

POPE CALLS FOR PEACE

SPAIN ASKED TO GRANT AN ARMISTICE.

Leo's Note to the Queen—General Woodford and Senator Morat, a Spanish Cabinet Minister, Think Peace Will Result—Nothing Known of It in Washington.

MADRID, Sunday, April 4.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Events are moving rapidly and the best informed people here believe an armistice between the Spaniards and Cubans will be proclaimed within two days.

The pope, it now appears, sent an eloquent telegram to the queen regent, urging Spain to grant an armistice in Cuba with the view of allowing negotiations to be carried on between the insurgents and the Cuban authorities for the early conclusion of a permanent peace.

The pope added that "as the father of all the faithful," he could not interpose until a stop was put "to the shedding of blood of those who are God's sons."

Previous to taking this action, it is added, the pope, through a representative at Washington, asked President McKinley if it would be agreeable to him should the pope advise the queen regent to grant an armistice, and it is understood the President expressed his willingness that the pope do anything in his power.

Since then the extraordinary activity of the ambassadors has been noted, and it is claimed, as a result of all the representations made to Spain upon the subject, Senator Morat, the minister for the colonies, who throughout has been anxious to do anything to preserve peace consistent with what he considers Spain's honor, had an interview with the United States minister, General Woodford, to-day (Sunday), at which he expressed Spain's willingness to grant an immediate armistice.

He pointed out that the only condition Spain asks in return is one "which America would grant even if unasked," and refers only to "her action after Spain proclaims the armistice."

Senator Morat confirmed the announcement made of the pope's mediation between Spain and the Cubans, and added that the suggestion did not come from the United States government, but from Rome direct.

Senator Morat's manner, as well as that of General Woodford, conveyed the impression that they both believe that peace, for which they have so earnestly labored, will result from the present negotiations.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President McKinley announced to-day that he had no knowledge of the reported mediation of the pope in the Cuban matter. He also announced that he was hourly expecting a cablegram from the Sagasta government notifying this government of the formal proposition of an armistice to the insurgents.

ROME, April 5.—It is stated in vatican circles that the pope has not formally offered to mediate between Spain and the United States, because he has not been requested to do so by this government. It is true, however, that the pontiff has conveyed to Madrid his ardent wish for the avoidance of a conflict, and has asked Spain to arrange for a suspension of warlike measures or decisions.

PLEADING WITH REBELS. Havana Government Tells Cubans They Have What They Are Fighting For.

HAVANA, April 5.—The Official Gazette published to-day a manifesto, saying in effect that the provisional government, by its own inspiration and also as the faithful interpreter of the vehement desires of the mother country, informs the Cubans they are struggling by force to reach that which is already secured in all its reality and value and without the dangers and risks of inexperience—the triumph of right and of justice—with a widened horizon for the future and broad roads for the orderly and increasing development of all the living forces of this (Cuban) society.

The manifesto continues in an earnest and strong plea to the Cubans to accept the outstretched hands and fraternal embraces and cordial welcome to really home ruled Cuba and its autonomist leaders, and declares that such action is not cowardice nor dishonorable, but best for the Cubans and all the residents and interests of the island, that their own personality will not be lost and that these pleas are actuated by the provisional government, "always secure of the approbation of the mother country."

The document also asserts that the history so far of his rule is a sufficient guarantee of good faith.

Chicago Carpenters Strike. CHICAGO, April 5.—About 5,000 union carpenters struck here to-day, and with the exception of public buildings, which were not interfered with, work on nearly every building in course of construction in the city is at a standstill.

Another Southern Duel. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5.—A desperate revolver duel occurred at Havana, Ark., Saturday night, between Dr. W. W. Scott, a prominent physician of that town, and John J. Hughes, a leading merchant. When the shooting ceased both men were lying on the floor, Scott bleeding from four wounds and Hughes struck by five bullets. Both men are still alive, but their recovery is doubtful. The cause of the trouble is not definitely known, but it is said to have grown out of family affairs.

ONE HUNDRED DROWNED.

Shawneetown, Ill., Laid Waste by Water—Ohio River Levee Breaks.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 5.—Nearly 100 persons are believed to have perished in a flood that swept over Shawneetown, Ill., last night on the breaking of a levee of the Ohio river.

Shawneetown is seventy-five miles below Evansville, on the Ohio river. It is situated in a valley of extremely low land, with hills skirting it in the rear, and with a twenty-five foot levee front running from hill to hill. The town is very much in the position of a fortified city, and when the levee gave way a mile above town, under the pressure of the very high river, the water shot through a twenty-foot opening and struck the place like a hurricane, sweeping everything before it.

