

SPAIN INVESTIGATED.

SAYS THE EXPLOSION WAS FROM THE INSIDE.

Spanish War Sentiment Fostered by Nearly all European Papers Excepting Great Britain—England Our Only Friend—in Case of War.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The Spanish admiral commanding at Havana telegraphs that the Spanish official investigation into the catastrophe of the Maine has terminated, and that the first exploration made by official divers has shown up to the present that the disaster was quite accidental and not produced by any exterior cause.

Premier Sagasta conveyed the telegram to the palace and the queen regent expressed satisfaction on hearing the result of the investigation.

The queen will give an audience at once to United States Minister Woodford, who will convey the thanks conveyed by President McKinley for her condolence.

SPAIN SEEMS ANXIOUS FOR WAR.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—The sympathy and dismay which at first prevailed when the catastrophe in the Havana harbor was announced has disappeared and given way to an intensely bellicose and angry feeling, which is freely expressed on all sides and by members of every political party.

The Sagasta ministry has no oscillating plans. We have but one policy and are pursuing it steadily. Americans, you know, are as little aware of what they do to-morrow as they are of what they must accomplish to-day.

It was hinted that the disparity in population and our immense resources would be the prime factors in the issue.

"Nothing of the kind," he quickly replied. "We are not going to pursue a land conquest, as only in that case, I admit, we would be worsted. The 165,000 of our regular army is more than enough for our plan of campaign and to bring the Yankees to sue for peace. Yes, I know they are all talking of the large population they have, also the millions of men they can muster, but we have no intention of giving them a chance to use them. The Spaniard is a cunning and shrewd individual, and does not propose to be led into a trap.

"There will be no fighting on the American continent, you can depend on that. We have a splendid navy and some of the fastest auxiliary cruisers in the world. After we lay two or three of their largest cities in ruins this ought to bring the money loving Yankee to our terms."

QUEEN CALLS HER MOTHER.

The gravity of the situation is further demonstrated by the fact that the queen regent has summoned to her side her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, justly renowned as one of the cleverest politicians in all Europe, and who was recently at death's door. She was to have stayed at Nice in order to recover her strength, but has been so alarmed by the accounts which she has received from here that she has decided to come on at once without making any stay on the Riviera. She is a woman of very strong character, and those here who have had occasion to become acquainted with her during her numerous stays with her daughter express the opinion that she will encourage the queen regent to yield at once to the popular demand for a war with the United States, and will silence her daughter's hesitation on the subject. That is, indeed, from a dynastic point of view, the only thing to be done, for there is no doubt whatsoever that any further appearance of subservience to America, any attempt to maintain peace at the cost of Spanish pride, will result in the overthrow of the monarchy.

Indeed, war with the United States seems the only possible issue to the issue which the Sagasta government has made in connection with its Cuban policy; that is to say, the only issue that can safeguard the dynasty and national pride. For, either the country will lose Cuba in an honorable fight, possessed of the sympathy of all Europe, except England, or else it will vanquish the United States, and in that case the insurrection in Cuba will, ipso facto, come to an end. That is the Spanish view of the situation, and the masses, as well as the vast majority of the educated people here, are firmly convinced in their own minds that they will defeat Uncle Sam.

Sentiment in Havana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Ward line steamer Segurana arrived at quarantine yesterday from Tampico and Havana. The Segurana arrived at Havana at 10 o'clock on the morning after the disaster to the Maine, and passed close by the wreck. The Segurana's passengers said that great excitement prevailed at Havana, and at the time of sailing, the foreign population was generally of the opinion that the Maine was destroyed by design. They cited, among other things in support of this theory, the fact that the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XII, which was anchored near the Maine, changed her moorings just previous to the disaster.

"Kid" McCoy's Wife Gets a Divorce.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Rose Selby was granted a decree of divorce to-day from Norman Selby, known in the pugilist profession as "Kid McCoy." She alleged desertion and cruelty.

