

REST AT THE GROUNDS

Visitors to the Transmississippi Exposition Find Peaceful Pleasure.

DELIGHTFUL SURCEASE FROM THE HEAT

Colonnades and Buildings Prove Delightful Retreats from the Sun.

WORKMEN HURRY FORWARD ON DETAILS

Incomplete Portions of the Great Show Are Rapidly Being Finished.

MIDWAY ATTRACTIONS LOOK ALIVE

Enterprising Showmen Who Were Waiting Now in a Rush to Get Ready for the Public Entertainment.

After the activity of opening day it was not to be expected that a considerable crowd of visitors would visit the exposition to see what they could just as well see later on and the attendance was comparatively light. Some of those who stayed away would have been agreeably disappointed, however, if they had been on the grounds. In spite of the heat the main court revealed outside. It was delightfully cool in the shelter of the buildings and colonnades. The fact is already evident that this exposition offers more attractions during the hot weather than have ever been available at enterprises of the sort. If a visitor goes to see a few exhibitions in the direction of sightseeing there are innumerable shady retreats where the heat is not in evidence and the refreshing breeze that sweeps up from the bluff imparts a degree of comfort that can scarcely be found at home. The people were not long in discovering the places in which to seek a shady approach its zenith, and while the main court was almost deserted, the long rows of seats under the colonnades and the numerous gardens were fairly well populated.

The state buildings on the bluff tract were especially attractive and more delightful places in which to rest. The fact is already evident that this exposition offers more attractions during the hot weather than have ever been available at enterprises of the sort. If a visitor goes to see a few exhibitions in the direction of sightseeing there are innumerable shady retreats where the heat is not in evidence and the refreshing breeze that sweeps up from the bluff imparts a degree of comfort that can scarcely be found at home.

The comparative freedom of the main buildings from the throes of sightseeing was improved by the exhibitors to continue their work and the buildings and grounds were put in a condition that would allow them to be used for the remainder of the season. The fact is already evident that this exposition offers more attractions during the hot weather than have ever been available at enterprises of the sort.

COMMITTEE CONCLUDES THE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE FORMAL EXERCISES.

Tuesday, June 14, is to be "Nebraska Day" at the exposition, and no pains are being spared by the state committee to make it one of the most notable days of the entire five months. The ex-governors of Nebraska, as well as all state officers, will be invited to be present, and the event promises to be a gala one. Efforts will be made to have excursion routes from all parts of the state, and it is believed that thousands will be present on that occasion. President Neville and Hon. H. M. Boydston of the state commission, who have the program in charge, held a meeting yesterday in the State building and decided upon the following program, with the exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, June 14, in front of the Nebraska building.

Music—Band.

Invocation—Chancellor MacLean of the University of Nebraska.

Formal dedication of the Nebraska building, Judge William H. Neville, president of the state commission.

Response—Governor Silas A. Holcomb.

Music—Glee club.

Remarks—Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

Address—Hon. W. F. Gurley, Omaha.

Music.

Address—Hon. C. J. Smyth.

Respect to invited guests.

Ladies' Cadets of North Platte will give a performance at 4 o'clock and evening in the assembly room of the Nebraska building. They challenge the world, and especially the Spaniards.

President Wattles, Secretary Wakefield and the executive members of the exposition have been invited to be present and assist in the exercises of the day.

There will be no parade or public demonstration.

ILLINOIS PEOPLE PLEASED

The matters of the Illinois state commission who were in Omaha attendant upon the opening exercises of the exposition returned to their respective homes last night with the exception of E. C. Craig of Mattoon, C. C. Williams of Hoopstown and W. H. Stand of Ottawa, who will remain a few days. The commissioners expressed themselves as more than pleased with the exposition and especially with the showing made by the state of Illinois. The building has exceeded their expectations and they are glad to say that every Illinoisian will be proud of it when it is visited. A large flag, as well as a huge streamer bearing the word "Illinois," were suspended from the flag pole on the building yesterday morning, being raised by Master Harry Black of Carthage, Ill., son of Commissioner James A. Black. The collectors have completed their work on the Montana state building, and during the next few days Chairman Sutherland of the state commission will be a busy man arranging the furnishing of the same. It is the intention of Mr. Sutherland to arrange with the exposition management for Monday day, but nothing has been decided upon yet as to the program or date.

