

MORE ARMISTICETALK

RUMORS OF A SPANISH PROCLAMATION.

A Strong Pressure is Brought on Spain by Representatives of Continental European Powers—An Armistice Would Not Change the Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is learned at one of the foreign embassies that the Spanish government to-day has under very earnest consideration the issuance of a proclamation declaring an armistice in Cuba. This decree has not yet been signed so far as is known here, nor does the information indicate that a final determination that it shall issue has been reached as yet.

It is the hope of the powers urging this move that by means of this concession war might be averted, although it is realized that the United States may not regard the concession as adequate to meet the case.

The Spanish government, it is said, holds to the position that it will yield everything to avert war, save two things—Independence of Cuba and American intervention. It insists that if either of these latter moves is insisted upon by the United States as a necessity to peace and is carried into effect, it will regard it as an overt act and as placing the United States in the attitude of taking the first step toward war.

Nothing has been received from Minister Woodford upon the subject of a proposed armistice or index upon any subject. Even an armistice proclaimed by Spain, there is authority for the statement that it would not change the purpose of the administration to bring the matter to an immediate issue.

CONSULS LEAVE CUBA.

All American Representatives are Gone—Mr. Brice is Missing.

HAVANA, April 11, 10 a. m.—All is quiet in Havana at this hour. Walter B. Barker, the United States consul at Sagua la Grande, has arrived here from his post. He was sent for by a private message.

Alexander Brice, the consul at Matanzas, is supposed to have left that place on a schooner.

Pulaski F. Hyatt, the United States consul at Santiago de Cuba, has already left that port and is now in Jamaica.

The American newspaper correspondents, with Consul General Lee, are ready to leave here on the Fern at about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Alexander Gollan, the British consul here, is ready to take charge of American interests so far as allowed. Mr. Gollan is likely to rise to the occasion, and may be an important factor in future events.

A diplomat here told this correspondent last night that he did not believe there would be war between the United States and Spain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11.—The steamer Beverly, Captain Andersen, sailed for Cienfuegos yesterday with the United States consul, Owen McGarr, and other Americans for Boston by way of Key West.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—The Star says. The fact that Alexander Brice, consul at Matanzas, did not join Consul General Lee's party in Havana to-day to leave Spanish soil is considered glaring in view of the conditions prevailing at Matanzas when the Star's representatives with the relief cargo left Matanzas last Monday.

The press dispatches from Havana are unsatisfactory, simply conjecturing that Consul Brice has left Matanzas in a schooner.

There was much Spanish feeling against him in Matanzas, and it is possible that this hatred culminated in personal violence.

MURDERED BY HUNDREDS

Spanish Soldiers Open Their Slaughtering of Helpless Reconcentrados.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A cable to the New York Journal from Havana, April 5, via Jacksonville, Fla., April 8, says: "At least 300 reconcentrados who returned to their huts in the country from Matanzas, Santa Clara and Havana are known to have been murdered by Spanish soldiers in the last three weeks. Too weak either to resist or to escape, they fell easy victims to the soldiers."

"All around Havana, as close as Guanabacoa, the soldiers have begun to secretly murder the reconcentrados, who are afraid to remain in the town any longer. For the past week the consuls have been so busy getting the Americans safely away from the island that they have had no time to investigate any of the murders of the reconcentrados."

NOTED OUTLAW KILLED.

Dick West, Member of the Jennings Gang, Shot a Dozen Times.

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 11.—Dick West, a member of the Jennings gang, and one of the most notorious outlaws of the Southwest, was killed south of this city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Officers had been on the watch for him for some time and located him in a camp Thursday night. At daylight a lively battle ensued and he was shot a dozen times before he gave up.

CRUSHED THE DERVISHES.

Mahmoud Captured After a Great British Victory.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 11.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, carried the fortifications of Mahmoud at Atbara yesterday morning and captured Mahmoud, the dervish general.

Mahmoud's army was practically wiped out. Four thousand of his followers were captured and 2,000 fell in the battle. The losses of the Anglo-Egyptian force include Captain



GENERAL KITCHENER.

Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders and Lieutenant Gore of the Seaforth Highlanders, killed and ten officers of the British brigade and four British officers in the Egyptian service wounded. Ten British privates were killed and ninety wounded. The Egyptians lost fifty-one men killed. Fourteen of their officers and 319 privates were wounded.

The British cavalry, according to the latest dispatch, is pursuing the remnant of Mahmoud's army.

SERIOUS AT PORTO RICO.

