WAR TALK GROWING

Warmest Day in Washington Since the

Maine Disaster.

MAJORITY THINK WAR IS PROBABLE

Slump in Frices and Redistricting Army

Potent Causes.

M'KINLEY MAY HAVE SURPRISE IN STORE

Residents of the Capital Ara Wondering

What it Is.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TAKE A RIGHT VIEW

Country's Position.

ADMIT THAT WAR IS NOT BEING SOUGHT

Concede that Humanity is the Moving Influence.

NEIGHBORLY SYMPATHY SHOWS ITSELF

Commend the Resoluteness of America When Aroused.

THINK SPAIN IS BU D TO LOSE CUBA

English Press Says the Madrid Government Cannot Stop the Insur-

rection and that Interven-

tion is inevitable.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press) LONDON, March 12 .- A diplomat, who probably is the recipient of more confidences than any man in London, has expressed him-

self as follows on the Cuban question: "If America had designed with a set purpose the events of the last week it could not by any possibility have developed anything which in its impressive dignity would have had such an effect upon Europe as the way in which the executive, congress and the people have met the crisis and risen to the respon-ibilities involved in dealing with the Cuban question."

Such is undoubtedly the general feeling. Everyone here new recognizes that the United States do not desire war, but is actuated by humanitarian sentiments, and will not shrink from war if it is necessary to right the wrongs of Cuba and exact satisfaction from Spain.

In the course of a long art'cle the Speaker expresses the opinion that the \$50,000,000 appropriation for the national defense really makes for peace, "although there is always danger, incident to the possession of war material, that the country, assisted by the new school, of which Captain Mahan is the prophet, may be tempted to use the weapons just bought."

The Speaker adds: "In the face of a possible deficit, a bank crisis and the suspension of the revival of industry, the United States has deliberately shown the world patriots would do well to heed the warning. If they try to retain Cuba by force, their failure is certain, and they will hardly less certainly bring down the fabric of the government in Spain."

On the other hand the Spectator, although contending that preparation is generally the by a report in the same newspaper that some surest way of avoiding war, thinks that the of the Maine's guns probably had been so proposition does not hold goo! in the case of badly damaged by the explosion as to require the United States, and says: "The circumstances steadily tending toward intervention guns in question never were cast; they were in Cuba will not be altered by any amount of preparation, because Spain cannot end rings of steel. the rebellion and will not grant independence

WILL RESORT TO WAR.

Therefore the Spectator is of the opinion "that the Americans will finally and reluctantly conclude that Spain must cease to reign in Cuba and will take naval and military action ere long."

The Spectator concludes: "Quoting Kip ling, 'The Americans are irresolute and full of doubts up to the point when they wake the drumming guns that have no doubts. After that there is no more irresolution till

the last shot is fired." The newspapers here generally regard favorably the Madrid Nacional's proposition that the United States annex Cuba and as sume its debt. They think it cheaper to buy than to acquire by war, but they all recognize the improbability of the Spanish govern-

ment daring to consent. The feeling in the money market is that if war is inevitable much gold will probably go to New York and money, therefore, will become dearer. The markets are uneasy at the danger that a large amount of gold may be withdrawn from the Bank of England,

whose reserve is already low. In the meantime Madrid is deluged with sensational journalism. Canard is piled on canard to be denied in the next edition and eventually abandoned in favor of fresh ex- and mines from observation and experi citement. The jingo tirades of the Imparcial and papers of its class are keeping the nation amused and distracting attention from the approaching elections at which the government anticipates the liberals will capture

A good sample of the literature with which the Spaniards are regaled appears in the Carlist organ, the Correo. It is in the shape of a letter written to Don Carlos from a correspondent in New York and says:

"We are in the crater of a volcano, 1; seems as though not only the Maine but the whole union fleet has been blown up. Fragments of ships are falling like flery rain upon this city. Ninety-nine per cent of the people blame the Spaniards for the catas-

"The fact is the feeling prevailing among these hawkers is one of terror. For a couple of years they have believed that the Cuban question was all thorns for Spain and all roses for themselves. Now, finding themselves suddenly chastised, words fail to describe their fear and amazement.