TOO HOT IN THE GRAND STAND.

The hand stand on the Grand Plaza proved to be too warm a location for the Marine band yesterday afternoon and the concert was given in front of the Government building, where the musicians were protected from the sun. A large portion of the visitors on the grounds were mobilized at this end of the lagoon and listened to the program with as much appreciation as was possible on a sweltering afternoon. As usual the program was largely composed of popular selections which the musicians rendered with their customary precision and good taste.

ENTREPRENEUR AT ART BUILDING.

A new regulation has been inaugurated at the Art building and the fact is that it has not been followed by the number of visitors to the building. It has been ordained that no one can carry a cane or umbrella into the precincts sacred to artistic conceptions and a concession has been let for a checking stand at which these can be left for 10 cents each. If the visitor has a cane and his wife a parasol it costs them 20 cents to walk through the building and if he is endowed with human proclivities his wrath is undeniably apparent. It is suggested that some people are uncivilized enough

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

INDIAN CONGRESS IS SAFE

Conference Committee Agrees on Appropriation of \$40,000.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR PLANS DETAILS

Senator Thurston Will Endeavor to Have a Clause Adopted Making the Appropriation Immediately Available.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The Indian congress appropriation measure is safe. At a conference between the representatives of the committee on Indian affairs of the house and senate today that feature of the Indian appropriation bill relative to an appropriation of \$40,000 for the purpose of holding a convention of the Indian tribes of the country at Omaha during the progress of the Transmississippi Exposition was considered. After discussing the educational character of the proposed congress in its bearing upon the future of the Indian in relation to the government, it was unanimously agreed upon the passage of the senate amendment reducing the amount of the appropriation to \$40,000 and eliminating the mandatory feature of the amendment which "directed" the secretary of the interior to make the exhibit proposed. The amendment as adopted is as follows:

"That the secretary of the interior be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be assembled at the city of Omaha, State of Nebraska, at such time and for such period as he may designate, between the first day of June and November, representatives of the Indian tribes as part of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, to be held at the city of Omaha pursuant to an act of congress entitled 'An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a Transmississippi and International Exposition, etc.'"

"For the purpose of illustrating the past and present conditions of the various Indian tribes of the United States, and of providing for the education and progress made by education and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement and education, details of which shall be in the discretion of the secretary of the interior, and for the purpose of carrying into effect this provision the sum of forty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, but the secretary of the interior is hereby prohibited from making or causing to be made any expenditure or creating any liability on behalf of the United States in excess of the sum hereby appropriated."

Without finishing the Indian bill the conference decided to suspend final consideration of the measure until next week, there being still differences between the conference of the house and senate that will require another conference to adjust. In the meantime an effort will be made by Senator Thurston to have incorporated in the amendment a clause making the appropriation immediately available and also a clause covering any preliminary expenditures that may have been made in anticipation of the adoption of the amendment.

It is rumored that the name of Leonard W. Colby of Beatrice will be sent to the senate by President McKinley for a brigadier generalship of volunteers. For a time it looked as if Nebraska might be given the color of shoulder by the distribution of a favor growing out of the war, but Senator Thurston has been persistently working for General Colby and it now looks as if Nebraska would be recognized.

A. O. Swift of Nebraska City has been reinstated as inspector in the Postoffice department.

A bill for the relief of Alden B. Thompson of Farmville, Neb., was reported favorably today by the senate committee on pensions.