American Consul Seeks Safety at Saint Thomas—Under a Danish Flag.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from St. Thomas says:

"So serious has the situation become in San Juan de Porto Rico that the United States consul there, P. C. Hanna, has been ordered to this island where the rule of Denmark will insure his safety.

Fearing an outbreak against foreigners, and particularly against Americans, Consul Hanna and all the members of the American colony spent the night on board the British steamer Virginian. They did not dare to accompany him in their homes, not knowing what direction the fury of the inflamed populace might take.

Military rule, which always prevails in Porto Rico, has now become most stringent. The censor will not pass any news, and I am forced to use special boats to this island to file my dispatches.

Even with the greatest efforts the police and troops have not been able to prevent bloodshed.

Weylerson is blamed for the failure of autonomy and the troubles following. The elections are known to have been falsified, the military taking possession of the polling booths to insure the success of their candidates. The indignation of the people at the government forcibly imposed upon them is beyond bounds.

The number of persons in the prisons throughout the island has been increased 50 per cent. There have been riots and bloodshed in the principal towns—Ponce, Aguadilla, Cayey and Vegabaja. The arrival of a torpedo fleet from Spain, it is believed, would cause an uprising against both Americans and British, if they had not all gotten safely away from the island before that time.

SPAIN'S HOPE

The Ambassadors' Call on McKinley Causes a New Feeling in Madrid.

MADRID, April 11, 11:30 a. m.—The political situation is unchanged. The opinions expressed by the newspapers are contradictory. Some of them hold that war is inevitable and others hope for peace.

The Correspondencia de Espana says the intervention of the powers has produced at Washington an effect favorable to Spain. It adds: "Spain can accept the friendly counsel of the powers to solve the question, which she cannot recede in front of the American demands."

The Globe (Liberal) this morning rejoices at the "calme" judgment of yesterday's press, highly commending the utterances of the Correspondencia de Espana and the Epoca and adding: "Neither America nor Spain can ignore the collective action without daring the European powers. England's participation necessitates Spain's watchful eye on the developments.

We have not forgotten that the Times says: 'In order to treat with the insurgents the Spaniards must pocket their pride.' Unless the powers tie the Americans' hands against further aiding the insurgents their interference will be of little benefit to America, Spain or Europe."

BERNABE SAYS IT IS WAR.

The Spanish Minister Asserts That Spain Has Concocted All That Can.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—For the first time since his arrival in Washington, Minister Polo y Bernabe has abandoned his buoyant air. Those who have seen him in the last twenty-four hours have found him in a sober frame of mind. He said to a visitor last night that he saw now out of the controversy except through war, and intimated that Spain had gone as far as she ever would in the direction of concessions.

LEE IN WASHINGTON.

DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN THE CONSUL GENERAL.

At Richmond 10,000 Persons and a Company of Infantry Welcome Virginia's Former Governor—To Appear at Once Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—General Fitzhugh Lee arrived in Washington at half-past 2 o'clock, and, entering a closed carriage, and was driven at once up the avenue, a hundred or more bicyclists accompanying the carriage.

The carriage belonged to the State department, and General Lee was driven at once to the department, presumably to report his arrival and receive any instructions it might have.

Word had gone through the department that he was due to arrive, and the corridors in front of the secretary's department were jammed with people, and as General Lee stepped from the elevator in front of the secretary's door the crowd gave three rousing cheers, which rang through the building.

General Lee bowed his acknowledgment and was immediately ushered into the secretary's room. The enthusiasm throughout the building was intense. General Lee remained in the building only a few minutes, quickly departing, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day for the White house. The State department at once telephoned the Senate to arrange for General Lee's appearance before the foreign relations committee.

Richmond, Va., April 13.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning in a special train over the Atlantic Coast line. The train remained at the depot about ten minutes. There were at least 10,000 people present, including the governor and staff and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. The governor welcomed the consul general, who made a brief speech. He said the time for talk was over and that the time for action had come.

The howitzers fired a salute upon the arrival of the train. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. General Lee, in his speech to the crowd, to whom he was introduced by Governor Tyler, said: "I cannot talk to you now in fact, this is not the time for talk, but the time for action. (Cheers.) What are you yelling about? Do you want to fight?" A protracted outburst followed from the wildly gesticulating crowd. The consul's wife, son and daughter joined him to accompany him to Washington.

WAYCROSS, Ga., April 13.—Every station along the route of Consul General Lee's special train lavished attention upon him. The country for miles in the interior furnished ardent admirers, who came in carts and wagons and on horseback.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 13.—At Savannah more than 5,000 persons were at the station to see General Lee when the train came in.

