

WAR RESOLUTIONS. SENATORS FOR RADICAL MEASURES.

Rawlins, Foraker and Frye Want Spain Driven From Cuba—Mason Delivers a Vigorous War Speech—Resolutions all Referred to Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Discussion of the Cuban question, in any of its phases, is evidently an irresistible attraction. The prospective consideration of the critical problem in the Senate to-day drew another tremendous crowd to the galleries. As on previous days when Cuba was the foremost topic, hundreds of people jammed the corridors, disappointed because they could not gain admission.

When the Senate convened, a beautiful horseshoe of roses and violets stood upon the desk of Senator Gallinger.

When Mr. Mason of Illinois entered the chamber the people in the galleries recognizing him, applauded vigorously.

Senator Rawlins of Utah introduced a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and declaring war against Spain.

Senator Foraker then offered a resolution for Cuban independence. Mr. Foraker spoke of the delays caused by the DeLome incident and the Maine incident, but declared that the Cuban question would come up whatever was done with the Maine.

Senator Frye introduced a resolution, reciting the conditions in Cuba and directing the President, in his discretion, to take steps to drive the naval and military forces from the island.

The Foraker and Frye resolutions went to the Senate committee on foreign relations. The Rawlins resolutions also went to the foreign relations committee.

Mr. Mason followed the introduction of the resolutions in the senate with a vigorous war speech. He described vividly the disaster of the Maine. He said that if ninety of the men had been senators or sons of senators, we would not have been forty days declaring war. Yet the lives of all Americans were sacred alike under our law, and equally entitled to consideration. Mr. Mason said the catastrophe should be repelled vigorously. He could not speak for others, but for himself, he was for war. This declaration brought out a vigorous outburst of applause from the galleries.

Mr. Mason declared there could be no peace as long as a European nation owns and butchers its slaves in this hemisphere. He said it was not necessary for the Maine court to fix the responsibility. The law did that. If it was a torpedo or a mine it was a Spanish torpedo or a Spanish mine. Hence Spain must answer. He would oppose any proposition looking to indemnity as he would oppose making a diplomatic incident of the catastrophe. He would oppose any kind of autonomy or any plan to assist Spain, but his demand was that the Spanish flag should be driven from the Western hemisphere. Neither did he believe that Cuba should be required to pay an indemnity to Spain. "We are told," he said, "we must wait upon the Spanish election, but if Spanish elections are as rotten as Spanish diplomacy we had better not wait."

"Let us awake," said Mr. Mason in conclusion, "to glorious war as did our fathers—a war that shall insure the honor and respect of our flag all over the world."

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, from the finance committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the importation, free of duty, of military supplies secured abroad into the United States, and asked for its immediate consideration. It was passed.

SPANIARDS GOING HOME. An Exodus of Spanish Population From New Orleans—War Looked For. NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—The Spanish merchant marine agents here are much exercised over the war news current in the newspapers. Hoping that war may be averted, they are, however, exercising all necessary precautions. Every ship sailing under the Spanish flag is leaving New Orleans as fast as it can get out. From and to this port there is annually a very large movement of Spanish shipping. Almost invariably these boats when they leave New Orleans headward bound call at Havana and Porto Rico. At these points they secure cargo and passengers. It is understood that all who can get away from either city will do so at once and seek the protection of the mother country.

FLOTILLA ADVANCING.

Naval Authorities Continue to Declare She is a Dangerous Menace.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There is no additional information at the department regarding the location of the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla, now on its way to Puerto Rico from the Canaries, excepting that it was advancing steadily. The highest naval authorities continue to say that this movement is the most formidable menace to the ships of our navy that has yet occurred.

ANTON L. SEIDL DEAD.

Celebrated Musical Director a Victim of Poisoning From Eating Fish.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Anton L. Seidl, the celebrated musical director, died suddenly in this city last night of poisoning, probably resulting from eating fish.

Naval Officer Dies Suddenly.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 20.—Commander Eugene D. F. Heald, U. S. N., in command of ships at the naval academy, died suddenly at 3 p. m. of Bright's disease.

TRANQUILITY IN MADRID.

Outlook for Peace Considered Better—Public Feeling Changes.

MADRID, March 20.—Complete tranquility prevails here and in the provinces. Public opinion is quieted by the belief that the difficulties between Spain and the United States will be arranged in a friendly manner, and the newspapers place great store upon the conference between General Woodford, the United States minister, and Senator Sagasta, the premier, which is to take place at 10 o'clock this afternoon, expressing the belief that it will have important pacific results.

