NO MORE MEDDLING

Powers W Il Not Make Another Attempt at Intervention.

DICIDE THAT IT WILL DO NO GOOD

First Attempt Convinced Them of Its Futility.

QUEEN REGENT MAKES URGENT APPEALS

Austrian Emperor Doss Not See Way Clear to Help Eer.

SENATE RESOLUTION CAUSES SURPRISE

Recognition of the Cuban Republic Interpreted as Putting a Stop to Effort to Coerce the United States,

Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company. VIENNA, April 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-My usual informant at the foreign office said today: "Austria and the governments of the other nowers have abandoned a second intervention, which is considered hopeless, from the manner in which the first attempt was re-Sected by the United States. It is undoubted that the queen regent continues pleading with the emperor for interference and assistance, but the emperor considers it his first duty to ensure peace to his own coun-

During my presence at the foreign office a telegram arrived announcing the cenate's resolution. The amendment recognizing the Cuban republic created great surprise and makes totally impossible all further attempts at intervention.

ROME, April 17 .- (New York World Ca blegreen-Special Telegram.)-An exalted vatioan prelate assures me that the pope has declared his intention to labor night and day to stave off war as long as possible. He even hopes for peace through Archbishop Ireland, whose efforts hitherto have been sympathetically received by McKinley. The pope would already have urged Spain to manfully accept the inevitable and relinguis's Cuba, but the attitude of Carlos posing as a champion of Spanish national honor prevented. Ex-Duke Robert Parma, received by his holiness lest night, also dissuaded the pope from recommending this course in the vital interests of the present Spanish dynasty. The Austrian ambassador advanced similar counsels. A foreign office official tells me the powers never even dreamt of a naval demonstration in Spain's favor. He pays: "We wish war could be avoided, but we recognize that Spain has not the same dinated to duties and must pay the penalty.

Madrid Paper Publishes Outline o (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Con

MADRID, April 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Madrid ruldo alone tonight begins to publish part of the Spanish report on the Maine phe, which will be entirely inserted in the Madrid official Gazette next Tuesday morning. This extract, furnished by the marine department to Heraldo, is strongly marine department to Heraldo, is strongly drawn up to show that the catastrophe could not have been caused by a torpedo or by a mine of any kind, as none of the phenomena usually produced by such means were noticed in the port of Havana at the time of the catastrophe or immediately afterwards, nor were any traces found that could justify such appropriately.

extract gives the testimony of th Spanish officer, Julio Perez and Senior Pilo Francisco Aldao, both eye witnesses of the atastrophe, who declared that they notice attrophe, who declared that they notices y the explosions in the interior of the ine when on fire and absolutely no dis-bance on the surface of the water in the bor or around the Makee that could have

been caused by any exterior cause.

Much atrees is haid in this extract upon
the fact that after the catastrophe no fini e found floating in the harbor, where, as mover wrecke have been removed with help of explosives, everybody had noticed destruction of fishes, which are abundan

in the port of Havana.

Much stress is also laid upon the fact tha Much stress is also laid upon the fact that the catastrophe caused no harm to the quays of the port and the vessels moored close to the Maine, whose officers and crews noticed nothing that could lead to the supposition that the catastrophe had not been caused by an accident inside the American vessel. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

SPAIN CHERISHES A GREAT PAIN Pride Very Badly Lacerated by th

Senate Resolutions. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. MADRID, April 17 .- (New York World Ca blegram-Special Telegram.)-Much as it had been expected, the vote in the senate, never oss, caused a profound sensation and gen eral indignation, eliciting from the press angry and pessimistic comments. Imparcial considers the supreme hour fast approaching deprecates the popular demonstrations and calls upon the national government to stand firm. El Liberal increases its indignation, demands for resistance to American pretensions and for immediate action to prevent the completion of American preparations, which is all the presidential policy aims at. Correspondencia and Correo are very desponding and show little hope of any solution to save Spanish rule in Cuba, unless the president cancels the greater part of the resolutions. Heraldo, the military paper, also and all other opposition organs show much ill humor against the European powers and permit mediation for having so little checked the American aggressive policy.

The press echosa the general feeling of exasperation against America for an increasing activity in its policy just when the Spanish and colonial esbinets had sanguine hopes of deriving early and favorable results from associations at east commenced between the considers the supreme hour fast approaching

able to attend, but he wrote a letter in favor of Cuban independence, and defending the action of the United States.

In the course of the letter Senor Bovio expressed the opinion that the whole dispute outht to be settled by a Cuban plebiscite which might "deliver the keland from its old and new invadens." He expressed the hope that war, which would be useless for Cuba, and dangerous for Europe, might be availed. The excement was carried out in the hall of the republican association, and various republican societies were represented. The ich and colonial cabinets had sanguine hopes of deriving carly and favorable results from negotiations at eady commenced between the Cuban insurgents and the autonomias. The decisive moment will be the day Woolford is instructed to place before the Spanial government the political demands, which, strangely enough, are still expected in diplomatic and in some ministerial circles to afford a last chance for an understanding.