Houses were turned and tossed about like boxes. The people had no warning. Those at home sought refuge in second stories and on house tops. Those in the streets were carried before the avalanche of water.

In the center part of the town some brick structures stopped the rush of water for a few minutes, but about two-thirds of the dwellings were lifted from their foundations and floated out into the current of the river. After a few minutes a large house, that had started down stream with the others, caught fire. A number of houses that it struck in its zig-zag course caught fire and the people on the roofs were obliged to trust themselves to improvised rafts.

Besides those who were on the roofs of the sound buildings, it is believed a large number of the inhabitants managed in one way or another to make their way to the high hills back of the town or to houses in the higher section of the village itself.

Men came from the place by skiffs to a telephone several miles away and asked for aid from Evansville. They said the water was from twenty to thirty feet deep all over the town.

The men were so excited that they could not be prevailed on to stay long at the telephone. They said that when they came they floated through streets ringing with the frightened cries of women and children and with words of exhortation from the rescuers. They said that the whole neighboring country was flooded for miles and that telegraphic and telephone communication would not probably be restored before to-night.

FLORA, Ill., April 5.—Reports received at this point, seventy miles from Shawneetown, bear out the first impressions of the flooding of that town by the breaking of the levee. The railroads have stopped traffic twenty miles south of here, as the road to Shawneetown is deep under water. Telegraphic communication is cut off and the reports received are very meager. At Mills station the river is eight miles wide and the track is covered for six miles.

The following telegram was received here by Mr. Mills, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, from Conductor Charles Ireland:

"Ridgeway, Ill.—To J. S. Mills: Half of Shawneetown totally destroyed. All stores wrecked with contents. Town contains fifteen to twenty feet of water. South levee covered with dead stock and houses and all kinds of debris.

"Partial list of the dead follows: Colonel Collicott, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Collicott, Mrs. Ed. Fiske, three children of Paul Phalen, Mrs. Galloway and two children, C. Rhinehart, Mary McAllister, Ellen McAlister, Annie Rhinehart, Mrs. Holly, Mrs. McLane, Mrs. Matilda Greer."

The Louisville & Nashville accommodation train from Southern Illinois arrived here at 10:30 o'clock. It was expected many people from Shawneetown would be aboard, but it is learned that trains on this branch have for a week proceeded no further than Eldorado, fifteen miles away. The trainmen brought the report that the family of Sheriff Galloway was lost in the flood. It is reported that the levee broke while people were at church and that many were drowned because there was no warning, the flood sweeping over the town like water through a mill race.

C. L. Storrs, who has charge of the provision boat from Evansville, telephoned from Mount Vernon, Ind., that he had just returned from Shawneetown. Mayor Carney now estimates the loss of life at 100 people.

TANNER CALLS ON ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Early this morning Governor Tanner received the following message relative to the Shawneetown disaster: "Ridgeway, Ill., April 5.—John R. Tanner, governor: The ground gave way under the levee at 4:15 p. m. and the loss of life is nearly one-fourth of our population. We have no provisions to feed our people for one meal. We need the tents, clothing, burial caskets to bury the dead, provisions for the living. Help us at once.—CARNEY, Mayor."

In response to this telegram Governor Tanner has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of the state to contribute for the relief of the Shawneetown sufferers.

The printing press is responsible for many of the revolutions of this world.

Gold From Australia. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The steaming ship Alameda, from Sydney, via Auckland and Honolulu, which is due here next Wednesday, carries \$2,000,000 in English sovereigns in her strong box. This is the eighth shipment of gold received from the same source since last fall, bringing the total amount received up to the enormous sum of \$18,500,000. This money is in payment of the balance of trade in favor of the United States for wheat, flour, lumber, canned goods, raisins and other staples shipped abroad, in excess of our imports of merchandise.

NO RECOGNITION NOW.

CUBANS HAVE NO ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT.

The President's Reasons—To Do So Would Allow the Insurgents to Inflict Capital Punishment Upon the Members of the Spanish Government.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The cabinet meeting to-day was not of unusual duration, but extreme difficulty was encountered in obtaining details concerning it. A cabinet officer, however, authorized this much: "The situation on the Spanish affair remains unchanged. The President's message is completed and is now being copied. The present purpose is to send it to Congress to-morrow. The message and the general condition of affairs was discussed, of course, quite fully, but no changes had appeared which required any elaborate discussion of new measures."