CRUISE AROUND THE ISLAND

Dispatch Boat Belvedere Cuba and Does Not Spanish Vessels on Its Trip.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) KEY WEST, June 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The dispatch boat Sommers N. Smith has just finished the first complete tour of the Cuban coast made by a newspaper boat and has discovered no Spanish war ships in a harbor or on the high seas, other than the minor vessels which have been in port since the war began. The vessel was five hundred and eighty-six miles covered.

Tuesday noon, May 24, the Sommers N. Smith steamed from Key West eastward. The next day the wind blew full a hurricane. The dispatch boat was supplied with extra provisions and bore a heavy deckload of water bottles. It had a double launch, but bad weather, but finally wallowed and pitched safely through, while the fine fruit steamer Belvedere was plying upon the rocks to the South of Cape May. When two nights later we passed the cape's lighthouse it was all. Whether it was in operation or not, the Belvedere's watchmen do not know. Wednesday afternoon, Admiral Sampson's fighting ships in line flanked by the light cruisers came foaming westward along toward Havana. They were about twenty miles north of Key West and the monitors were seen under half the time. Following the war ships was the usual flock of newspaper boats, but they were scarce.

Leaving the fleet plunging westward we continued bucking the sea toward Cape May. Wednesday night a big, fine looking craft sent a shot across our bow and ranging up alongside proved to be the New Orleans. Its officers answered our query, "What ship are you?" "The Belvedere," he replied, "but any land lubber could mistake the new cruiser with its searchlight above its fighting tops for any other American ship afloat."

Vessel in Pursuit.

Shortly after daybreak Thursday morning, with Puerto Padre port deserted on our starboard beam, a purple smoke rapidly developed into an infernal fire. The usual mandatory white war puff of smoke from the chaser was quickly followed by the shriek of a 9-pounder between the Smith's masts and not fifteen feet above the deck. Then the Dolphin came close past and the other vessel was seen to be the Cole. It was a Spanish vessel, and we were told that it was a Spanish vessel.

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READY TO BE CALLED OFF

Spain Calls for Some One to Assist it in Letting Go.

CONDITIONS RIPE FOR INTERVENTION

Russia is Said to Be Willing to Take the Initiative in the Attempt to Bring About Peace.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily News' Vienna dispatch says: I have direct information from the foreign office that neither there nor in diplomatic circles has any notification been received that the Spanish ambassador at Paris has been instructed to suggest for the intervention of the European powers to induce America to grant honorable peace. The news is received with doubt, as it holds that if there were any diplomatic action going on in the friendly court of Vienna would be the first applied to.

Count Rascon, Spanish ambassador at London, answering an interviewer yesterday on the same question, said: "Without being able to state anything positive, I am hoping that a solution will be arrived at which will permit the United States to bring to an end the present grave difficulties. This war spells ruin to Spain. Every one is in accord in understanding that the last speech of Senor Moret points seriously to the fact that the current is setting in favorable to peace."

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna dispatch says: It is not correct to say that Senor Castillo is officially authorized by the Madrid government to suggest intervention. It remains true that only a few cabinets, those in Vienna and Paris more particularly, have received intimation that Spain is prepared to accept the good offices of neutral powers in the direction of peace. No endeavor will be made to bring about an armistice at the cost of the Spanish cause, the decisive engagement has taken place. The authorities at Washington now realize that both commercially and politically there are reasons why they should welcome peace. In the first place it is becoming clear that, despite Dewey's success in Manila, the future of the Philippines is fraught with far greater difficulties than the United States at that supposed. As far as can be ascertained Russia is ready to undertake the office of mediator so as to save France, whose interests are far more directly affected, the necessity of becoming prominent in efforts at intervention.

LONDON, June 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers."

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is reported the queen regent of Spain has instructed Senor Castillo to ask the powers to intervene for peace. That movement has not yet taken any form in Washington, either at the State department, or at any of the foreign embassies. Among diplomatic circles the prevailing opinion is that Spain is feeling its way into securing peace, but it is not believed that it will meet any active assistance from the great powers.