The Spanish newspapers also say the government of Spain "has decided to do everything possible to avoid war, if the honor and dignity of Spain are not affected."

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from Madrid to-day says: "The news that Congress will not immediately discuss the Maine report, thus giving time for European diplomacy to work and prevent a conflict, has caused a rise in stocks."

"During the course of a conference with Senator Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, yesterday, General Woodford, the United States minister, expressed the unusual desire to have a conference with Senator Sagasta, the premier, personally. It is believed he has a message from President McKinley to Senator Sagasta."

Spanish 4s closed at 83 3/4 to-day on the London stock exchange, a net gain of two points over yesterday's prices.

WONDERFUL CHANGE IN MADRID.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says: "The sequence of events during the last few days here has been nothing short of miraculous. At the present moment, when all seemed lost and war only short of declaration, the exact opposite of what everyone expected would be the case turned up. It is as if a miracle had occurred, unless the impression given by a highly experienced personage is wrong. He said: 'Knowing more, I regret to say I am in the unfortunate position of not being able to convey it to you, but you may print in the largest type, double spaced, with the feeling that it is fully worth it, the following somewhat stiff statement and read between the lines: 'The most important of events is forthcoming, one which will calm the desperate situation, avert war, settle all international differences and end the fighting in Cuba.'"

"Although the American minister, General Woodford, sturdily refuses to be interviewed, he has stated to a prominent gentleman in Madrid that he was entirely confident that an early and effective peace would soon be assured between Spain and the United States, a peace which would be consistent with the honor of the Spanish people and that would secure justice to Cuba and effective protection to the great American interests in that island.

"The more tranquil feeling is attributed by the ministerial organs Correo and Correspondencia to pressure amicably brought to bear on the American government by the European powers, headed by Austria.

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NOT PROMISING IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senators and others who have talked with the President last night and to-day say that the proposition for the armistice came from Spain, and while it is being considered by the President in connection with other negotiations, he has insisted that any proposed armistice must be coupled with other conditions which Spain has not shown a disposition to accept and perhaps will not accept. The tenor of the conditions are not stated, but look to permanent peace and self government by the Cubans. It was stated by one senator that matters would be brought to a head within a very short time.

HOME-COMING OF SIGSBEER.

The Captain's Washington Neighbors Decorate Their Homes in His Honor.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Captain Sigsbee of the wrecked steamer Maine arrived in Washington this morning from Havana at 7:40 o'clock. He was accompanied by Paymaster Ray, Chief Engineer Howell, Naval Cadet Holden and Dr. Heeneberger. The captain was driven to his home, 1632 Riggs place. The neighbors on both sides of the square on which he lives had profusely decorated their residences with flags and bunting and many of his friends and fellow officers had sent large bouquets of American Beauty roses and flower designs of ships and anchors as an expression of their friendship and esteem.

At half past 10 o'clock the captain went to the Navy department to report his arrival. In the course of a conversation he said that he had not yet received any assignment to duty, nor does he know what command will be given him. As to the cause of the wreck Captain Sigsbee said that he could add nothing to his testimony before the court of inquiry, which had already been published.

BIG LEVEE BREAKS.

Many People Have Been Drowned in Wabash Bottoms.

SULLIVAN, Ind., March 20.—The levee on the Wabash river went out last night with a break of 100 feet, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Many people may have been drowned. Twenty thousand acres of land are overgrown and hundreds of families are rendered homeless and destitute. Hundreds of cattle and horses are hemmed in. Such a rush of water was never known in this section of the country before.

THURSTON'S SPEECH.

NEBRASKA'S SENATOR ON CUBAN HORRORS.

Spain Has Not Given a Dollar Towards Saving the Starving—Dependent on American Charity—Too Late for Belligerency or Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate chamber was crowded this morning to hear the speech by Senator Thurston on the situation in Cuba.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Thurston, "I am here by command of silent lips to speak once and for all time upon the Cuban situation. I trust that no one has expected anything sensational from me. God forbid that the bitterness of a personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest degree the statement that I feel it my duty to make. I shall endeavor to be honest, concise and entirely to the point, so that I can stir up public passion in action not necessary and imperative to meet the duties and necessities of American responsibility, Christian humanity and national honor. I would shield the American public from the horrors of the starvation, death and pestilence which are now afflicting the people of Cuba. I dare not attempt to speak unless I have something to say, and I dare not attempt to speak unless I have something to say, and I dare not attempt to speak unless I have something to say."