Spaniards Stoned in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 23.—A party of young Spaniards, performing Spanish airs in the street in the garb of Spanish students, on Sunday last, were attacked and stoned by the populace. This indicates the state of popular feeling here in regard to the Cuban question.

Large Chicago House Falls.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The John Y. York company, dry goods merchants at 773-781 Halsted street, assigned to-day to Isaac Loeber. Assets, \$100,000; liabilities, \$125,000.

SAYS SPAIN IS PREPARED.

Lieutenant Palma Declares Spain is Being Driven to War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the Evening Telegram from Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, says: Lieutenant Palma of the Spanish navy passed through here yesterday on his way to the City of Mexico. Speaking of the Maine incident, he said:

"We are being driven to war. The conflict cannot be postponed much longer, but I tell you we are better prepared to strike than the Yankees think. While the Americans have been occupying their time in talking, we have been quietly preparing for the conflict, and, moreover, our diplomats have admirably succeeded in warding off suspicion.

"Do you suppose it is for naught that we have recently purchased two cruisers from Brazil, and have made a liberal offer for the new Chilean war ship just completed? And you may rest assured my visit to Mexico broods no good for the Yankees.

"Our bureau of naval intelligence has complete plans and drawings of the fortifications of the principal American ports. There is but one port in the United States that is fortified sufficiently to withstand the successful entry of one of our ships. That exception is the city of New York, but you may be aware that we have a powerful cruiser there, and that we can afford to lose it if the Yankees can afford to see their largest city in ruins.

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NEWS OF THE WORLD

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES BOILED DOWN.

Most Important Events of the Past Six Days Carefully Collected and Condensed—Foreign and Domestic Doings Chronicled for Busy People to Read.

Earthquake shocks were in portions of New Hampshire.

It is rumored that the Chinese loan has been placed with Great Britain.

Fifty lives were lost at the Hammerly colliery, Bercham, Prussia, by an explosion of fire damp.

Spain, it is said, has made full apology for the insulting letter of Ambassador de Lome.

The National Creamery and butter-makers' association began their sixth annual session at Topoka Monday.

At Findlay, O., while trying to arrest a brace of burglars, Officer Holly was shot and killed by one of them.

Disputed territory in West Africa is a bone of contention between French and English, and trouble is expected soon.

Mrs. James O. West of New York, visiting at St. Louis, was robbed of \$7,000 worth of jewelry by sneak thieves.

The Wheeling Iron & Steel Co. at Bellaire, O., has shut down as a result of 1,000 men resisting a 10 per cent cut in wages.

In the presence of 4,000 spectators, George Edwards, colored, was hanged at Senatobia, Miss., for the murder of Roxie Williams.

Word has reached Princeton, Ind., from Belmont, Ill., that John Curran, in a fit of jealousy, shot and killed his wife and then himself.

In the house of the Illinois legislature Rev. G. Bradford, the chaplain, uttered a fervent prayer for success in case of war with Spain.

The populist convention recently held in Minnesota decided to fuse, in the coming elections, with the silver forces of the other parties.

At New Washington, near Tiffin, O., a freight train on the Pennsylvania road crashed into a combination coach and five persons were badly injured.

Sentiment in Paris is shifting in favor of Emile Zola, and his chances for acquittal seem brighter. The testimony of many witnesses implicates Esterhazy.

The body of Miss Francis E. Willard, late president of the W. C. T. U., has been sent to Chicago in a special coach tendered by the New York Central railroad.

Wm. O. Moody, a trusted employe of the banking firm of Dunlap Bros., Chicago, was arrested for embezzling \$29,000. A desire to get rich quick was the cause of Moody's downfall.

At New Orleans the federal court of appeals decided the government case against the noted filibuster steamer "Three Friends." The decision is against the owners of the vessel.

The first corn convention ever held in the United States was the one recently held in Chicago. About 150 delegates were present, and nearly all the middle-western states were represented.

Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa will make the race for congress in the Third congressional district this fall against D. B. Henderson. Mr. Boies has consented to allow the use of his name by the democrats for the nomination.

At 9:15 p. m., Tuesday, February 19, a terrible explosion took place on board the United States cruiser Maine, in Havana harbor. As yet the cause of the explosion is not known. The explosion shook the whole city and windows were broken in most of the houses. The wildest consternation prevails in Havana, and the wharves are crowded with thousands of people. Captain Sigbee and the other officers are saved, but it is believed that over 100 of the crew were killed. It is believed the explosion occurred in a small powder magazine. The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, and Captain General Blanco and other Spanish officials are lending every assistance in their power. Captain Sigbee has called for a light house tender to take the crew and a few pieces of equipment still above water.

There are very few new developments of a startling character in regard to the Maine disaster. Nearly 300 of the marines and two officers are missing and are counted among the dead. Talk is rife in both Spain and this country as to the probable cause of the explosion which destroyed the cruiser; various theories are held. The navy department will investigate the matter thoroughly. Pending this investigation, the public is asked to remain calm. If the investigation shows that a torpedo was exploded under the Maine, war will certainly follow. If it was the result of an explosion on board, the situation will be different. Public sentiment in the United States is for war, and many have tendered their services in case such occurs. A diversity of opinion exists among naval officials and others as to whether the explosion was due to accident or design. The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is now in New York harbor, closely guarded to prevent possible harm. The tension is tight and the cord of peace may snap at any moment. Divers have been sent to Havana to investigate the condition of the Maine's hull. A bill has been introduced in the house to appropriate \$1,000,000 to replace the Maine. All sorts of rumors are rife and a feverish condition exists, which only official investigation and report can allay or inflame.

At Tampico, Mexico, the new wharf constructed by the Central railroad, was destroyed by fire, as was also the custom house and contents. The entire loss is \$2,000,000; fully insured.

Judge Sanborn of the United States court of appeals at St. Louis the other day decided that death from blood poisoning caused from a sore toe, the skin of which had been abraded by a tight shoe, was an accidental death. The case was that of Sarah I. Smith against the Western Commercial Travelers' association wherein she had been given a judgment in a lower court for \$5,000. Judge Sanborn affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

Wm. J. Scanlan, the Irish singer and character artist, died at Bloomingdale asylum, in New York. He has been an inmate six years.

Two trainmen were killed and a number of passengers were injured by a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul near Rockford, Ill.

The Philadelphia & Reading railroad freight depot at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire together with a large lot of merchandise. Loss estimated at \$125,000.

The twenty-knot torpedo No. 16, known as the Quinn, was launched, all complete, at Heereshoff's yard, at Bristol, R. I. The boat was launched unfinished several months ago and then hauled out again to be completed.

General Lew Wallace has been challenged to mortal combat by George E. Oakes, who was a private soldier under General George B. McClellan. The cause is a statement made by Wallace at a recent banquet reflecting on McClellan.

Mrs. Ernestine Bertoch, under arrest at Clinton, Ia., for complicity in the murder of her first husband, Chas. Seibous, has confessed that her present husband, Theo. Bertoch, put poison in preserves. This evidence cannot be used against Bertoch, however.

The French populace is ripe for riot. Hostility to Jews in Paris is growing and an outbreak is feared. Cries of "Down with Zola," and "Death to the Jews," resound on every side. Extra gendarmes are needed to keep down serious disturbances.

The Madrid, Spain, populace is greatly enraged owing to the belief that the Spanish government has apologized to the United States for the De Lome letter. The people prefer war to an apology, thinking that Spain will suffer less thereby, as war would be exceedingly disastrous to the large commerce of the United States.

Nat Goodwin and his leading lady, Maxine Elliott, were married at Cleveland, O. Three weeks ago Goodwin received official notice that his former wife had secured a divorce from him in New York. By the decree he was prohibited from marrying again during the life of his divorced wife. This prohibition, while legally operative in New York, has no effect in other states.