ARTHUR B. HOUGHTON.

Watching for Spanish War Ships. LONDON, April 17.—Cable advices were ceived today directing all American dipli re, and to report any such movemen Vashington immediately. It is supposed the other embass on and consulate: been similarly instructed.

POLO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Spanish Minister Appears to Be Very
Much Exercised.
(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)
BERLIN, April 17.—(New York World Ca
It is the Absorbing Eunday Topic at blegram—Special Telegram.)—The Washing-ton correspondent of the Lokal Anze'ger sends an interview with Senor Polo, who dicacuses the Monroe doctrine in its or ginal application which, for the purposes of defense tow, however, is applied for purposes of offense. American intervention, in Polos copinion, creates a precedent that may have serious reputitions in the future. Spain, he says, had made exceptional ecocessions and was ignored with kaulis; had ceased hostillities and neither by the United States nor the insurgents had even given sufficient recognition of responsibility for the Maine. Spain repudiates and is ready to submit the motter to the international court of arbitration and abide by the result. Notwithstanding prevalent excitement, Polo entertains hopes that America may begin diplomatic negotiations which will render his departure unnecensary. Till the present he has received no instructions about leaving Washington. application which, for the purposes of de-

Military newspapers and military writers for the daily papers profess to see in the ordering of 20,000 troops to the coast a sign that considerable apprehension prevails among the president's military advisers that Spain may make a discent on the coast. It is believed at present that an American descent on Cubis is out of the greatless. is believed at present that an American descent on Cuba is out of the question. According to the best information here Spain has 200,000 fit troops in the island besides. A military writer in the Tageblatt whose opinion carries great weight in Germany says it is uncertain how cluber the guns or the shire of America may work, as they have been put to no serious tests. Politics of the union have shot far ahead of its preparedness. Speaking of a plan of campaign, the writer believes it will be the first object of the United States to sever Cuba's conthe wister believes it will be the first object of the United States to sever Cuba's connection from the mother country, for it must have a base of operations. The Canary islands must speedily fall into America's possession. In 1895, when the American ship Columbia were in the Kiel harbor, the writer in the Tageblatt was speeking to the captain, and the latter's remarks at it hold good. The captain of the Columbia said.

The capitaln of the Columbia said.

"Our chips are too bastily constructed. Our cruisers are too powerful as cruisers and too weak as batterhips. They look better than they really are."

In conclusion the military authority states that if the Americana desire a landing in Cuba they must first disable the Spanish facet and lock up the Cuban harbors, supposing that they effect a landing. Even with the assistance of the intergents they could not hope to reduce the island with a force under 100,000 men.

Rumors as b. the success of Austria's efforts to effect fresh combinations among the powers with the object of bringing pressure to bear at Washington, I have the best rescon for stating, are groundless. England's

son for stating, are groundless. England's multude ectiles this point. Her abstention from any new combination renders all the other powers combined impotent. RUSHES TO WEYLER'S DEFENSE

Embassy Attache Brands Certain Re

ports as Utterly False, (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, LONDON, April 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Marquis de Gueira, first elecretary of the Spanish embassy, speaking on the situation today, said: "Although the Cortes dots not meet before Wednesday, that need not prevent Spain from declaring war before that time should it so desire. If war does come it will be forced on us by the United States. As to the absurd rumors put in circulation regarding the letter and telegram sent by General Weyler, the first expressing joy at the destruction of the Maine and the

RIOTING IS REVEWED AT MALAGA.

blegram-Special Telegram.)-The turbulent

having telegraphed the provincial authorities not only to take stringent steps to protect the Aemrican consulate and citizens but also to repress all disturbances quickly and sternly, as all symptoms show that popular and patriotic agitations are formed and made use of by extreme parties to further their own ence.

At Bircelone, Valencia and Madeia

At Barcelona. Valencia and Madrid pre-cautions are also being taken, though for-tunately a majority of the inhabitance and

the press lament the disturbance. So far few American residents have left Madrid. Police precaution is visible around the lega-tion and the private revidence of the Ameri-can moster, who goes about town with his

daughter quits unconcerned and, to use his own words, "considering himself perfectly safe." ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

ROME, April 17.—Senor Bovio, chief of the

republican group in the Chamber of Deputies, was invited to unveil a bust today at

the Roman Antonio Moreo club. He was un-

publican societies were represented. The

CERMANY CASTS EVES ON SAMOA

Desires to Have the Exclusive Con-trol There.