"If we now had at the head of our government a man of worth he would be master of the situation and show to the world these people in the ridiculous light they deserve. We few Spaniards who, for our sins, find ourselves in this hell, recognize that if Spain gave a quick, energetic blow, they would not resist and would quickly ery for mercy, for a prolonged war to this country would prove a terrible foe. Men of money abound, but they have no spirit and no selfsacrifice. If we quickly landed a few sharp blows the demoralization would be instantaneous and they would surrender with dis-

"What a pity we are letting alip this por sibility, the only opportunity Providence will give us of gaining at one stroke respect, credit, glory and money."

RECEIVES THE CARLISTS. Don Jane, the son of Don Carlo, will receive the Curlist deputies at Cannes, where he is staying, and he declares he will then proceed to Spain, declaring himself the pretender. If this is true the news is very important, but the Spanish government pro-

fearer to have no fear of a Carlist outbreak. The iron trade has been considerably stirred by an article in the Statis pointing out that the exports and whole consumption of iron have exceeded the whole output of the United Kingdom by nearly 500,000 tens

and predicting a pig iron famine before the end of the year. The Statis concludes:

"There is quite a large probability that we may have to fall back upon America at no distant future to make good our de-England Begins to Understand This ficient supply-on America, once our larg- German Press Expects a Fight Between est buyer of both pig and finished mate-

During the course of the debate on the naval estimates in the House of Commons William Allan, liberal member for Gateshead and proprietor of the Scottish engine works, a builder of marine engines, made Doubts the Sincerity of Our Efforts to a bitter attack upon the new water tube boiler in use in the British navy. He called attention to the breakdown of the first-class cruiser Powerful, which, he asserted, had not traveled to China as fast as many sail ships.

Continuing, Mr. Allan accused the admiralty of rapidly ruining the navy, adding that it did not dare to ruin the ships at full speed, and he invited the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, to send the first-class craiser Terrible, when commiss! ned, across the Allantic at full speed in or er to test the Believille bollers.

Mr. Goschen said it was a simple impossibility to return to cylinderic boilers, as it would be to return to muzzle-loaders. The water tube boilers, he further said, had been adopted by Russia, France, Germany and Austria; in short, he added, all naval authorities endorse them.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

Progress of Examination of the Wrecked Buttleship. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, March 12 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Amerioun naval court of inquiry did little work this afternoon. It probably is awaiting further reports from Ensign Powelson as to the exact position of the Maine's tell-tale ram. All the latter part of the day Olsen's air bubbles were rising. Captain Chadwick and Lieutenant Commander Potter were on the great barge for an hour early this morning. Immediately after their arrival diving began in the peculiar locality described in my dispatch of yesterday. The members of the court watched the operations with great interest. They listened attentively to Associated Press Correspondent Johnston's explicit account of what the head of the Spanish court, Captain Peral, had told him as to the discoveries of the Spanish divers, the great difficulty of working in the deep mud and why the Maine's magazines blew up and destroyed It.

members of the court of inquiry laughed ened in their faces within the last two weeks report in a New York newspaper that Lieuthat it will not be trifled with. The Spanish tenant Commander Potter is under the thumb of Captain Chadwick, his superior officer, when on toard the war ship New York and the junior in rank will be influenced unduly. The sensational report seems to have no foundation whatever. The risibilities of the board were provoked again to be annealed or practically recast. The built up from a center tube by shrunken

The cruiser Montgomery's discipline is exand thus comply with the American de- quisite. No one is allowed on board except use against American trade. Spanish officers on visits of courtesy. Captain Converse has fulfilled punctillously all the requirements of etlauette, even calling upon the autonomist cabinet, which returned the calls immediately. The harbor is gay with brightly cleaned war ships. The English gunboat Cordelia is expected daily.