Mr. Thurston said that he had gone to Cuba last winter and had seen the condition of affairs on the island had been greatly exaggerated and that he had directed his efforts in the first instance to the exposure of the supposed exaggerations. He had concluded, however, that an overstatement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared, he stated, not only to adopt every word of the careful, concise and specific statement of the senator from Vermont (Mr. Proctor), but he was even convinced that he had understated the facts.

Mr. Thurston then tersely summarized his observations and conclusions as follows:

SPAIN'S LOSS IN THREE YEARS.

After three years of warfare and the use of 225,000 Spanish troops, Spain has lost control of every foot of Cuba not surrounded by an actual entrenchment and protected by a fortified picket line. She holds possession of only a few isolated and fortified seacoast towns, because they are under the virtual protection of Spanish warships, with which the revolutionists cannot cope.

The revolutionists are in absolute and almost peaceful possession of nearly one-half of the island, including the Eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. In those provinces on Santiago they have established forms of government, and the rest of the island is divided into provinces and generally levy tax tribute upon the principal plantations in other provinces, and, as is commonly believed, upon the entire railway system of the island.

In the four so-called Spanish provinces there is neither culture nor railway operation, except under strong Spanish military protection or by consent of the revolutionists in consideration of tribute paid.

Under the inhuman policy of Weyler, not less than 400,000 self-supporting, simple, peaceable, defenseless country people were driven from their homes in the agricultural portions of the Spanish provinces to the cities and imprisoned upon the barren waste and the pestilential portions of these cities and within the lines of entrenchment a little way beyond their humble homes were burned, their fields laid waste, their implements of husbandry destroyed, their live stock and food supplies for the most part consumed. Most of these people were old men, women and children. Slow starvation was their inevitable fate. A conservative estimate indicates that 210,000 of these people have already perished from starvation.

The government of Spain has never contributed one dollar to house, shelter, feed or provide medical attention for these, its own citizens.

There has been no amelioration of the situation, except through the charity of the people of the United States. There has been no diminution in the death rate among these reconcentrados, except as the death supply is constantly diminished. There is no rest and no hope except through the continued charity of the American people until peace has been fully restored in the island.

NOT WAR, BUT DEVASTATION.

Spain cannot put an end to the existing condition. She cannot conquer the insurgents. She cannot re-establish her sovereignty over any considerable portion of the interior of the island. The revolutionists, while able to maintain themselves, cannot drive the Spanish army from the fortified seacoast towns. The situation, therefore, is no war as we understand it, but a chaos of devastation and depopulation of unending duration, whose end no man can see.

In detailing the incidents and reciting the facts that came under his observation, Mr. Thurston said he had no desire to deal in horrors. "If I had my way," he said, "I would shield the American public even from the most graphic reproduction of the actual facts that I viewed in all their original ghastliness."

"Of the 200,000 soldiers Spain has sent to Cuba, less than 60,000 were now available for duty. The remainder are dead, sick in hospitals or being now being sent home. It is currently reported that 37,000 are now sick in the hospitals on the island. The army was in poor condition and under lax discipline. 'I do not believe,' said Mr. Thurston, 'that the Spanish army in Cuba could stand an encounter in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American soldiers.'"

"The pictures in the American newspapers of the starving reconcentrados are true. They can be reduplicated by the thousands, and they are being saved and yet there are those who still say it is right for us to send food, but we must keep hand off. I say that the time has come when muskets ought to go with the food."

"I shall refer to these horrible things no further. They are there. God pity me. I have seen them; they will remain on my mind forever—and this almost the twentieth century. Christ died 1911 years ago, and Spain is a Christian nation; she has set up more crosses in more lands beneath more skies, and under them has butchered more people than all the other nations of the earth combined."

"Europe may tolerate her existence so long as the people of the Old World wish God grant that before another Christmas morning the last vestige of Spanish tyranny and oppression will have vanished from the Western hemisphere."

Discussing the remedy which should be applied to the evils he found, Mr. Thurston said: "I do not believe in the extermination of the Spaniards and the partition of the island; white heat over the destruction of the Maine; but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case. I hope and trust this government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. When the Maine report is received, if it be found that our ships and sailors were blown up by some outside explosive we will have no preparation without a quibble or delay, and if the explosion can be traced to Spanish official sources there will be such swift and terrible punishment adjudged as will remain a warning to the world forever. 'What shall the United States do, Mr. President?'"