LONDON, April 18.—The Berlin corres-pondent of the Times says:

"Cone importance is attached to the ar

concernent of the Correspondent (national

Palco, who delivered a commemorative

stration in Spain's favor. He she was could be avoided, but that Spain has not the same iba that God Almighty bas. to have expressed joy at the destruction of hundreds of his fellow creatures.

"It has been suggested that Spain would be in difficulty regarding coal if k be decided that coal is contraband of war. I have received no official intimation of the fact. The Dadied States would be in precisely the same difficulty, rather in a worse plight, for we have hundreds of thousands of tons at Porto Rico. As to America being able to seize that port immediately it would be just as sensible for me to talk of our at once capturing Chicago. Capital is being made of the manifests of Don Carlos. Bah! That is worth nothing. It does not even disturb the government. We will wait for America to declare war. Before she does, let her recollect the extent of her coasts, the amount of her commerce, that we have scores of ships of almost every European nationality ready and willing to easil under letters of marque."

TO LAUNCH ALABAMA NEXT MONTH

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.-It was learned here today that May 18 has been fixed for Authorities Apparently Exert Them-selves to Preserve Order. (Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, April 17.—(New York World Cathe date of the launching of the United States battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramps' thip yard. Miss Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan, will, is

persing the rioters and crowds. In many parts of the city where considerable uneariness reigned, shops were closed and many families are today leaving for their country seats. Some of the street mob resisted the police, injuring several constables with atones and flower pots. Many arrests were made, including a man who was charged with having pulled down the arms of the American consulate. He will be brought to trial directly, the government having telegraphed the provincial authori-1896, and work on it has been considerably delayed because of the complication that arose over the question of the price the gov-

pleted by the Cramp, last year. It is number eight in the naval register, and is technically known as a first-class sea-going battleship. Its length on load water line is 368 feet, extreme breadth, seventy-two feet five inches, mean draught twooty-three feet six inches and displacement at that draught 11,525 tens. It will have two vertical inverted three-cylinder triple expansion.

forward and one aft of the superstructure; fourteen 6-inch rapid fire Greech loading riften mounted on spreamy and a secondary battery of cixteen 6-pounders and four 1pounder rapid fire guns, together with one Gatting and one field gun. It will also have

four torpedo tubes.

The armor of the A'abama is to be sixteen and on -half inches thick at the top of the belt, tapering to rine and one-half inches at the bottom. In the turrels the port tole pates will be accenteen inches thick, and other plates aftern inches inches thick, and other plates aftern inches. Inside of this will rive a protective dock, with armor four keches thick on the slopes aft, three inches forward, and two and three-quarters in the flat top.

Special Prayers for Peace.
Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Company KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 17.—(Non York World Cablegram-Special Telegram)-Special prayers were read in all the churche here today to evert war or to give a speedy victory to the cause of humanity. This was particularly true of the Catholic churches, to der orders of the page.

Spanish Fire from Manila from Marila, has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-te-do Spanish fam-likes, who are escaping from the rebellion which is spreading rapidly in the islands. They report that Manila is panic stricken.

TALK OF SENATE'S ACTION

Washington.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY GOES TO CHURCH

Capital from His Trip Abroad and Reports to Secretary Long Today.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Today was exceptionally quiet to official circles, and on the surface at least there were no new developments in the Spanish situation. The reports of yesterday's action by the senate were an absorbing subject of discussion, and the probability of what the house will do was uppermost in everyone's mind.

For the first time in several weeks the president was able to devote Sunday almost entirely to his family, and to resume his church going, which had been interrupted by important Sunday conferences with the members of the cabinet.

In company with Mrs. McKinfey and somfriends "he president this afternoon went for a long drive thoroughly enjoying the country scenery, which, because of the advanced spring-like weather, has begun to put on its summer dress.

Assistant Secretary Day was at the White House for a short time in the morning and saw the president. Vice President Hobert and Postmaster General Gary also called and Postmister General Gary also called while the president was at church.

In the War and Navy departments there was also lacking that evidence of activity and rush which has characterized them for so many Sundays past. In the War department Adjutant General Corbin was at his deek for a chort time in the morning. He said there had been no changes in the details for the mobilization of troops andetails for the mobilization of troops an-nounced some days ago, nor any important assignments of officers. The proposals from railroads for transporting the troops from the various places where they are now lo-cated will be opened tomorrow, and the expectation is that the soldiers in many in-stances will begin their journey south on the came days.

the same day. Navy department for some time during the morning transacting matters requiring his attention. He had a visit from Commander Willard H. Brownson, who has just returned to the United States from his visit abroad, where he was sent to purchase men-of-war and munitions for the use of the United States navy.

HAS A PLEASANT TRIP. The commander is looking well bronzed and says he had an enjoyable trip, having spent practically all his time in Italy, France and England.