After the cabinet meeting it was learned that it is practically settled in his forthcoming message the President will not make any recommendation looking to the immediate recognition of Cuban independence. The withholding of this recommendation is not because of indifference to the Cuban cause, but is based upon the fact, as the President views it, that the insurgents have not established any government of their own, or such a government, at least as would warrant the United States, under the well defined principles of international law, in taking such a step. It is urged in support of this view that by recognizing Cuba as an independent government the United States might under certain circumstances be placed at a great disadvantage.

In case this government should take possession of the island and the insurgents should see fit to inflict capital punishment upon members of the present autonomist government or other persons against whom they might have special enmity, this government, having recognized their independence, would then be powerless to prevent any action the Cuban government might see fit to take however repugnant to our sense of justice and right. The better and safer way, it is urged, would be for the United States to take control of the island if necessary to prevent further bloodshed and administer its affairs, or at least supervise its administration, in the interest of justice and humanity until Spain and Cuba themselves, if possible, shall have settled the whole question. What further action shall be taken will be dictated by the facts and conditions as they present themselves.

The situation of the United States consular officers on the island is regarded as grave. The cabinet had this matter under consideration to-day. What conclusions were reached cannot be stated, but it is known arrangements have been perfected by which they are to leave the island within a very short time.

A telegram was received to-day from Minister Woodford expressing the regret of the Spanish cabinet that the erroneous report had been published that the pope had agreed to mediate between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of this country.

FORECAST OF MESSAGE. It Is Signed, Sealed and Ready for Delivery to Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President has completed his Cuban message and it will be presented to Congress on Wednesday.

The message, which in itself is long, will not be accompanied by the consular reports dealing with the state of affairs in Cuba. These will go to the committee on foreign relations of the Senate for their private information and will not be made public just now. The diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Spain will not be submitted at present.

A special cabinet meeting was held last night. It lasted from 8 until after 11, and was devoted entirely to the careful reading and discussion of the President's draft of his message. Every member of the cabinet was present. The document was gone over, point by point, and met with approval of the cabinet in every material respect. The only changes made were in a few points of verbiage.

Secretary Long apparently had been deputed as spokesman for the meeting, and gave the above brief statement. As to the character of the message, he refused to speak. It was learned from other sources, however, that the message is in part a review of Spain's course in the present and previous wars in Cuba. That it will contain some definite recommendations may be inferred from the remark of one member. "While I can say nothing explicit concerning the details of the message," said he, "I may say that it is a strong, explicit statement, and one with which Congress will be thoroughly in accord."

Nerve. When a man has the toothache he is apt to lose his nerve, but not the one that troubles him.

Fired on a British ship. ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 6.—The British brigantine Bella Ross, from Cadiz, via Oporto, for St. John's, which arrived Sunday, reports having been chased and fired upon by a Spanish vessel shortly after leaving the harbor of Oporto.

Orders Ordered to Ships. ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.—The naval cadets of the first class received peremptory orders to join their ships at once and will leave here this afternoon. Their diplomas were given them to-day without the customary final examination.

LEO IS NOT DISCOURAGED.

The Pope Still Working for Peace—Rome View of It in Rome.

ROME, April 6.—It is authoritatively said that the pope's proposed terms are such as can be accepted by Spain and supported by the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, in forwarding them to President McKinley.

The pope's initiative is based wholly on the fact that Spain, when she asked for the good offices of the powers, also asked for the pope's good offices. The interposition of the pontiff has thus far been confined to efforts to bring about an armistice between Spain and the insurgents.

LONDON, April 6.—According to a special dispatch from Rome the pope is "disappointed at the reception of his overtures in America, but is not discouraged."

The dispatch adds: "This morning His Holiness dispatched a cable of 500 words to Archbishop Ireland, urging increased efforts in the interest of peace and further immediate representations to President McKinley. An important conference has been called for this afternoon. Archbishop Keane and Mgr. O'Connell will attend."

MADRID, April 6.—The Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Senator Gullon, in an interview just obtained, said the Spanish government is expecting the speedy arrival of a note from the vatican, in which the pope would indicate the plan he proposes to terminate the present situation.

In regard to the efficacy of mediation, Senator Gullon said: "It is recalled that Americans prominently participated in the pope's jubilee and presented him with a splendid gift. The pope was profoundly moved at the great manifestations of respect and said to them that he eagerly awaited the opportunity to show his recognition."