For answer Mr. Thurston, as a Republican turned to the last national platform of his party, which declared that "The United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore the peace and give independence to the island." In accepting the nomination tendered him by the convention which had adopted the Cuban plank with a "mighty shout," William McKinley had said that the platform adopted by the Republican convention had received "careful consideration and my unqualified approval."

TIME FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Twice within the past two years, Mr. Thurston said, he had voted for a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but he was satisfied it was now too late to accord them belligerent rights, or even to recognize the independence of the Cuban republic. "Our platform," he said, "demands that the United States shall actively use its influence for the independence of the island."

"It was the duty of the President of the United States to give to the liberal ministry of Spain a reasonable time in which to test its proposed autonomy. That time has been given. Autonomy is conceded the wide world over to be a conspicuous failure. The situation in Cuba has only changed for the worse. Sagasta is powerless. Blanco is powerless to put an end to the conflict, to rehabilitate the island or to relieve the suffering, starvation and distress."

"The time for action has then come. No greater reason for it can exist to-morrow than exists to-day. Every hour's delay only adds another chapter to the awful story of misery and death. Only one power can restore the United States of America. It was her glorious example which inspired the Cubans of Cuba to raise the flag of liberty in her eternal hills. We cannot refuse to accept the responsibility which the God of the universe has placed upon us as the one great power on the new world. What shall our action be?"

INTERVENTION THE ONLY COURSE.

"Mr. President, there is only one action to be taken—that is for the intervention for the independence of the island. Intervention means the landing of an American fleet of the harbor of Havana; intervention which says to Spain, 'Leave the island, withdraw your soldiers, leave the Cubans, those brothers of ours in the new world, to form and carry on government for themselves.' Such intervention on our part would not itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war. But if war came it would be by act of Spain in resistance of the liberty and independence of the Cuban people."

He maintained that of all people upon the island, the native Cubans were the best qualified and fitted for government.

"Mr. President," he continued, "against the intervention of the United States in this crisis I have not one voice of dissent; that voice is the voice of money changers. They fear war. Not because of any Christian sentiment against war and in favor of peace; but because they fear that a declaration of war or the intervention of our army would result in a degrading effect upon the stock market."

"Let them go; what one man sees at the gambling table his fellow gamblers will let them take their chances as they can. Their wealth is of but little importance to the liberty-loving people of the United States. Let these men whose loyalty is to the dollar stand aside while the men whose loyalty is to the nation come to the front."

PARTY MUST STAND ASIDE.

"The 7,000,000 freemen who voted for the Republican party and for William McKinley did not mortgage the honor of this nation for a campaign fund, and if at this time were to be taken from the Republican party its status in its course of duty because of any undue anxiety for the welfare of the accumulated wealth of the nation, then let the Republican party be swept from the face of the earth. I do not believe that the party by which a name may be called, which will represent the patriotism, the honor, the loyalty and the devotion that the Republican party exhibited under Abraham Lincoln, in 1861."

SPANISH SHIPS COMING.

The Torpedo Flotilla Sails for Porto Rico—Washington May Act.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—News reached the navy department to-day that the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla has left the Canary islands for Porto Rico. This fact has been communicated to the President. No question has been asked of Spain as yet concerning this movement, nor has it been decided what action the navy or state departments will take, if any, under the circumstances.

SAMPSON IN COMMAND.

Admiral Seward Relieved From Command on Account of Illness.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Captain Sampson of the Iowa, and also of the inquiry board, has been ordered to command the North Atlantic fleet, relieving Admiral Seward, who is ill. Commodore W. S. Schley in all probability will be placed in command of the squadron at Hampton Roads.

TO LEAVE THE WRECK.

Blanco Refuses Permission to Have the Maine Blown Up by Dynamite.

MADRID, March 20.—A semi-official note, just issued, says: "At the cabinet meeting yesterday Senator Sagasta read a telegram from Captain General Blanco saying that the captain of the Maine had requested permission to blow up the wreck with dynamite, and that permission to do so had been refused him."

"The cabinet empowered the minister for foreign affairs (Senator Gullon) to watch the situation with the view of seeing justice done and defending the rights of Spain.

"The minister of finance (Senator Puigecerver) declared the resources were sufficient for all war expenses until the new chambers meet."

Nicholson Succeeds White.