A Paris special says: There were ritous proceedings after the adjournment of the court and M. Zola narrowly escaped being lynched by the mob outside. The crowd led back cheering for the army, singing the Marseillaise and shouting "Spit upon Zola." Zola left the palace of justice at 5:30 p. m. He was greeted with a storm of hisses and derisive cries and the authorities were obliged to protect his carriage with a double cordon of police.

Summed up briefly, the situation Monday morning in regard to the Maine disaster is as follows: Naval court of inquiry to begin active work today. Captain Sigbee asks for expert divers. Spain disavows expressions of talkative naval attaché. United States government guarding the Spanish warship Vizcaya in New York harbor. A United States officer makes the declaration that the forward magazine of the Maine did not blow up, and that investigation will prove his statement. War department officials declare recent activity simply a part of an old program, without bearing on the Maine. Captain Sigbee denounces alleged interviews with him as fakes. Robert B. Porter charges treachery and believes a crisis is at hand. Surviving sailors at Key West are credited with saying they will quit the service if the report of the inquiry shows the disaster to have been an accident.

The Maine disaster developments up to Tuesday morning were: The naval board of inquiry held its first session at Havana. Captain Sigbee was the only witness. The wounded, both at Havana and Key West, are improving; General Lee says the Spaniards are in no way interfering with the investigation. Captain Sigbee is anxious that all bodies be recovered before the cause of the wreck is inquired into; Passengers at New York from Havana say the feeling there is that the explosion was not accidental. They declare Americans are badly treated; Premier Sagasta claims to have advised from divers going to prove the accident theory; The Spanish warship will leave New York Tuesday or Wednesday; Howard Gould has placed his yacht at the government's disposal; The New York Herald has a dispatch saying the forward magazine, which was supposed to have exploded, has been found intact.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, died shortly after midnight Friday morning February 18, at the Hotel Empire, New York. Miss Willard had suffered some years with profound anemia and on several occasions had been given up to die. Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839. She was graduated at Northwestern female college, Evanston, Ill., in 1859, became professor of natural science in 1862 and was principal of Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1866-7. The following two years she spent in foreign travel, giving a part of the time to study in Paris and contributing to periodicals. In 1871 she was professor of aesthetics in Northwestern university and dean of woman's college, where she developed her system of self-government, which had been adopted by other educators. Miss Willard left her profession in 1874 to identify herself with the W. C. T. U., serving as corresponding secretary of the national organization until 1879, and since that date as president.

London newspapers make sympathetic references to the death of Miss Willard. They all agree that her death will be a serious blow to the societies with which she was connected.

The body of former New York Police Commissioner Leonard Welles was found in the woods recently near Scotch Plains, N. J. He had evidently committed suicide.

It is probable that the families of the victims of the Maine disaster will be cared for by the government as were the survivors of those who were lost in the Samoan hurricane several years ago, when forty-four American officers and sailors were lost from the Nipsic, Vandalla and Trenton, which were wrecked on that occasion. Representative McClellan of New York has introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$150,000 for this purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL CHAT

WEEK'S DOINGS OF NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

General Resume of the Most Important Labors of the House and Senate—Executive and Departmental Actions Noted Briefly.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, has introduced a joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the representation of the United States at the Paris exposition in 1900.

After a spirited debate occupying more than two hours, the senate, by a vote of 34 to 29, agreed to the resolution of Mr. Turpie declaring the senate's opposition to the confirmation of the sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad.

The house put in a busy day on the 15th. The time was devoted to the consideration of bills and joint resolutions presented under the call of committees and sixteen of more or less public importance were passed. An order was also entered by unanimous consent for consideration of the Loud bill relating to second class mail matter on March 1, 2, and 3, and the order for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill was taken on Saturday instead of Monday, as arranged last week.