He made a number of recommendations and reports to Secretary Long during his inand reports to Secretary Long during his inupections abroad and will submit the final
one to the secretary tomorrow. He asked
to be excused from discussing the results of
his trip pending his report to the secretary.
Commender Brownson during his visit was
able to gauge the feeling which the European nations have for this country in its
issue with Spain. Concerning the Englishmen, he remarked that their sympathy is for
us and they are with us to a man. A great pean nations have for this country in its issue with Spain. Concerning the Englishmen, he remarked that their sympathy is for us and they are with us to a man. A great many Frenchmen sided with Spain, although the commander said his observations regarding them were based on reports only. Italy being one of the Latin countries, there is an element which sympathizes with Spain, although many of the commercial classes, realizing that much of the trade of the penitsula is with the United States, look upon our contention with favor.

Commander Brownson mays that owing to

the une-risin state of affairs in Europe, grow-ing out of the eastern question, in which most of the great nations are interested most of the great nations are interested, very few really satisfactory war ships are to be found on the market, while in six months from now, when possibly no one will want to purchase any, no doubt some will be available. Unfinished ships and those of inferior quality were to be obtained if desired, but the government preferred not to purchase vessels of that kind.

The commander will leave the city tomortow for New York, where he is to assume command of the Yankee, to which he has

Daughter of Senator Morgan Christen the Ship.

is said, christen the ship in honor of her

blegram—Special Telegram.)—The turbulent demonstrations in Malaga were renewed last night, but the authorities, acting under criders of the governor, showed more vigor in protecting the American consulate and dispersing the rioters and crowds. In many parts of the city where considerable unsariness reigned, shops were closed and three are identically alike.

The Alabama's keel was kind in November, are considerable unsariness reigned, shops were closed and three are identically alike.

The Alabama's keel was kind in November, and a shops were closed and three are identically alike.

arose over the question of the price the gov-ernment should pay for armor plate. This matter is likely to be settled speedily now, as the bill providing for the payment of \$400 a ton for armor has passed the house and is now pending in the senate. In all 8,600 tons of armor will be required for the three battleships, including ballistic plates, bolts and other necessary Harveyized steel appurtcances.

steel appurtenances.

The size of the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that it is eight feet longer thru the large battleship lows, completed by the Cramp last year. It is number sight in the payal register, and is tech-

develop 10,000 indicated hore power under a moderate forces draught. Its guaranteed appeal is to be sixteen knots an hour. The bollers are to carry 180 pounds pressure.

The armament will be four 12-inch breech leading rifts, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets in the middle line, one

LONDON, April 17 .- A special dispatch rom Singupore says the steamship Leo XII.

Senor Polo Charters & comel to Take the Members to Marana.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, today closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant line which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa, Pla., to Havana tomorrow. In making the charter the minister gave asurances that in case of hostilities the steamer would be cleared from Havana, given ample protection, and allowed to return to

ample protection, and allowed to return to an American port.

The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men who have offered their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included, as they are a part of the colony making the move, and it is said also that the hostility to Spanish residents in that locality has become marked of late.

The consul and vice consul, with two assistants, will remain at Tampa. This is the point at which seven regiments of infantry have been ordered to mobilize within the next few days, although there is no intimation that the departure of the Spanish colony is due to the concentration of United States troops at Tampa.

The Spanish minister had a comparatively quiet Sunday, finding time to take a drive with the Swedish minister, Mr. Grippe, the two having een associated here in the diplomatic service twenty-five years ago.

diplomatic service twenty-five years ago.

Senor Polo received a number of dispatches from Madrid, but they evolved no new phases of the situation, and did not bear out the reports that Spain would seek the good offices of the United States in case the house resolutions became a law.

resolutions became a law.

No official information has been received here as to the reported negotiations with General Gomez toward his surrender, though there is no disposition to discredit the re-

At the embassics and legations represent-ing the six powers of Europe, the activity of the three weeks was noticeably relaxed, as it has now come to be accepted in these quarters that there will be no action, cer-tainly of a radical character, toward media-tion or intervention between Spain and the United States.

tainly of a radical character, toward mediation or intervenion between Spain and the
United States.

While the recent exchange of notes was
in progress some of the embassy offices here
were open nightly until 3 a. m., receiving
and sending cipher dispatches in regard to
the efforts of the powers to get together.
This proved unavailing, however, and as
one of the best posted members of the diplomatic corps stated tonight, "the powers
have too many troubles of their own to permit them to reach a concert in this affair." mit them to reach a concert in this affair. The Austrian minister gave a diplomatic dinner tonight, the British and French ambassadors, the Russian charge, and the Spanish minister being among the guests. Although the powers were well represented, the gathering was purely of a social character.

WILL TRY TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE.