CHICAGO, March 20.—George T. Nicholson was to-day appointed as general passenger and traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway to succeed W. F. White, who died recently. The appointment is to take effect May 1.

WORLD'S BRIEF NEWS.

A THOROUGH RESUME OF WORLD DOINGS.

Items of Moment Bound to Interest the Intelligent Reader—Congressional and Departmental Doings Shortened for the Benefit of the Busy.

The New Jersey state militia has been ordered to prepare for war.

Gladstone is very ill at his home at Hawarden. He suffers intense pain.

It is again hinted that Lord Salisbury is to retire on account of poor health.

The pig iron trust is now a fact. Final steps were taken at Cleveland recently.

Floods in the central states continue to grow alarmingly worse. Much damage is being done.

This Cincinnati chamber of commerce has arranged to send a carload of cornmeal to suffering Cubans.

Captain Anson has an opinion on the Chicago baseball club. It is said the old man wants to be a "magnate."

At West Superior, Wis., Mrs. Louis Barrett was burned to death. She tried to build a fire with kerosene.

A dynamite magazine at Hillsville, Pa., exploded, killing eight persons, a man named Welch, his wife and six children.

An explosion at the works of the U. S. Smokeless Powder company near San Rafael, Cal., caused the death of two men.

Tom Watson has emphatically refused the populist nomination for governor of Georgia. He declares he is out of politics.

Perry Young, engineer, and Clark Grant, were blown to atoms by the explosion of a boiler in the flour mill at Reed City, Mich.

In the house of commons at London the Irish local government bill passed a second reading without a division and amid loud cheers.

In the United States court of appeals at St. Louis, Judge Phillips has rendered a decision that a man cannot be imprisoned for debt.

El Nacional of Madrid publishes a letter from Maximo Gomez to General Blanco, refusing proposals that he should make submission.

Governor Bradley has sent a number of militia tents to Middleboro and Richmond, Ky., for the use of the small pox patients and suspects.

The house of representatives unseated Representative Epps from the Fourth district of Virginia, giving the seat to his contestant R. T. Thorpe.

A deep feeling of uneasiness pervades railroad circles in Omaha over the possibility of a reduction in wages of the employes on the Union Pacific.

After obtaining \$1,700 from the sale of his farm, Wm. Schmalz, living near Waukesha, Wis., has mysteriously disappeared. It is believed to be a case of abduction or suicide.

At Vincennes, Ind., William Osterhaug shot his wife and then committed suicide. His wife had just returned from visiting some friends when they quarreled with the result stated.

A general strike of river coal miners at Pittsburg, Pa., is to be inaugurated April 2 unless the conditions of the Chicago agreement are complied with. A strike will effect about 5,000 men.

The Bank of Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minnesota, has suspended owing to complications arising from investment in the Southland government time checks, which have been shown to be worthless.

An amendment to the sundry civil bill is pending before the senate committee on appropriations, appropriating \$250,000 to furnish supplies to the destitute people of Cuba. It will probably be adopted.

Near Verdun, Ill., Will Kent was shot and fatally wounded by his brother Noble Kent. The latter was disinherited in favor of the former by the father, who recently died, and the deed was done for revenge.

Wesley Cochrane, jr., a young man of Atwood, Kan., shot and killed Mrs. Gerlie Woodward, daughter of the editor of the Atwood Gazette. He then cut his own throat. The cause is unknown. The two were children together.

The Steamer Santa Rosa from San Diego to San Francisco, reports having sighted the Steamer Helen W. Almy, bottom side up nine miles out from Point Conita, at the Golden Gate. It is believed the passengers and crew, forty persons in all, perished.

Judge Spencer of the St. Louis circuit court rendered a decision on the rights of newspapers to plead in justification in libel suits that the articles Editor Knott, at the Golden Gate. It is believed the passengers and crew, forty persons in all, perished.

Dr. Geo. E. Powell, "White Eagle," of La Crosse, Wis., has cabled to Baron El Cardo of Madrid accepting the challenge which the Baron sent to Senator Billy Mason of Illinois. He concludes his challenge as follows: "And while earnestly assuring you and all your kind that thousands of men of my type stand ready to step in my tracks and pick up my pistol if it should fall, I sincerely thank the representative of a thousand years of barbarism for the opportunity to fire a shot in revenge for the Yankee sailors, who fed the sharks in the bottom of Havana bay."

A head-end collision between a passenger and special engine on the Chicago & Northwestern ten miles north of Beloit, Wis., resulted in the death of two, and the injury of four persons.