After four days of consideration the house passed the bankruptcy bill reported by the house committee on judiciary as a substitute for the Nelson bill passed by the senate at the extra session last summer. The bill is known as the Henderson bill, and contains both voluntary and involuntary features. It is considered less drastic than the measure passed by the last house by a vote of 157 to 87. The involuntary feature, however, had but 16 majority. A motion to strike out the involuntary feature was defeated by a majority of nineteen and the bill was passed by a majority of twenty-three, the vote standing: Ayes 158, nays 125. Eighteen republicans voted against the bill, twelve democrats for it. The populists, with one exception, voted against it.

Referring to General Miles' recent order to General Merritt, commanding the department of the east, to immediately detail men and officers to all coast defense points where modern guns are mounted, it was said at the war department that while the order was issued as reported, it was nothing more than following out the plan of the war department formulated several years ago, when the present system of coast defense was inaugurated. The order calls for at least twenty men and the necessary officers to man the charge of such coast defense implements as have been completed and turned over to the war department. It is said that a detail of twenty men, so far from being an effective fighting force, is barely sufficient to properly care for the property.

Senator Thurston was heard in debate during the last week upon the resolution introduced by Senator Turpie declaring it was the sense of the senate that the Kansas Pacific should not be sold for a less sum than the principal and interest due the government. Senator Thurston believes that the government would be well paid if it received the principal due and thinks that the interest could well be passed over in view of the great benefit that the country had received through the building of the Kansas Pacific road. This was the view entertained by the senator regarding the sale of the Union Pacific, from which the United States finally received thirteen millions more than the amount which it was asserted in congress would be payment in full of all rightful obligations due to it from the United States.

Senator Allen has introduced in the senate a bill for the establishment of ordinary wagon roads and animal trails across Indian reservations. The bill entrusts the secretary of the interior with authority to establish wagon roads or cattle trails across any Indian reservation under such regulations and prescriptions as may appear to him just and reasonable. The bill provides that such roads or trails cannot be laid across lands allotted and taken in severally and actually used for agricultural purposes. The law upon this subject as it now stands allows the Indians to grant trail privileges at a nominal charge per head, by and with the consent of the secretary of the interior. Various parties in Nebraska have recently attempted to obtain the consent of the Sioux Indians in Nebraska and South Dakota for the establishment of a cattle trail across the reservation, but the Indians declined to grant the request. Should this bill pass the consent of the Indians would not hereafter be necessary.

During the discussion of the bankruptcy bill in the house, Judge Strode obtained the floor and made a vigorous speech in favor of the immediate passage of the bill, which, he said, was the most important measure, in his opinion, that had been up for consideration during the present session of congress. Judge Strode has all along been working earnestly among the members of the judiciary committee having the bill in charge and upon the floor of the house, in favor of a bankruptcy bill along the lines of the Felson bill and containing involuntary features only in case of fraud. Judge Strode, however, has frequently stated that while he preferred a bill having the voluntary clause as its principal feature, it was his belief and the belief of his constituents, who had communicated with him on the subject, that any kind of a bill giving relief to merchants and business men of the west now suffering from the effects of the panic would be acceptable and for this reason spoke in favor of the passage of the pending measure.

In reply to an inquiry into the present status and prospects of the national university enterprise, ex-Governor Hoyt, chairman of the national committee, says good progress seems to be making in all quarters unless it be in the senate. There opposition has occurred of ecclesiastical origin in the committee, and this, in connection with other circumstances, has simply delayed action. Nevertheless the friends of the measure are confident of early and favorable results.

The steamer Flachata from Marselles for Colon was totally wrecked near Canary islands. Thirty-eight of the crew and nine passengers were lost.

The President has ordered, on account of the Maine disaster, that until further notice the flag at all navy yards and on naval vessels at posts, army headquarters and on all public buildings shall be half-masted.

Senator Allen introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be and is hereby directed to make a thorough inquiry into the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the 15th inst., and report to the senate. The resolution was passed without a word of debate.

Sir Julian Pannecote had advised, the secretary of state of Great Britain's consent that our military expedition to the Klondike shall pass over British territory provided the arms and ammunition go through Canadian territory as baggage. An escort of dominion police will be furnished. The proposition will be accepted.