Commission Leaves to Meet the In HAVANA, April 17.-The morning Senores Pedro Rabel, colonial secretary of posts and communications: Dolz. Gibergs and Leopolda Sola, a well known lawyer, designated by the autonomist government as a parliamentary commission to approach the incurrent leaders in eastern Cubr, left by rail for Batabano, from which point they will proceed by a coast steamer to Santa Cruz Del Sur, to ascertain whether the insurgent

ently of the parliameriary commission.
At 10 o'clock General Blanco had a conference with the president and secretary of the commercial society, shortly after the action of the America senate began to be

action of the American senate began to be freely talked about the city, with reference to commercial interests involved and with the relation of the port to the existing conditions. General Blanco conferred with the chiefs of the political parties.

This afternoon the Spaniah steamer Villaverde sailed for Mexico with 112 passengere, among them the family of Senor Bruzon, civil governor of Havana.

A vessel, believed to be the American tug Triton, passed the mouth of Havana harbor about 2 o'clock this afternoon, going westward. It is suspected that it has on board some commissioner who is going to inform the insurgents as to the decision of the United States senate.

United States senate.

This decision has been received by the general public with great coolness. The people say they are prepared for a fight and are waiting for the first shot to be fired, the

VAHAYT ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

Old Monitor is Manned by the Navat Reserves. NEW YORK, April 17.—The monitor Nabent arrived this afternoon from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. L. The Nahant left League Bland on April 15 and was towed to this port by a tug. It is manned mostly by the naval reserve.

manned mostly by the naval reserve.

In many ways the trip was noteworthy. The young gunners of the reserves took occasion to break the Nahant's firing record, and completely editated the firing record, and completely editated the firing record of the Passic, its a ster ship.

Thousands of people visited the monitor to day to examine its old fash and o'd ance. The engines are o'd, but they still work without trouble. They are the same engines that propelled it during he way, and while somewhat crude in appearance, are caushly of

what crule in appearance, are capable of active service for miny years. When anchor was cast, Lieutement Prey, who is in charge of the engine room, had a minute examination made of its entire machinery and prenounced, its ergices all

"The crew in the engine room," said Lieu.

"The crew in the engine from," and Lieutenant Frey, "worked admirably. I old not think they would do half so well. For many yours I have been connected with wasels of the cavy and stemming but I have never asen a crew in the engine come work better than the boys on the Nabatt."

The best test of the crew was shown in the handling of the gune. In the past their training has been with the modern capid fire ordinance. Ordinarily the their training has been with the modern capid fire ordinance. Ordinarily the their training has been with the modern capid fire ordinance. Ordinarily the their training has been with the modern capid fire ordinance. Ordinarily the their training has been with the modern capid fire ordinance. Ordinarily the their training has been with the modern capid fire will move the intention with the Iron Mountain, two trains will the Iron Mountain, two trains will carry the cavalry from pleferson Barracks to the brace of big guns they fired four shots in sixteen minutes.

the brace of big guns they fixed four shots in sixteen minutes.

The starboard gun came hear wrecking the turret after the first shot. So great was the recoil that the gun nearly jumped the carcings. The charge consisted of seventy-five pounds of powder.

When the Nahant dropped anchor, Commander Rockman west about the cruiser San Francisco and paid his respects to Commodore Howell.

modore Howell. Nahant will probably go to the navy

ST. PAUL GOES TO THE NAVY YARD.

o'clock, the equipment already being on the ground. The Niobrara troops will be handled in two trains, and they will not come through Omaha. They will go via Missouri Valley, being turned over to the Northwestern main line at that point for Chicago. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form Chicago couthward the Illino's Central will be used. The troops from Form

His New Post.

MANY FRIENDS TO WISH HIM GOD-SPEED

Large Assemblage at the Station t Say Farewell to the General and the Members of the Staff.

There was a large accemblage at Webster treet station yesterday afternoon to bid ledapeed to General J. J. Coppinger, commanding general of the Department of the York mounted rifles, Missouri, and the members of his staff on the their departure for Mobile. Seldom has an honorably mustered army officer gone out of this city in recent years speeded by the good wishes of such a representative gathering. Of this fact General Coppinger appeared sensible and he tember 23, 1863; me

Major Crowder, judge advocate, and Lieutenants Grote Hutcheson and Alexander W. Perry, aides to the commanding general. They reached the railroad station about a half hour before train time, but they were not there before their friends. Among those who were on hand to say good-bye to the army ofon hand to say good-bye to the army of-ficers were noticed: Horace G. Burt, Gen-eral John C. Cowin and family, Frank Mur-phy, Benjamin Wood, C. S. Montgomery, Luther Drake, Frank Hamilton, W. H. Mr-Cord, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Love and Miss Schaffer, Joseph H. McConnell, J. J. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, W. C. Barnes, Wilder Harding, Joseph Baldrige, Charles Howe, James Howe, Clifford Smith, George W. Loomis and many others. During the W. Loomis and many others. During the last two days the officers had received many flowers, and there were more at the station. The lieutenants were their favorite flowers in their buttomholes, but the other officers kept theirs in the car. General Coppinger and the other officers went about the platform, shaking hands with friends and chatting with them merrily until most time for the train to pull out. Some one wished General Coppinger a cafe and prompt return, and he replied: "With us good luck and cool weather." After all the good-byes had been said the officers stepped up on the reer plat-form and waved good-bye with their hats and caps until the train was quite beyond view friends, just as the train was leaving, some one said: "We'll expect you to be captains when you come back," and the two genial aides smiled, and Perry said: "Bank on us