MORE TRANSPORTS SECURED

Assistant Secretary Melkiohna Chartered Five Vessels to Assist in Carrying Troops to Cuba.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary Melkiohna of the War department today secured additional transports, of capacity for approximately 5,000 men, for the Cuban army of invasion. This was the total number of available vessels to over thirty, with a carrying capacity of nearly 30,000 men.

The ships secured today will be sent to Florida ports, chiefly Tampa, as fast as practicable, and will be ready for service. The vessels are the Comanche of the Cuba line, now at New York, capacity, 1,200 men; the Louisiana and the Knickerbocker, of the Cromwell line, one of which is at New York, and the other at New Orleans, 600 men each; the Specialist and the Unionist, belonging to a regular line, and which, before the war, plied between Mobile, Ala., and Porto Rico, estimated to carry 1,000 men each. They are now at Mobile.

The charter of the two last named vessels is subject to the granting by congress of an American register, which the secretary of the War department expected that the Mantea, a small vessel now at one of the gulf ports, was ready for service, and it would proceed to Tampa at once. Its capacity is 200 men.

None of the troops of the regular army, which was announced would sail this week, had left the United States, and officials express their ignorance of the time when the embarkation is to take place.

The latest information received here is that General Miles is still at Tampa, and several telegrams reaching here from him bear the name of that place.

Assistant Secretary Melkiohna announced today with considerable satisfaction that the troop ship Condehual will arrive at San Francisco probably tomorrow. It has been at one of the Pacific coast ports and is fully equipped and ready for its work. At the same time he said the Ohio, also to go with the second expedition, will reach San Francisco on Friday or Saturday, soiled for its long voyage, but not yet equipped.

Meanwhile arrangements for the second expedition are being hurriedly rushed and the officials here hope that it will not be long before five vessels which are to compose it steam out of the Golden Gate on their long voyage across the Pacific.

The department was informed today of the arrival at San Francisco of the company of engineers from Willet's Point, New York. The company is to be recruited to its full strength of 150 men in the Pacific coast states and will form a valuable adjunct to General Merritt's force.

OREGON'S CREW PATRIOTIC

Captain Clark Mentions Some Instances of the Stealing of His Subordinates.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Navy department today made public the following extract from a report to the department made by Captain Clark of the Oregon, on the extraordinary run of that ship around two continents:

"It is gratifying to call the department's attention to the spirit on board the ship, in both officers and men. This can best be described by referring to instances, such as that of the engineer officers in voluntarily doubling their watches when high speed was to be made; to the attempt of men to return to the fire room, after being carried out of it insensible, and to the fact that most of the crew, which was working by watches by day and night, at Sandy Point preferred to leave their hammocks in the nettings until they could get the ship coaled and ready to sail from Sandy Point."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Cloudy; Cooler; North Wind.

1. Visitors at the Exposition.
2. Indian Congress a Go.
3. Spain Ready for Intervention.
4. Garcia Besieges Santiago.
5. Troops May Go to Hawaii.
6. Schley Denies the News.
7. Sampson Comes to Assist Schley.
8. Nebraska News.
9. Bryan All Ready to March.
10. Senor Moret in the Air.
11. Editorial on Comment.
12. Thomas Concerts Are Free.
13. Plans for Illinois Day.
14. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
15. Iowa News and Comment.
16. How Schley Trapped Cervera.
17. Schley's Denial of the News.
18. Sioux Indians Are Peaceful.
19. Doings of the Drummers.
20. England's Plea for an Ally.
21. Pacific Express Company Secured.
22. Black Island Elects Officers.
23. Black Knights Have a Harvest.
24. Commercial and Financial News.
25. America's Experience with Spies.
26. Career of Mrs. Southworth.

