the red flag.

Stocks Take a Tumble. LONDON, April 14.—The bears are campaigning on the Stock exchange today and prices are tumbling all around. The opinion here has completely veered and few people hope that peace will be maintained. The expectation of further gold withdrawals for the United States with a consequent rise in

Spain and the safety and defense of the the Bank of England's rate of discount, dence. From the railroad station the former island is guaranteed by Spain's feets and armies. If the Spanish government is ready gilt-edged securities sympathized with the movements. Spanish 4s opened at two points lower than yesterday's closing prices, the rumor of a possible default being added to the war scare. Other international securito submit all the pending questions, includ-ing the Maine, to the European powers for ties went down in sympathy.

 ∇

MACVEAGH WANTS THE CAUSE JUST Advises Students Not to Allow Them-

selves to Become Excited. PHILADELPHIA, April 14.-Wayne Mac Veagh, former minister to Italy, in an address to the students of the University of Pennsylvania, used the following language in discussing the crisis with Spain: discussing the crisis with Spain:

"Let us be assured that our cause is just Germania yards for Brazil, which offers more

before we gird on our acmor. I beg of you ships for sale. Holland also is inclined to not to be carried away by the excitement of sell two armored cruisers. The Timburi and the day. If you will consult your professors of history, you will find that Spain for the first time in 400 years has accepted the dictum of western civilization. "On last Sabbath mooting it declared its willingness to give to Cuba as free a govern-

ment as that which Canada possesses. has declared its willingness to submit case of the Maine to arbitration, and, finally, t has declared its willingness to withdraw its soldiers from that unhappy island, and has declared an armistice. Now let us set to it that our cause is just before we strike." Now let us see if called upon in case of war with Spain they efore we strike." will be allowed half pay during such service, and upon their return to their duties with

Vice Consul at Havana Talks on the Maine Explosion. NEW YORK, April 14.-Joseph A. Springer, United States vice consul at Havana, said today of the destruction of he Maine:

"While I am not a naval expert, I might say that taking the report of the experts, "How many Americans are there in Clenfuegos?"
"I should say about 150 in all."
"I should say about 150 in all."

Mr. McGarr was especially emphatic on the point that Americans were in no danger at Clenfuegos. He said so far as he was able were placed in the harbor under orders of Spanish officials, by expert men. Their lo-cation was well known to a large number of men. The Make was anchored to a buoy assigned by the harbor master, and was brought there by a pilot under orders of the harbor master. It was moored over a mine and no matter what the Spanish government knew about the plan for blowing the Maine up it is responsible to us for it."

> Securities on the Decline. LONDON, April 14.-American securities opened dull and below New York parity. Later prices became easier. Consols opened Later prices became easier. Consols opened % lower, owing to fears of dearer money. At 12:30 colock they showed a slight gain over the initial prices. Spanish 4g fluctuated widely. The opening price was 44, followed quickly by sales at 43½, 43¼, 43¾, 43¼ and 43½. Yesterday's closing quotation was 45%. PARIS, April 14.—1 p. m.—Spanish 4s opened at 44½, as against 45 11-16, yesterday's final price.
>
> BARCELONA, April 14.—Spanish 4s sold at 47.10 today, against 68.20 yesterday.

General Weyler Renches Madrid. MADRID, April 14.—General Weyler arrived here today, apparently called by the government. He considers war with the United States inevitable.

The general was met at the railroad sta-tion by General Pratt, in full uniform, and many friends, military and civil. The gov-ernor of Madrid prohibited the demonstrations which it was proposed to make and took precautionary measures. There was a detachment of police at the station, policemon in the streets through which the gen-eral passed and police were stationed even within the entrance to the general's resi-

captain general was driven to his home, accommend by Senor Mesamena, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. When questioned indeed offered my services to the queen. I consider war with America inevitable, or Cuba is lost to Spain. I believe war is preferable to a continuation of the

tension between Washington and Madrid. BERLIN, April 15 .- According to advice from Kiel, the United States is negotiating for the purchase of the torpedo catchers

Tupy are among the fastest vessels in the

world, capable of twenty-three knots an hour. It is said here that all the American officers on furlough in Europe have been or-Makes a Patriotic Offer. NEW YORK, April 14.- The American Exress company has notified such of its employes as are members of the National Guard and naval reserves of the several states that

SPRINGER SAYS IT WAS A MINE, the company will be given their former pay Recruiting Station at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, April 14.-Lieutenant Com mander John M. Hawley, U. S. N., bas

arrived her and established a recruiting station for crdinary seamen, machinists and apprentices. Chief Engineer Webster and Surgeon Pearsons will conduct the examina-tions. The recruits will be sent to New York in equads of forty or fifty, and then sent directly to the Vermont. NEW YORK, April 14 .- The United States

cruisers Sun Francisco and New Orleans were sighted south of Fire Island at 3:40 this afternoon, bound in. They left Hallfax Tuesday morning, where they had put in fer coal, on their way from London for New York. Raised to the Bishopric.

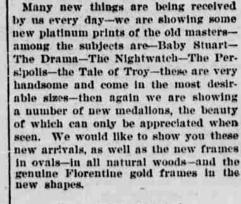
ROME, April 14.—The pope has appointed Rev. Alexander Christie, rector of St. Stephens church, Minneapolis, to the bisherric of Vancouver. H's holiness has approved the transfer of the see of Vincennes to Indianapolis, from which it will take its name.

Consul McGarr Reaches Boston BOSTON, April 14.-The fruit steamer Barnstable, from Clenfuegos, Cuba, reached here today, having on board United States Consul McGarr. Mr. McGarr said all was quiet when he left Clenfuegos.

Dynamite for Galveston Harbor. AUSTIN, Tex., April 14.-A carload of dynamite, to be used in mining the harbor at Galveston, has passed through here for the south. Great care is being exercised in handling the explosive.

"Rush" Order at Fort Russell. CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 14.-(Special Telegram.)-A "rush" order was received at Fort Russell this evening to ship the pack saddles of the army pack train to St. Louis

New War Ship Arrives. NEW YORK, April 14.—The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans passed Sandy Hook at 7:45 p. m.



A. HOSPE,

Music and Art

1513 Douglas



KODAKS.

The Adlake Camera at \$12.00 is the leader of them all-complete with 12 light-tight metal plate holders-one loading takes 12 pictures, 4x5-can use any dry plate-without failure or mistakesis filled with expensive, universal focusrapid single achromatic lens-Metal plate holder is light, strong and neatly finished-No bulky holders to carry-The camera is covered with black seal grain leather—appropriately trimmed and handsomely finished. We would be pleased to show you this camera.

The Aloe & Penfold Co Amateur Photo Supply House.

CAMERAS.