"This remark has been regarded by some as indicating an inclination upon the part of the pope to favor the American side, but this conclusion is easily disproved by the known impartiality the pope has always displayed in his public acts and by the intimate friendship he has always exhibited towards Spain. Moreover the Spanish government has made his mediation conditional upon the honor and integrity of the territory of Spain being safeguarded. Should the pope propose an armistice, clearly the insurgents should ask for it."

"Anyway, whatever may be the plan of mediation, it will comprise the cessation of the war in Cuba."

"In regard to the point of view of the other nations, with perhaps the fewest exceptions, all would regard with confidence the pope's mediation."

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Regarding the intervention of the pope between the United States and Spain it can again be reiterated that no such proposal has been made to this government, and if there is to be papal mediation it must be between Spain and the insurgents, and that any suggestion the vatican can exert should be directed at Madrid.

Archbishop Ireland was in Washington last week and informally, knowing no formal and direct proposition would be at all acceptable, personally last Friday night urged the President to adopt as pacificatory an attitude as possible, but as stated did not go beyond this.

Archbishop Ireland came to the state department at 12:30 o'clock to-day. He evidently had arranged for the call beforehand, and was expected, for he was shown at once into Assistant Secretary Day's room. The archbishop was asked his mission, but was evasive, and said he came simply to pay his respects.

Assistant Secretary Day said at noon that there had been no mediation or intervention of other powers, material or moral.

SPAIN ACCOUNTABLE.

Captain Sigbee Called Before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House committee on foreign affairs met at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Captain Sigbee, Admiral Irwin and several experts in explosives had been summoned to give testimony regarding the blowing up of the Maine. Representative Quigg of New York, before he entered committee room, said that Spain would be held responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. He is in favor of reporting a resolution instructing the President to drive Spain from the western hemisphere.

The members of the committee from the information they have believed is inevitable unless Spain makes a square backdown. An intimation is thrown out that a declaration of war will not be made just yet, because Consul General Lee has cabled that it will require several days to get the Americans off the island.

Claims Against Spain. WASHINGTON, April 6.—Claims against Spain aggregating \$16,000,000 for injury and loss incident to the war in Cuba have been filed with the state department by citizens of the United States residing in that country. They cover claims for personal injury, imprisonment, loss of stock, burning of sugar plantations, etc.

Missouri Crop Report. COLUMBIA, Mo., April 6.—J. R. Rippey, secretary of the Missouri state board of agriculture, issued the first crop bulletin of this season to-day. The bulletin shows an improvement of 4 per cent in the condition of wheat, which is now rated at 80 against 76 last month, and 65 for the same date last season; 8 per cent will be plowed up this year, against 27 per cent for 1897. It is estimated that 13 per cent of last year's crop is yet in the hands of the producer, largely intended, no doubt, for home consumption.

SOLD MINES TO SPAIN.

Absolute Proof That the Dons Got Explosives in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Details have been obtained of the manufacture of submarine mines in London for Spain, which was first brought to the attention of the United States embassy on March 5.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colwell, the United States naval attaché, has since investigated the matter and has made a report on the subject to the United States government. The facts learned strongly tend to show that Havana harbor was mined, and unquestionably prove that Spain purchased mines for that purpose. The firm of Lattimer, Rhodes & Clark, electrical engineers during 1887-88 filled a large order for Spain of a lot of mines in which were used fourteen and one-half tons of gun cotton. The work was directly under the surveillance of General Fernandez and Captain Bustamante. The latter was then the head of the Spanish torpedo school. By order of these officers the mines were divided into four consignments, for Havana, Ferrol, Cadiz and Carthagena.

The mines were manufactured under the direction of J. P. Gibbons, after Gibbons' patents, which are described in Seaman's book on torpedoes and mines. Gibbons, who is a former sergeant of engineers and a government inspector of torpedoes, believes the Maine's first explosion was caused by what is technically called a ground mine, containing 500 pounds of gun cotton, several of which were manufactured for Spain.

He has experimented with these mines largely at Portsmouth, and says that once laid, they retain their properties for fifty years. In addition, Gibbons asserts that it is absolutely impossible for them to explode accidentally, as the electric currents for their explosion are formed only by the manipulation of a complicated key board especially devised to prevent accidents.