Miss Barton's hospital for children is pronounced success, of course, and the gen eral condition of the Island is somewhat ameliorated, but four times the present outflow of American charity could be well and humanely expended. The bishop of Havana is much pleased with the charity work.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

DISPOSES OF THE WAVE THEORY. Captain Peral's Argument Upset by

Scientific Facts. HAVANA (via Key West, Fla.), March 12. -It is impossible to send direct from Havana anything in refutation of Captain Peral's statement of yesterday regarding the views of the Spanish court of inquiry on the Maine disaster. However, an American officer, who is an expert, says in effect, and his words are worthy of all weight, as he knows absolutely of what he is talking:

I am a graduate of the torpedo schoo and have studied the effects of torpedoes ments.

A toppedo exploded at a depth of six fee would throw a column of water 100 feet into the air; at twelve feet, ten feet in the air. and at thirty feet deep would harlly rais a small wave. A detonator of guncotton store, or blows stone to fragments. In the water a torpedo itself would not be felt at any great distance. It requires the resis ance of a solid body and would be dissipated in water or mud. This disposes of the wave theory and the affecting of the shore

or boats in the harbor. As to the hole in the Maine, the experi in question makes the most important ctatement that the Maine drew tweety-eight or thirty feet of water at the time of the explosion and had about ten feet of water be low its bottom to the surface of the harbomud. On the port side, where the United States divers are new at work there is at present forty-eight feet of water. May not this be the hole which Captain Peral says could not be found? If it is, the hole was more than seventy feet deep when the explesion took place and has greatly filled with

mud elace. As to the finding of dead fish, the United States court of inquiry has not seen a solitary fish since work began in the wreck. The bodies recovered from the Maine have not been touched by fishes. Some of the fishermen in Havana testified that there were no fish inside of the harbor, the waters being too foul for them. Sometimes they come part way in during the day, but all go out at night.

Further, as to the alleged discoveries o Spanish divers reported to Captain Peral, five American divers have been working on the port side of the wreck an average of seven hours per day each for nearly three weeks, in a space of fifty feet long and twenty feet wide. The Spanish divers have never been inside the wreck at all, neither have they ever been on the port side, de voting the short hours which they have epent under the water to the starboard side for

ward and outside the hull. Recently, to their own carprise, they brought up two cans of ammunition for the six-inch guns not exploded. They dropped them back when the light of the surface showed they were unexploded and what their

Further, the Spanish divers often go down (Continued on Fifth Page.)

Spain and the United States.

BELIEVES THIS COUNTRY WANTS CONFLICT

Preserve the Peace. SPANISH AGENT VISITS THE NAVY YARDS

Negotiates for Craft to Be Used for Privateering Purposes.

PLACES LARGE GUN ORDERS WITH KRUPP

Efforts Are Made to Convince the European Cabinets that Spain is a Victim of Aggression in This Crisis.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, March 12.-The German precs this week has given utterance to the unanimous conviction that war between the United States and Spain is probable, although it is

everything possible to avoid it. In diplomatic circles it is said that Spain during the last week, sent a circular note to the cabinets of Europe to the effect that the Spanish government hopes the rebellion in Cuba would be completely suppressed by April 1, adding that if foreign influences had not stimulated the insurgents and supported them with arms, men, money and acumunttion, there would at the present moment be no insurgents left.

able to ascertain the document has not elicited any replies. The opinion that the United States is no honestly attempting to preserve peace and keep the war party in control, is widely lisseminating in Germany, and finds ready credence, not only in the newspapers, but

in official and diplomatic circles. One newspaper interviewed the United States am bassador, Andrew D. White, and printed his Captain Sampson is looking better. Grave opinion that the majority of Americans are anxious to maintain peace. But the newsheartily today. The lines which have deep- paper added that Mr. White's opinion was cot supported by facts, and saying that the broadened into wrinkles of joility over the vote of congress was unanimously regarded se a clear indication that war is coming, and that the Americans want it.