WAR TALK IN SENATE.

Resolutions in the Upper Chamber—Speech by Mr. Mason.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky started the Cuban resolutions with declaring the United States should co-operate with Gomez in any military operations in Cuba. Mr. Wilson of Washington followed with a declaration authorizing the President to use the army and navy to end hostilities and secure a republican government in Cuba. Then came Senator Allen with another, declaring a state of war to exist between Spain and the United States and recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama made a legal argument regarding authority to declare and prosecute war. Then Senator Mason of Illinois made a speech in favor of war and recognition of the insurgent government in Cuba.

The House was very quiet to-day and after a brief reference to Cuba by Representative Bailey of Texas considered a District of Columbia bill.

LEE FOR RECOGNITION.

A Paragraph in the Message Over Which The General Kait His Hairs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—A correspondent for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who accompanied General Lee on the special train from Tampa, Fla., wires his paper: "There is one part of the President's Cuban message to which Consul General Fitzhugh Lee takes exception. It is the paragraph which states that it is not wise nor prudent to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba. Your correspondent was with him last night when he read that part of the message, on the special train in which he is flying to Washington. His brows contracted a little when he read that paragraph, and a few moments later Vice Consul Springer voiced his sentiments when he said Cuba should be recognized as a republic."

Hang McKinley in Emig.

ELGIN, Ill., April 13.—President McKinley was hanged in effigy last night.

Formal Warning Given.

MADRID, April 13.—The naval commander of Port Mahon, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic islands, has issued notice that torpedoes have been laid to defend the port. No vessels will be allowed to enter before 9 o'clock in the morning. They must remain outside, awaiting instructions.

Provisions Double in Price.

HAVANA, April 13.—Fine summer weather prevails here, and about the usual business movement was noticed. Provisions, however, have been doubled in price.

FOR SPEEDY ACTION.

Immediate Intervention in Cuba—To Support the Message.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate committee on foreign relations resumed its sitting this morning, all the members being present except Mr. Daniel. The committee immediately took up the task of formulating a resolution defining its idea of the course to be pursued in the present complication with Spain. Many minor differences were developed, but they were not of such a character as to dispel hope of securing a final agreement.

The committee's conclusion, so far as a conclusion has been reached, is to report all the Foraker resolutions except the second, together with a strong preamble reciting the Maine disaster as cause for deep resentment upon the part of this government. Unless the committee changes its decision the following, in addition to the preamble, are the resolutions which will be reported:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That the war Spain is waging in Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States hereby does demand that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third, that the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

The committee remained together at its first sitting till almost 1 o'clock and then adjourned to half-past 3 o'clock to hear Consul General Lee. The formal vote was not taken, but the committee knew what its report would be when it adjourned at noon. The result was not, however, made public.

At noon it was announced that the House committee would make no report to-day.

A Republican member says the resolution to be reported by the Republican majority will follow the desires of the President as expressed in his message, but possibly declaring that speedy action should be taken, in view of all the circumstances. The Democrats had practically agreed to support a resolution declaring for independence and immediate armed intervention.

There is a good deal of talk of the Republicans meeting in caucus and determining the nature of the resolution upon which they shall vote and instructing their colleagues of the committee on foreign affairs to report such a resolution. It is pointed out that this plan would insure the nearest approach to harmonious action as the Republicans would then be bound by a caucus decree.

It is probable that the Republicans will caucus to-night. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, said this afternoon: "I regard war as inevitable. The United States will intervene, and intervention means war."

Representatives Grosvenor, Dingley and other leaders, it is asserted, have agreed to the resolution.

The resolution presented to the House committee by the steering committee is as follows:

"Resolved, That the war now existing between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba has been conducted by Spain in flagrant violation of the laws of civilized warfare to such an extent as to shock the moral sense of the nations of the world and to create a condition which, in the language of the President, has become 'insufferable' by the United States; that all diplomatic efforts to terminate this condition have failed; that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent and that the President be and he is hereby empowered and directed to forthwith terminate hostilities in Cuba and to secure to the people of that island a stable and independent republican government and that he be and he is hereby authorized and directed to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

Mrs. Yarde-Buller Insane.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 13.—Lady Yarde-Buller was arrested yesterday on a charge of insanity and given a ride in the patrol wagon before her identity was known. She was found wandering around aimlessly. Physicians will examine into her mental condition. Two years ago the Yarde-Buller divorce case was the talk of the day in London.