The car occupied by the officers was pritendered to General Coppinger by President Burt of that company. It was attached to the St. Louis express of the Missouri Pacific railway and will carry the officers through to Mobile. The officers will reach St. Louis this morning and will arrive at Mobile on fuesday morning.

MOVEMENT TO BEGIN TODAY.

Proops of the Department of the Missouri Start for the South. The movement of troops from the Department of the Missouri will begin this morning. This department is the first to close its contracts for the transportation of the troops after the expiration of the period of forty-eight hours designated for receiving bids for transportation. The circular pro-posits were sent out to the radicads on Fri-day night and the bids were opened yester-day afternoon at the headquarters of the attendance of the traffic officials of the wes-tern lines present when the bids were opened, and as each bid was read the rep-

examine the bids and carefully figure out the estimates, as was done in all cases by Master of Transportation Mahoney.

Shortly before midnight telegrams were sent out to the various roads and the officers of the different posts informing them of the routes selected and directing them to proceed to destinations indicated with all possible haste. As the railroad companies have been in readiness for such an order for over a week the necessary equipment will be on hand at each post today and the ment will begin as

be on hand at each post today and the movement will begin at once.

There was some keen competition among the lines for the government business. The movement will be noteworthy not only because of its being the largest out of this section of the country since the war, but on account of the low freight and passenger rates at which the business will be handled. Alt the railroads quoted low rates, and in some instances the companies securing the business quoted rates 50 per cent less than those quoted by the highest bidders. The low rates named by the companies are accounted for by the fact that in a recent movement of troops from Fort Riley, Kan, nearly all the lines named fairly good rates, but the line that captured the business sebut the line that captured the business se-cured it at figures away below those given by the others. This incident formed a prece-dent for rates in the general movement of

dent for rates in the general movement of troops, and the low rates accepted by the department last night were the result.

The Missouri Pacific and the Chicago & Northwostern are the roads that will get the bulk of the business, the Union Pacific and the accepted the accepted the southern lines being the only additional roads to get a look in at the traffic. The troops at Fort Crook will go to Memphis, Tenn., in three trains via the Missouri Pacific. The start will be made about 1 o'block this afternoon. The work of loading the property of the Twenty-second infantry on the cars will begin early this morning. From Memphis the regiment will go directly to Mobile via the Mobile & Ohio road.

The Missouri Pacific will also move the

The Missouri Pacific will also move the troops from Fort Leavenweeth, Kan. The infantry from there will go to Memph's, and from there to Mobile. The cavalry will proceed to St. Louis, and from there will go

This movement will start today.

The Union Pacific will move the from Fort Riley, Kan., carrying them to Kan

from Fort Riley, Kan., carrying them to Kaneas City, Mo. Prom there to Momphis the
Fort Riley troops will be handled in five
trains by the Missouri Pucific. This movement will begin on Tuesday.

The Northwestern secured the haul on the
troops from Forts Niobrara and Robinson,
this state. The Eikhorn branch of the Northwestern system will begin moving the troops
from Fort Niobrara this marning at 10
o'clock, the equipment already being on the
ground. The Niobrara troops will be headled
in two trains, and they will not come

SPANISH COLORY LANDA TAMPA.

GENERAL COPPINGER STARTS

It is understood through local railway circles that the bids for the movement of troops the Nembers to Take the

COLONEL SUMNER IN COMMAND Head of the Pighting Seventh Left in Charge of Departments. Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh cavalry.

now stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz., will be the man to commend the Departments of the Missouri and of the Colorado during the absence of Generale Coppinger and Otls. Ha is an experienced soldier, having served in the war of the rebellion, and is well spoken him.
Is with dates
bnorably musnel First New
ber 8, 1864;
arch 28, 1865;
pmber 29, 1865. of by army officers who In the volunteers his follow: Major, May 19 his service in s: Second Heu-at 5, 1861; first

t; captain, Sep-h cavalry, March Eighth cavalry, ative of Pennsylwas plainly touched by it.

In the general's party were Major Andrews, adjutant general of the department;

Major Crowder judge advecate and Lieu.