SPAIN CRITICISES CASTELAR

Torrent of Abuse Heaped on His Head for His Recent Utterances.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, June 1.—(Via the Frontier.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Castelar has drawn upon himself a torrent of abuse from the monarchists and conservatives at the cost of the liberal and conservative. He is not only the target of the attacks of the regency in favor of her sister-in-law, Infanta Isabella, sooner than he is a party to the surrender of Cuba or any other Spanish colony. Castelar is accused by the royalists of a lack of tact and good breeding in a senseless attempt to echo society and court gossip against the regent when everybody knows how uncharitable, discourteous and malicious the Spanish aristocracy and not a few Spaniards are when criticizing the Austrian foreign princess who rules them, perhaps haughtily, but with irreproachable conduct, self-respect and regard for her son's interests.

The Carlists, republicans, Weyler and Romero Robledo naturally made capital out of the Castelar article. All papers reproducing it will go before a court martial. Really the only grievances Spaniards have against the regent are her always courting the support of the generals, the army, the vatican, prelates, Jesuits, monks and nuns, simply to prevent their joining the pretender, Don Carlos.

Cardinal Vaughan's Ideas.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Cardinal Vaughan has addressed a letter to W. T. Stead on the Anglo-American relation. He rejoices in the prospect of a closer friendship between those who are one with Englishmen in blood, language and heart. The letter concludes: "Personally I deplore the fact that the United States has chosen to go to war with a weak power like Spain. Instead of resorting to arbitration, which was the alternative, but I would not allow such disapproval to stand in the way of the great and noble enterprise of the Anglo-American cordiality between England and America. If the two peoples combine and encourage each other to make justice and moral law international and universal so far as their influence shall extend they will end by reinstating in the world the standard of the Christian civilization of modern Europe has laid low."

Spain Suspicious of England.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, June 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Cardinal Vaughan's special says: There are persistent rumors that the Spaniards are fortifying Sierra Carbonera or the queen of Spain's chair, commanding an anchorage here and proposed docks at about 5,000 yards range. I rode today to the hill around to see, but nobody was there, or a trace of forts or broken ground. But at San Roque village, two miles northwest, I found a large line battalion drilling, one dragoon squadron, one battery, the Fourth field artillery and an ambulance company. Similar troops are scattered through the villages around the bay, anticipating British seizure of this or the other position. Their suspicions are apparently unfounded.

Message from Massou.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) NASSAU, N. P., June 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—An arrived here from Cuba yesterday with a message from Secretary Massou of the Cuban republic to the government at Washington. I shall sail for New York tonight on the yacht Barrocauta. The Spanish schooner Valenciana is here and two officers are buying provisions for the troops at Nuevitas. The boat was transferred to Captain Panche Varas the English subject, who was attempting to run the blockade at Nuevitas under the British flag.

Food Scarce at Santiago.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) CAPE HAYTIER, Hayti, June 2.—9:50 p. m.—No direct news has been received here today from Santiago de Cuba, except a reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants there. It is said that now the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

Campaign Clothing for Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—A large consignment of campaign blouse, with a collar and an abundance of buttons, was shipped today from the Schuylkill arsenal to the United States quartermaster at San Francisco, presumably for the use of the Manila expedition.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 2.

At New York—Arrived—Island, from Copenhagen. Sailed—Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg; Koening Louis, for Buenos Aires.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Pennland, from Philadelphia. Sailed—Beugenland, for Philadelphia.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Ethiopia, from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Majestic, for New York. Arrived—Germania, from New York.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Norge, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Palatia, from New York.

At Naples—Sailed—Victoria, for New York.

At London—Sailed—Manitoba, for New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Aller, from New York. Sailed—Ems, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Oblam, from New York.

GARCIA CLOSING IN

Cuban Leader Begins Operations Against the City of Santiago.

SPANIARDS FEAR A COMBINED ATTACK

American War Ships Still Lie in Front of the Harbor.

RUMORS THAT FIGHTING IS RENEWED

Madrid Papers Claim That American Fleet is Again Repulsed.