Several papers predict that in the event of hostilities Spain will disappear from the map after a fierce "war of piracy," both countries being not signatories of the antiprivateer convention of Paris.

It is well known in diplomatic circles that Senor Sandoval, the Spanish military agent in Germany, Austria and Scandinavia, who returned to Berlin on Wednesday evening from a trip on which he made three conditional purchases of coasting steamers a Figure and two at Pola, with other Soanish representatives, has been purchasing outright or conditionally munitions and vessels for

GIVES ORDERS FOR GUNS. Senor Sandoval, in addition to the pur chases referred to, which are intended for the privateer service, has placed large or ders with the Krupp Gun company during the last six weeks and has also appointed a sub-agent at Trieste, to see what he can

The Spanish agent is now at Hamburg or Stettin negotiating for several cannon are torpedo boats built partly for China and eartly on speculation by the Vulcan yards. He intends to visit the Schichau yards and the yards at Elbing for the same purpose.

During the course of an interview or Thursday, Colonel Reinlin de Sequera, the Spanish military attache here, said he was confident the "misunderstanding" would disappear, adding:

"It might, however, be well for American o know that Spain is not defenseless and hat it will cost much blood and more money o conquer or defeat us. So soon as war i declared a large and well equipped fleet of privateers will begin hostilities against the American navigation. Ninety-eight good steamers lie in the harbors in Barcelona and Valencia, ready to sail and do execution, and we have friends, powerful ones, who will assist us, if not with men, with money, but I, in common with the Spanish govern-

ment, trust peace will be preserved." The decennial of William I was generally commemorated in Berlin on Wednesday. The national monument was innumerably wreathed, many women and children depositing floral offerings. The room in which in the open air makes a mark of its own in the emperor died and the door leading to it were draped in mourning and the imperial mauseolum at Charlottenburg was decorated with wreaths, one of which was sent by the officers of the United States embassy Emperor William visited the mauseolum or

Wednesday and prayed. The military veterans held a memor'al celebration at the Emperor William Memorial church, which was attended by the emperor and 120 general officers. There were 110 flags around the altar. Postor Koehler delivered the funeral oration and most of the German princes and rulers sent wreaths both to the monument and to the grave. A bouquet of violets was also placed in the corner window of the palace on Unter den Linden, where William I appeared daily at

DECLINES OFFICIAL POSITION. The fact that Count Herbert Bismarck and his wife were the guests of Emperor William on Suturday has led to rumors of his return to public life, probably as ambassador to St. Petersburg. The correspondent is assured, however, that while his maj esty offered Count Herbert a position "in conformity with his station and ambition, the count declined, saying he did not desire to hold office in Germany while his father was alive, to which the emperor pleasantly her cause is irregistible." replied that he could "appreciate the senti-

ment" and the matter was dropped. The minister of the interior has prohibited public demonstrations on March 18, the anniversary of the revolution of Bostine, including the demonstrations which were projected at the graves of the victims in the cemetery at Friedrichhabn. All demonstrations will be forcibly suppressed and off uders will be acrested

An architect named Klinger Sir Henke, a contractor, and two builders, Maxmillan and a brother of Munich, have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for negligen work, by which a building collapsed and a number of people were killed.

The latest developments show that it is now uncertain whether the naval b.ll will Sam may be composed of Chippewa Indians. pass the Reichstag in shape which will sat- A canvars of the Chippewas in the Lake isfy the government. The dufficulty lies in Superior region is said to show that fully the fact that the centrists insist upon in- 1,000, all young men, are ready to enlist.

corporating in it a provision to the effect that in case a new tax is necessary to carry ! out the scheme it will all be levied upon the wealthier portion of the population. The government is unwilling to bind itself to such a bargain, as it might cost many votes | Semi-Official at the coming election.