Major Crowder judge advecate and Lieu. It is understood that Colonel Summer will make his headquarters at Denver, though it is the opinion of a number of the army officers here that before Generals Coppinger and Otis return Colonel Summer will re-move his headquarters to Omaha. This is believed to be epsecially likely if the war with Spain amounts to much, as Omsha would be nearer the scene of action, in closer touch with army beadquarters and more likely to need a department commander to

look after the recruiting of volunteers than any point in the Department of the Colo-With the withdrawal of nearly all the troops from the Departments of the Missouri and of the Colorado there is left but little work for department officers to perform.

The care of the various posts will devolve upon Colonel Sumner and the officers under him. One of the army officers last evening sild that if a call should be issued for voluniteers or if the National Guard should be called out these posts would undoubtedly be used as recruiting points. In that event there will be considerable work for the officers left at home to do with the provision-ing and equipping of the militia. Major Tower is the runking officer left at the head-quarters of the Department of the Missouri and with him are about a dozen other offi-

cers and attaches. Master of Transportation Mahoney will leave here with the
Twenty-second and will accompany the
troops to Mobile.

Clerks John M. Lowe, Greeley and Miller
of the office of Major Andrews, adjutant
general of the Department of the Missouri,
left for Mobile resterday afternoon via the
Port Arthur and the Wabash lines. After
General Coppinger and the other officers left
yesterday afternoon the department headquarters looked lonely. The few officers
that were left, however, were decidedly duarters looked lonely. The few officers has consulted with his feutenants, Messrs. that were left, however, were decidedly active until a late hour last evening. The transportation department was busy with the railraders all day and most of the night figuring on the cost of moving the troops of this department, and one delegraph operator was engaged all day and until late at night handling the messages to and from the description.

RECULAR ARMY IS UT THE MOVE. Sixteenth Infantry Leaves Fort Sher-

FORT SHERMAN, Idaho, April 17.-Two FORT SHERMAN, Idaho, April 17.—Two companies of the Sixteenth infantry at Fort Spokane are to join the five companies from Fort Sherman at the city of Spokane not and by agreeing end the matter, have been later than Tuesday and it is the opinion out as to shake the convictions of of Colonel Theaker that his command will men. The chief complaint of those who want Buck and a detachment in recruiting service at Seattle have been ordered to report at Fort Shermin immediately. Lieutenant

will also leave their various posts on Tuesday; Seven troops of the Tenth cavairy, 465 men and officers, from Fort Assinaboine, Mont., over the Great Northern railroad; three troops, Tenth cavairy, 172 men and officers, from Fort Keogh, Mont., over the Northern Pacific; four companies, Second infantry, 766 men, from Fort Keogh, over the Northern Pacific; two companies, Second infantry, 138 men and officers, from Fort Yates, N. D., over the Northern Pacific, and two companies, Second infantry, 132 men and Yates, N. D., over the Northern Pacific, and two companies, Second infantry, 132 men and officers, from Fort Harrison, Mont., over the Northern Pacific. These troops are expected to pass through St. Paul about Thursday.

Colonel John M. Bacon of the Eighth cavalry, who will succeed Brigadier General Wade in command of the Department of the Dakata is expected to 25 Paul

Dakota, is expected to arrive in St. Paul QUIET SUNDAY AT FORT MONROE. Visiting Parties Call on the Flying Squadron. FORT MONROE, Va., April 17 .- Com-

nodore Schley's ships had a very quiet Sunday. There was rothing doing on the flagship, the Columbia or the Minneapolis. The Texas and Margachusetta finished coaling, and in the address the Massachusetta shifted its anchorage because it was a fittle

men went ab ard the training support of a friendly call.

The Wampatuck, Lieutenant Carl Jungen, who was on the Maine, in command, and the Uneas, Lieutenant Brainard, just destached from the Brooklyn, passed up to Norfolk this afternuon, and the torpedo boat Rodgers went out for a trial.

They require however, that the chief danger lies in a possible stampede. If twenty-five republicans join the democrats and populists in voting for occurrence, the resolutions go to the president as passed by the senate.

inserted the following notice in the local papers:

"Spanish subjects residing in this city and its consular district are notified to present themselves at the consulate, No. 222 South Third street, at their earliest convenience."

Senor Torrija declined to discuss the purpose of the notice, but from another source it was learned that the possible object was to camplete a register of names of Spaniards in this district.

Recruiting Militia Companies. OT. PAUL, Mion., April 17 .- As a result of the order issue! yesterday by Adjutant General Muchibers of the State National guard to the commanding officers of the in-fantry companies and artillery batteries to recruit their commands to 190 men each, the work has been carried on in this city today, the drill armory on Sixth street being crowded all day. The St. Paul companies are rapidly filling up, and word comes from cities out in the state to the same effect. It is expected that within forty-eight hours the order will have been fulfilled.

Torpedoes at Balearie Islands. LONDON, April 17.-Lloyd's agent at Altiere telegraphs that torpedoes have been laid at Port Mason, Balearic le'ands, and that entry to the port is forbidden except during daylight.