Minister Corea has informed the state department that he has received a cablegram from the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America and from the president of the state of Nicaragua informing him that the invaders who entered that state a few days ago have been utterly routed, and that consequently the republic is still at peace, all of the inhabitants being engaged in their usual occupations.

The senate committee on education and labor decided by a unanimous vote to report favorably the bill prepared by the trainment of the country, and recently introduced in the senate by Senator Kyle, providing for the arbitration of railroad strikes by a board chosen by the strikers and the interstate commerce commission. It was the opinion that the passage of the bill would put an end to railroad strikes.

Senator Morrill of Vermont is opposed to the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. His speech was intended to show that the acquisition of the Hawaiian islands would be against both good policy and the traditions of this country. He had always stood against the acquisition of distant lands, and was still opposed to that policy as one calculated to undermine the integrity of the republic.

Representative Mercer is confident that the senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing for the Indian congress at the trans-Mississippi exposition will be accepted by the committee of the house now considering the bill. No vote has been taken but Mr. Mercer has polled the committee and is confident that a majority of the members will vote for its adoption. Judge Strode presented petitions of citizens of Cass county, praying for the passage of the immigration bill.

Secretary Gage pointed with a great deal of interest to the fact that the customs receipts for this fiscal year, at least, have overtaken the receipts for the same period of the last fiscal year. The total receipts so far this fiscal year has reached \$88,089,594, while for the same period of the last fiscal year the receipts were \$88,080,662. Secretary Gage sees in these receipts, with the income from other sources, an escape from the usual deficit.

A delegation appointed at the Lincoln, Neb., irrigation conference last autumn had a hearing before the house committee on the irrigation of arid lands. They wanted the Carey act amended so as to provide for better contracts between the states and parties undertaking irrigation projects and the suspension for six months of the operations of the Carey act so as to allow states to perfect their surveys and perform the conditions required by the act. Meanwhile no entries on these lands is to be permitted and in the event of the states failing to comply in that period the lands are to revert to the United States.

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A sweeping reduction of over \$8,000,000 from the amount carried by the current law is made in the sundry civil appropriation bill reported to the house the other day. The aggregate appropriation carried being \$44,793,843. The total is \$13,234,300 less than the regular and supplemental official estimates made for the fiscal year of 1899, and \$8,881,800 less than the appropriation made for the current fiscal year. The bill imposes a number of new limitations and places all court houses, custom houses, postoffices, appraisers' stores, large offices, sub-treasuries and public buildings under the exclusive jurisdiction and control and in the custody of the secretary of the treasury. It limits the expenditures for the erection of barracks and quarters for artillery in connection with the project adopted for seacoast defense at any one point to \$50,000 for one battery post and \$25,000 additional for each additional battery.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Allen of Nebraska Thursday: Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be directed to make an immediate and thorough investigation into the cause of the disaster to the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th inst., and report to the senate. Mr. Allen objected to having the resolution sent to the committee on naval affairs. "We of us," said he, "who are not members of the naval affairs committee or of the foreign relations committee, cannot get information from the departments about these things. We are shut out as completely as if we were private citizens. I think I ought to get my information, and I am deeply interested in this matter, through the committee on naval affairs in this senate. I do not care to debate this matter or to indulge in any extended discussion of it. What I want is action by the committee that will give us information." Mr. Chandler objected to the resolution and it went over. The day following, Friday, when the resolution was before the senate, a very warm debate ensued, after which the resolution went to the calendar.

The house committee on Indian affairs finished the Curtis bill reorganizing the Indian territory and authorized a favorable report to the house.

The senate has passed the house joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the recovery of the Maine and it will now go to the president for approval.

The bill designating Port Arthur, Tex., as a port of entry is now in the hands of the ways and means committee, but a report on it is expected within a short time. The bill might have been already reported on favorably but for the fight being made on it before the committee.