The protests of the United States embassy against the unfair enforcement of the Bundesrath decree against American fruit has re- STATEMENT BY ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER sulted in special instructions being issued to the customs officers, so that no further complaints are arriving. The Darmstadt Technical High school has

decreed the exclusion of foreign-born students. United States Consul Pitcairn of Hamburg

is the butt of the German press because of DELIBERATELY EXPLODED AT RIGHT TIME his refusal to sign bills of lading and other documents needed for the departure of the Hamburg-American line steamers on Sundays on the ground of his religious scruples. The Hamburg-American officials and the newspapers allege it is due to disinclination

THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

English Statesmen Are Loth to Express an Opinion. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, March 12 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegrem.)-The suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance, though received sympathetically by the British publie, is regarded by practical politicisms of all parties as merely the pious espiration of Englishmen to cherish a dream in some remote, undefined contingency of commo believed here that the latter country will do canger. The two great English speaking nations may stand side by side in beating a foreigner, but when this idea is sought to be squared with the fact of the actual situation at the moment it falls at the test. For two days I have been discussing the possibility of such an alliance with all manner of politicians in the House of Commons Their invariable position was: "Oh! but the Monroe doctrine precludes the United States from forming an effective alliance. It can only come at some supreme crisis in the fate of either England or the United States." So far as the correspondent has been

Mr. Duncombe's amazing proposal that the British fleet should be placed at the disposal of the United States is treated as a laughable example of ingenious fatuity. The cry here just now is that the British fleet is inadequate for the task it may soon have to face in the defense of the British empire, so it is no wonder that Arthuc Balfour sent his private secretary to Duncombe, im ploring tim not to ask the question, which if put, would inevitably excite the mirth of the House of Commons. Balfour is very anxious to obviate such a manifestation which might be misunderstood, although not in any way intended as a slight upon America, and might evoke the resentment of the United States, afforded by the resolute refusal of prominent politicians to discuss the allience idea for publication. They do not regard it as practical, but don't want to dampen the sentiment from which is springs

The Irish members are openly incredulous of the possibility of any genuine rapprochement between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Davitt has put down for Monday a question to the ministers avowedly reports of Queen Victoria's rumored mediation and Sir Julian Pauscefote's reported interview on the same subject with President McKinley are baseless. Davitt's view was expressed with characteristic force and can-

ence in the lobby last evening: "You imagine," he said, "that the United States can be dragged at your tail into your complications with Eussia, France and Germany, forgetting that the United States has interests in the far east, simply commercial, and that the other powers will take good care that due regard is shown the United States' commercial interests so as to give

What may be called an official attitude o this subject is illustrated by Sir James Ferguson, under secretary of state for foreign affairs in the last unionist government, who asked Mr. Curzon whether any communications had passed between the Washington and London government relative to Cuba I questioned Sir James Ferguson last even ing whether his question was to be interpreted as being favorable or otherwise to friendly action by the British governmen in support of the United States. He re

"I asked my question to procure informa tion, as the reported action of the British government constituted a matter of the gravest international importance, the answer to which, in the negative, rendered further proceedings on my part unnecessary under those circumstances. I do not care to express an opinion on the desicability or other.

wise of our intervention. "It was patent, however, that he though such intervention would be fraught with danger to British interests elsewhere. I, it fact, fear from high diplomatic authority the statement that England's alleged action at Washington was telegraphically denie: within a few hours at the request of the British ambassadors at Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg. Delay in the comple tion of the British naval building program caused strong representations to be made that the government had but a few available war ships building in English yards. The first lord of the admiralty has made no reply to the suggestions, but it is believed in parliamentary circles that he is about adopting it.