Consul Hanne Meturus NEW YORK, April 17 .- J. L. United States consul at Cardenca, Cubi. arived on the Norwegian stramer Britanni oley, with fifteen other passengers

HOUSE WILL NOW AC

Interest is Once More Centered in This Branch of Congress.

CONTEST GIVES PROMISE TO BE LIVELY

There is Strong Opposition to Senate Resolutions.

SOME RADICAL MEMBERS ARE WEAKENING

Republicans Are Appealed to to Stand by President McKinley.

SPEAKER REED IS FOR NONCONCURRENCE

Possibility of Further Delay is Inc centive for Many Radicals to Remein Firm and Endorse the Sennte's Action.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-Tomorrow the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two houses of congress on the Cuban resolutions begins. The sock upon which these two houses sp'it is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic, which was incorporated in the senate resolutions.

Were that clause of the senate resolutions eliminated, nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the house, as the great majority of the republicans of the lower branch of congress are eager for a conclusion.

But the action of the scorte 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 proves very effective today.

One of the most prominent republicate eaders on the floor of the house denominated that portion of the senate resolutions "a direct assault on the president," which no loyal republican could endorse. And upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutecants have been proceeding today in their cam-paign against concurrence in the senate res-

olutions.

All day long the speaker's rooms at the Shoreham have been like the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of an army. He commander with his lieutenants, Messrs.

Tonight he is confident the republicans of the house can be marshaled against yielding to the secate on the main issue.

OPPOSITION IS WAVERING.

complications, possibly a reopening of diplo-matic negotiations, and possibly further con-cessions by Spain, which will embarrass the United States when the time for rives. These members have been labored with specifically.
The arguments against recognition have been reiterated and reinforced in the light of the speeches in the senate. Especially potent has been the argument advanced by Senators Allison and Morgan that if we recognized the independence of the existing government, Gomez might at any time negotiate a peace with Spain which would leave the United States in the large.

United States in the lurch.

When France allied itself with us in the revolutionary war, it was for the purpose of gaining our independence, but we were beld to the compact by a ctipulation that no

with Great Britain should be negotiated without France's consent. More than this it is claimed that there are evidences that the senate will yield the recognition of independence if the house stands

nition of independence if the house stands firm.

Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution, Senator Hoar today urgently counseled the house leaders to reject the senate's proposition. He assured them that the cenate would not hold out.

But possibly the strongest argument brought to bear was that the president himself could not approve any resolution which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which so plainly violated every prece-

contained such an invesion of his prerogative and which so plainly violated every precedent of international law.

This strong intimation of a presidential veto, which would involve an entirely new start, and the delays incident to it, had a powerful influence, although in certain quarters it was asserted that a presidential veto would be overridden.

FROWN UPON THE SUGGESTION The suggestion that the president might override the resolution and cend a message to congress saying that the clause recognizing Cuba was beyond the jurisdiction of congress, was frowned upon by the president's friends.

These who were in favor of concurrence in

this clare was not allowed the men, but this ofternoon there were several visiting parties among the ships, and some of the min, went ab ard the training ship Alliance for a friendly call.

The Wampatuck, Lieuterant Carl Jungen, who was on the Maine, in command, and who was on the Maine, in command, and the traces.

The was a fitted who were in favor of concurrence in the senate amendment were not particularly active today, but some of them are showing determination. At one time today it was said that thirty-three republicans had agreed to vote for concurrence, but this could not be confirmed, and the conservatives are confident that not half that number will break

Should the little band of republicing who will vote to concur make the result doubtful, it is feared that many others, who are held only by considerations of party loyalty, will go over in a body. Some of them have made their acquiescence in the program mapped out dependent upon the ability of the republicans to carry it out. If the resolutions are to be concurred in, they say, they cannot afford to be left out at the death. They say they could not justify such a course with their constituents.

It is eaid that many of the western republicans have been busieged by their con-

It is eaid that many of the western republicans have been busieged by their constituents today to vote for the senate resolutions. The whole program for tomorrow
has been absolutely decided upon. Something will depend on the situation as it appears when the final reports are made to
the speaker in the morning.

WILL NOT GO TO COMMITTEE.

The speaker, however, will hold that the resolutions as amended do not have to go to the committee, but a motion to concur or ron-concur is in order. This will bring the whole question immediately before the house. It has not yet been decided whether the motion shall be to non-concur, with a request for a conference, or to concur with an amendment striking out the recognition of independence, and perhaps making other elight amendments in the other sections of the senate resolutions.

In the latter case the position of the house rould be definitely outlined, and might be more satisfactory to the radical republic as who are suspicious naturally of conferences. But in either event, except in the improbable one that the senate would servet the house amendment without further action, the resolutions would go to conference. WILL NOT GO TO COMMITTEE.