NO INFORMATION OF LATE REPORTS

of Sampson's Fleet Arrives at Santiago to Reinforce Schley Important News Expected at Any Time.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) SAN DOMINGO, June 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The city of Santiago de Cuba is besieged by insurgents under General Garcia. The Spanish are fearing a combined attack by the Cuban forces and the American fleet, which has reappeared in front of the harbor.

LONDON, June 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Daily Mail's Madrid dispatch says: Considerable comment is made here on the persistence with which Sagasta continues to assert that the Spanish squadron is still at Santiago. The assertion that Cervera was on board the Cristobal Colon was only contained in a private telegram, but though the minister of marine also endorses this statement, public opinion believes the squadron itself is no longer in the harbor.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 2.—9:20 p. m.—No fresh news has been received from Santiago de Cuba this afternoon. The report of an attack on the city by the insurgents is not confirmed and appears to be without foundation.

Report of Another Fight.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A special to the Evening World, dated Port au Prince, Hayti, says: The United States fleet renewed the attack upon Santiago de Cuba this morning. The people of Santiago, it is added, are momentarily in fear of an attack from the land side, where there are said to be 3,000 insurgents.

A later dispatch says: It is reported from Santiago that the rebels have attacked the city in three columns and that a bloody fight is going on.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The World's Port au Prince special reports that the American fleet has again attacked Santiago and that 3,000 insurgents are attacking the city on the land side.

LONDON, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The Madrid papers are much elated over another repulse suffered by the American fleets. According to official dispatch the forts and batteries at Santiago de Cuba were undamaged and not a single Spaniard was killed or wounded and not a single shell struck the Cristobal Colon."

El Heraldó regrets that the Spanish fleet was next to the Philippines instead of Cuba.

LOOKING FOR IMPORTANT NEWS.

Washington Officials Expect Word from Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It was plainly noticeable at the Navy department today that the news which has been received from the first importance, but that they did not look for it immediately. The firmness with which they have insisted that Schley could have had no general engagement with Spanish forces, ships and forts at Santiago, as was reported, appeared to be based on a full and complete knowledge of the situation. The commodore is acting, and the greatest concession they would make toward admitting that a fight had taken place Tuesday, was to say that possibly Schley had detected some earthworks going up and had dazed them with his shells. They were confident he made no attempt to enter the harbor.

It is believed now, however, that with Sampson in the field and in command of Santiago, with an augmented force, that interesting events may be looked for. These are expected to occur, notwithstanding the fact that no troops have yet started from Tampa, as was established by inquiry at the War department this afternoon.

The insurgents are known to be in force in the neighborhood of Santiago, and through Captains Dorst, the War department not only has been in communication with them, but has furnished them with a quantity of arms, and an abundance of ammunition.

The headquarters of the best of the Cuban generals, Garcia, are distant from Santiago only seventy-five miles, so that it is possible that Sampson feels strong enough by sea upon the Comanche to attack the fort and forts without awaiting the arrival of the United States troops from Tampa.

The trend of the news that came to Washington from unofficial sources during the afternoon all went to support this belief, so there is some ground for the expectation of the obtaining of some important information may be expected shortly.

The Spanish government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipment of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco for the relief of Admiral Dewey's ships at Manila and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by the United States war ships operating in the West Indies.

In view of the ruling by the British government that coal was contraband of war, this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarrassment as the Canadian coal is considered by the naval authorities to be a superior article for the use of our ships. It is only a short distance from the British North American coal fields to San Francisco, and the Nova Scotia coal fields are easily accessible to Atlantic ports.

It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. The subject was referred to the Canadian authorities, who, upon investigation, learned that the coal shipments, both from British North America and from Nova Scotia, were in the ordinary course of commercial transactions. They were made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States government for use by the American navy was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the Navy department would have been stopped, as these would have been manifestly a breach of the neutral attitude maintained by the British government and its colonial possessions, including Canada.