AGAINST INTERVENTION. General Gomez Confident of Winning Independence Unaided.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In confirmation of a recent dispatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser to the effect that insurgent leaders had made a representation to the United States against armed intervention in Cuba the following letter is given out by official authority:

"The great American republic is determined by many causes to intervene, sooner or later, in some way for the termination of the Cuban war, but her mediation may only be fruitful of a final peace if through it Cuba obtains her absolute independence. On this basis and by means of an indemnity of several millions, it is possible that our government would treat of peace with Spain. This is the opinion and unanimous feeling among the Cuban people, and particularly of its army of liberation, which I have the honor to command.—M. Gomez, Las Villas, March 9, 1898."

The letter was received by a high official of the administration. The interpretation placed on it at the state department is that the insurgents prefer to fight on their own independence and that intervention by the United States would interfere seriously with their plans.

27 NEW WARSHIPS.

House Votes Millions Toward Strengthening the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—After an exceedingly turbulent session of six hours, the House passed the naval appropriation bill, and then adjourned until Monday. The war spirit was manifested in all the speeches, and overrode the naval committee itself by increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers to twenty-four, the bill as reported providing for but twelve. The amendment of Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, to reduce the number of battleships from three to one was buried under an overwhelming majority. The provision relating to armor plate, which, in ordinary times would have precipitated a debate of several days, was disposed of in ten minutes, a proposition to decrease the price agreed to in the bill from \$100 to \$300 per ton being drowned in a perfect chorus of noes.

Mr. Cannon, during the course of the day, announced the belief of a majority of the members that war would be upon us within a week, and Mr. DeArmond of Missouri made a notable speech, declaring that, if hostilities were to come, it was our duty to strike the first blow.

OFFERS MEDIATION. A Proposal Made By France Rejected By the State Department.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald from Washington says: "The government of France has proposed the aid of its good offices in preserving the peace, and this offer has been declined by the United States."

"The tender by France came in a cablegram from Ambassador Porter, at Paris, and was replied to in a long cablegram prepared at the state department. "In tendering her good offices to avert a rupture, France expressed none but the most friendly sentiments toward the United States, and gave no intimation of any other desire than one to give disinterested assistance in carrying on negotiations which might lead to the maintenance of peace. To this the State department replied with an explanation of the situation and the polite and friendly conclusion that the good offices of France, under the existing circumstances, would not be likely to produce definite results."

A FALL IN SECURITIES.

American Stocks and Spanish Bonds Suffer in Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 4.—American securities opened very weak on the stock exchange to-day. Declines ranged from 2 to 3 points. At 11:35 o'clock Americans showed some improvement. Spanish 4s opened at 47 1/2, a loss of 3 points. They sold at 48 1/2 after the opening. At 1:30 o'clock Spanish 4s weakened, and were quoted at 47 1/2, a net loss of 3 1/2 from yesterday's closing.

England Demands Concessions of China.

PEKING, April 4.—The British minister here, Sir Claude MacDonaid, had an important conference to-day with the Chinese foreign office. Great Britain demanded important compensatory concessions for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the far East.

Prince Bismarck Is 83 Years Old.

FREDRICHSHAGEN, April 4.—Prince Otto von Bismarck celebrated the eighty-third anniversary of his birthday yesterday with a banquet to twenty-two guests.

ARE READY FOR FIGHT.

Spanish Royal Family Feels Revolution—Official News in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 4.—The German ambassador at Madrid, Herr von Radowitz, reports to the foreign office here that the Spanish royal family fears an outbreak unless the differences between the United States and Spain are soon settled. The Carlist movement is assuming more active form and the royal family fears especially a pronunciamento from General Weyler and the military party.

Everything is prepared in the royal castles for flight. The boy king, Alfonso, will be taken to San Lúcar de Barameda, an Aljubar port, where a yacht is kept ready for sailing. The replies to the queen's letter asking for the intervention of the European powers are wholly unsatisfactory.

IS SPAIN BACKING DOWN?

A Havana View of Recent Moves of the Spanish Officials.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Spain's official representatives in Cuba are preparing to let go. Nothing has, as yet, been done to prepare the public for the same thing. Blanco and the palace officials hope for a final effort to secure the indorsement of the United States for a scheme of nominal sovereignty. The insurgents will not accept that plan, even with the indorsement of the United States."

"With the certain knowledge that nothing short of independence will prevail, the chief interest is in the good of reaching that end. A message can be got to Gomez and an answer received in six days. The confidential talk in Spanish circles is now of yielding control by means of indemnity, though the amount is placed much higher than will ever be paid."

"The most pronounced evidence that Spain is yielding comes from the autonomist cabinet. The resignations of all the members may come at any day. The appearances are that the entire autonomist cabinet will be used as a scapegoat for the Spanish public."

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