In Dallas county, Alabama, Sam Ellis, a negro, confessed in court to an attempt to assassinate H. A. Hardy. The court ordered him to jail, but a mob took the prisoner to the woods and lynched him.

The government has ordered the Alpha-Portland Cement company of Whitaker, N. J., to hurry the work on all orders for cement. The works are running night and day.

TWENTY TONS OF GOLD.

Estimate of What Will Come Out in June—Latest Klondike News.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 20.—The steamer Jakhshan, which arrived from Skagway, Alaska, had among her passengers four men direct from Dawson City. They were J. F. Denham of San Francisco, H. Tung of Tacoma, Wash., Sid LaSalle of Leadville, Col., and C. A. Goodwin of Los Angeles, Cal.

They report a stampedore for the American side below American creek. This section, they claim, will beat the Klondike. Pay dirt is more easily divided and shallower. A \$9,000 nugget has been found on Eldorado creek, they say. It is estimated by them that \$40,000,000 in gold will be brought this season.

In speaking of the finding of the \$20,000 nugget, Mr. Goodwin said: "That sounds like a tale, but it is a fact. The nugget has considerable quartz mixed with it, and it is as big as a small pail."

The owner's name, Mr. Goodwin said, is being kept dark, as he hopes to get it out intact without paying royalty on it. Several rich strikes have already been kept secret for a similar reason.

The party left Dawson February 15. In recounting the events of the journey, Goodwin stated that for the first 400 miles the cold was intense and traveling extremely difficult. At the confluence of the Stewart and Yukon rivers they met the Northwest mounted police detachment with 700 pounds of mail.

Mr. Goodwin states that at a very conservative estimate at least twenty tons of gold will be brought out in June when navigation opens. The country around Dawson was black with smoke from fires burning to thaw the frozen ground. Claims are frequently changing hands. Quite recently the Healy company had paid "Nigger Jim" \$225,000 for three claims on Bonanza creek. Claims on Bear and Dominion creeks, on Indian and Klondike rivers, respectively, had been sold as high as \$20,000.

On Hunker creek \$20,500 had been paid for a half interest by a man named Elliott and \$40,000 for a whole claim. When they left \$50 a cord was the price paid for wood in Dawson. Before the party left many reports were coming in of richness of Clarence Berry's claims on the hillsides of Eldorado.

Reports were also being received every day of rich finds on American creek on the American side. Rosebud creek is also drawing much attention.

None of the party brought out much actual dust, as drafts could be obtained at Dawson for gold at 15.50 an ounce, and very few would pack dust under these circumstances.

DELUDED BY OFFICIALS.

European Aid Expected by the Spanish Classes in Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "European interference between Spain and the United States is a growing delusion of the Spanish classes in Cuba. Apparently it is fostered from Madrid through government channels. The belief of these classes that the nations of Europe would side with Spain in case of war has always prevailed. It finds utterance in the many pamphlets which have been published since the beginning of the revolution, and the newspapers have encouraged the idea. The way they put it was that the United States was responsible for keeping the insurrection alive because filibustering was not stopped; that Europe cannot interfere in that matter, but that the minute hostilities arose she would be arrayed, with the possible exception of Great Britain, against the United States."

"There is a possibility that the delusion of European aid will impel the ultra-Spanish classes to acts which will precipitate a collision with the United States. Either this will happen or the confidence in Spain in securing the support of other countries will be shattered forever and the settlement of the Cuban question will become much more simple."

PUTTING ON WAR PAINT.

The American Ships Will Probably Be Given a Green Coat.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Secretary Long has deferred to the judgment of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt as to the color which the vessels of the navy are to be painted. Yesterday it was announced that the vessels now white would be changed to a piratical black. To this color some objection was made by naval officers, as it was thought to afford too striking a target for an enemy's guns.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt this morning had a conference with Captain Crownshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, at which Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would leave the matter of painting the ships to the squadron commanders, and orders to that effect will be promulgated. It seems quite probable that the color to be selected by the squadron commanders will be a dark green. That color will furnish a poor target and the vessels will not be discernible, it is said, at so great a distance at sea.

The Rock Island's New Yukon Company.

TACOMA, Wash., March 20.—One of the strongest company's now preparing to operate upon the Yukon has been organized by W. G. Purdy, vice president secretary and treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. It has the backing of the officials of that road.

Indicted for Bribery.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 20.—Albert R. Duncan, ex-prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on the charge of bribing a witness.