They Had a Stormy Passage.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 13.—The American men-of-war San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly the Brazilian ship Amazonas) arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock short of coal. Both vessels left London on the 27th ultimo, and had a stormy passage during the last eight days.

Robs Continue to Form in Madrid.

MADRID, April 13.—Throughout last evening demonstrations continued in various quarters. The police and gendarmes repeatedly dispersed large crowds. Calm was restored, but the gendarmes are patrolling the streets and other precautions are maintained.

By Escort of Gendarmes.

MADRID, April 13.—It is said the United States minister, Stewart L. Woodford, leaves Madrid to-day. It is further alleged that he will be accompanied to the frontier by an escort of gendarmes.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Sunday's rain, which was pretty general in Nebraska, has greatly helped wheat and grass. Everybody feels revived over the prospects of good crops.

Some idea of the extent of the trip now being taken by the World-Herald-Cuban relief train which left Omaha last week may be obtained when it is known that when the big train reaches New York City it will have passed through ten states and rolled over 256 miles of Canada soil. The territory covered by this train aggregate 1,940 miles. From Omaha the train passed through Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri to St. Louis, thence, over the Wabash, the train went through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, passing through such towns as Decatur and Danville in Illinois; Lafayette, Logansport and Peru in Indiana; Montpelier in Ohio; Adrian and Detroit in Michigan; Windsor, Glencoe, London and Hamilton in Ontario. Passing Niagara Falls, the train goes to Buffalo and thence is carried to New York by the Lackawanna route. From Buffalo the train passes through such towns as Danville, Bath, Corning, Elmira and Binghamton in New York; Scranton in Pennsylvania and Patterson in New Jersey. All along the route the train was greeted by crowds, and expressions of wonder at the remarkable recuperative powers of Nebraska were heard on every hand. The train was a great advertisement for Nebraska.

Governor Holcomb held a conference Wednesday with officers of the Nebraska national guard. As a result the governor sent the following offer to President McKinley:

LANSFORD, Neb., April 6.—His Excellency, the President, Washington, D. C.: Commanding officers of Nebraska national guard in conference with me in unreservedly placing at your disposal entire organized military forces of state in event of hostilities with Spain. With slight additional equipment forces are ready for active duty on short notice.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, GOVERNOR.

Governor Holcomb called the conference, doubtless having in view preparations for active duty in case of war with Spain. He also wired Senator Allen as follows: "Keep me advised of progress of events. Nebraska desires to do her full share in upholding national honor."

In reply the governor received the following dispatch from Senator Allen: "Tender all state troops without delay. In the event of war with Spain I desire through you to place my services at the disposal of the state to serve the country in such capacity as you may assign me in defense of the national honor and for Cuban liberty."

Wednesday afternoon the governor held a consultation with Brigadier-General Bills, Adjutant-General Barry, Colonel Bishop of the First regiment, Colonel John P. Pratt of the Second regiment, Captain Culver of Troop A, Captain Murdoch of the light artillery battalion and Maj. Edward Hale, judge-advocate. These officers discussed the situation and authorized General Barry to telegraph the war department for such equipment as will be needed in case the troops are called into service.

Attorney-General Smyth has begun suit in the Lancaster county district court to eject the society of the home for the friendless from their buildings and grounds. The action is the result of long continued difference and litigation as to the right to control the home. The petition is brief. It recites that the defendant is organized under the laws of the state and is in possession of certain property of which a minute description is given. It is alleged that since July 10, 1897, the defendant has unlawfully kept and still keeps possession of the property, buildings, and appurtenances, keeping the plaintiff out of possession, to which the plaintiff is rightfully entitled. Judgment for the delivery of possession of the premises is asked. Both parties to this litigation now have suits pending in court. Several months ago the appointees of Governor Holcomb began a mandamus suit to compel the officers of the society to give up the home. Subsequently the society brought a mandamus suit to compel the state boards and the state auditor of public accounts to allow salary claims and bills contracted for the support of the home. This latter suit was brought for the purpose of testing the right of the society to draw on the state appropriation. Both suits were thrown out of court on the ground that mandamus was not the proper remedy. Last week the society commenced another suit in a slightly different form to compel the auditor to either reject or approve claims from the home. Now the attorney-general, acting in the interests of the state and Governor Holcomb's appointees seeks to secure possession of the institution through a writ of ejectment.

The supreme court handed down its decision in the Mayor Moore vs. Shoop, et al. The court reversed the judgment of Judge C. R. Scott, who had enjoined the Omaha fire and police board from removing certain members. The court held that the board could remove for "economic" reasons.

Samuel Cochran, engineer of the Chester branch of the B. & M., living at Fairmont, while fixing the headlight of his engine, slipped and fell, striking across one rail on his left arm and chest. He was unable to speak for some time. No bones were broken but internal injuries are feared.

Kind words are never lost, but they are frequently mislaid.

Reports have reached Valentine that a terrible prairie fire is raging about twenty miles northeast of that town. It is feared much property will be destroyed.

Prof. J. A. Beatty was re-elected principal of the Peru Normal by the state board of education. Very few changes were made in the state normal faculty.

Captain Haze of the Omaha police force has been arrested for riding on the street cars on a pass. The cause of his arrest is to test the validity of the new anti-pass law passed by the last legislature.

Rehearing in the case of the state against Eugene Moore, ex-auditor of public accounts, was overruled at the last sitting of the supreme court. Another case against Moore is pending in the district court of Lancaster county.

Governor Holcomb will be required to show cause in the supreme court by April 19 why he should not hear personally the charges filed by Dr. Victor Rosewater against three members of the Omaha fire and police commission.

Omaha German-American survivors of the Franco-Prussian war held a meeting recently to organize a regiment to do battle with Spain. Seventy-five were present, and temporary organization was effected by choosing Peter Penner temporary colonel.

Albert Kitcher, the Burlington railroad employe who was injured Saturday morning, died at his home. Death was the result of internal injuries received while working on a car in the railroad yards. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a member of the Burlington relief department.

Collector Houtz of the internal revenue office at Omaha says that the passage of the proposed war tax bill under the provision putting an additional tax on beer of \$1 per barrel, the receipts of the district comprising Nebraska and South Dakota would be increased upwards of \$175,000 a year. The total increase for the United States would be \$35,000,000.

A new planing mill and box factory is being erected by E. Erwin, north of the Union Pacific depot in Nebraska City, and he will supply boxes for the Argo Manufacturing company, cereal mills and King Drill company. This is Nebraska City's latest industry and in time new features will be added. It will give employment to a large force of men.

C. Riskey, claiming to be the nephew of Luther J. Briggs of Council Bluffs, well known in wholesale dry goods circles as a prominent New York traveling salesman, tried to induce an Omaha party to cash a check for \$20 drawn in his favor on a New York bank, apparently signed by Briggs. On advice from Briggs that the man was a forger, Riskey was arrested.

It is expected that Attorney-General Smyth will go to Washington in a short time to make an application in the supreme court for an order to permit of a showing being made in support of a motion to modify the decree in the maximum rate case. The modification asked for will be to permit the board of transportation to make and enforce rates which are shown to be reasonable under the conditions which now exist and which will be a reduction from the present local freight rates.

Wm. E. Curtis writes from Washington that the model of the battleship Maine, which has been on exhibition in the corridors of the navy department and has been surrounded by a crowd of tourists almost continually since the explosion at Havana, has been removed to the basement of the department to be packed for shipment to Omaha, where it will be exhibited this summer at the exposition. One of the messengers estimates that the model has been inspected by an average of 1,000 persons a day since the 15th of February.

A. Kitchen, a Burlington car repairer, living at 2028 South Nineteenth street, Lincoln, was dangerously injured Saturday in the Lincoln yards while engaged at his work. He was standing on the end of a way car through which he had gone, when a string of cars bumped into it. He lost his balance by the collision and fell between the cars and was dragged for some distance. It was a minute before his cries attracted the attention of the workmen and when they stopped the cars he was found to have been badly crushed.

A formal application has been received at exposition headquarters for space on which to erect a sod house. The Nebraska exposition commission is the sponsor for this undertaking, having voted \$500 to Mrs. L. Bowser of Norfolk, who will look after the erection of this typical illustration of early life in Nebraska and will take up her abode in the structure for the term of the exposition. Mrs. Bowser speaks with pride of the ten years of her Nebraska life which was spent in a sod house and she says that all the details of household economies of the early days will be faithfully portrayed. The sod from which the house will be constructed will be brought from Rock county. The building will be located on the bluff tract a short distance southeast of the Nebraska building.

Governor Holcomb is busy these days answering numerous letters from Nebraskans offering their services in event of war with Spain. It keeps him bustling, for there any number of loyal citizens anxious to scrap with Spain.

The elections throughout Nebraska Tuesday were generally fought out over the license and no license issue and were only of local interest. The republicans of Lincoln made a clean sweep except for councilmen, the first, second and seventh wards being captured by the fusionists.