"St. Patrick's day will be celebrated in London by a great banquet at the Hotel Cecil, presided over by John Dillon, supported by J. Herrington, Edward Blake and numer cus other members of Parliament. Upwards of 700 tickets have been sold, the larges number ever disposed of for this aroual celebration. The great feature of the ban quet will be a remarkable letter from Mr. Gladstone, who has written Mr. Dillon as follows:

"I ask to be permitted to send a few words of greeting on the occasion of the annual banquet of Irishmen in London. The cause of Iceland is in your hands. With Ireland divided her cause is hopeless, but with Ireland one 'r mind and one in spirit

Will Follow General Gordon. OWOSSO, Mich., March 12.-General J. B. Gordon of Georgia, who lectured here last evening on "The Last Days of the Confederacy," has received a telegram from his sand of your comrades stand ready to follow your lead in the protection of our national honor." Said the general: "I think I hear the rebel yells and Yankee hurrans mingled as our common country unites in protection of our flag."

Indians Ready to Enlist. SUPERIOR, Wis., March 12.-In the event of war between the United States and Spain one of the regiments in the service of Uncle

Report on the Maine Disaster.

Government Submarine Mine Planted in Havana Harbor.

Doomed Battleship Purposely Moored in Vicinity of Mine.

PRESIDENT HAS ALL THIS INFORMATION

Unusual Activity in Army and Naval Circles During the Last Week Caused by Knowledge of This Report.

NEW YORK, March 12.-The Army said Navy Register, in its issue today, says:

The Register is in possession of information, the correctness of which it has no reason to question, that certain evidence gathered by the court of inquiry at Havana has come in a semi-official form to the presideat from two prominent members of the board. The information has been in the hands of the president since Sunday and has served for the occasion of unusual activity during the present week.

The information is that the Maine was destroyed by a government submarine mine, planted in Havana harbor and deliberately exploded. More than this, it appears the Maine was purposely moored in the vicinity of the mine, and that the explosion occurred at the moment when the ship had been opportunely carried by wind and tide directly over the mine.

These facts have been hinted at and writ ten about in dispatches from Havaga, Madrid and Washington, and among the varied three shifts of men working twenty-four statements made the actual conditions have been touched upon, but nothing authoritative has been permitted to escape from the court. That body is understood to have up to now has not been met. completed its work, but nothing is likely to be officially promulgated in regard to its findings for a week or more. There are obvious reasons for such action, the objects of which cannot be defeated by independent

newspaper statements. There can be but one outcome of such report, and preparations for the inevitable Indian Head to be tested. Not a day passes designed to elicit replies showing that the result are being industriously and indefatigably prosecuted. The work of the week, related in detail elsewhere in this issue, shows that the government at Washbe ready to meet what has mere emergency.

> BATTERIES WILL GO TO THE COAST Artillery at Fort Riley Under Orders

> to Move Next Wednesday. JUNCTION CITY, Kan., March 12 .- Orders received at Fort Riley, near here, this after noon, directed the sending of three batteries of artillery to the south. The orders are such that it will compel the movement of these batteries to their new station not later than Wednesday next. Battery B of the Fourth artillery, Captain Anderson commanding, will go to Fort Monroe; Va.; battery F, also of the Fourth, Captain Taylor, goes to Savannah, Ga., and battery F of the Fifth, Captain Riley, to New Orleans. Major Randolph, in command of the artillery post at Fort Riley, has not been ordered else where. The receipt of the order has caused great excitement in this city. Reports that he troops are already enroute to the south are erroneous.

> CHICAGO, March 12.—Quartermaster Gen eral Lee of the Department of the Lakes is making arrangements to transport batteries of artillery now at forts in the west to the Atlantic seabcard and Gulf of Mexico.

Today the western railroads having headquarters in Chicago and St. Louis and other weetern cities were invited to telegraph by neen of March 15 proposals for transporting a battery of artillery from Fort Riley, Kan. o Fort Monroe, Va.; another from Fort Riley to New Orleage, La.; and a third from Fort Riley to Savannah, Ga. Each battery consists of five officers, sixty-five men, fiftyseven horses, four guns with caissons, but tery forges and camp equipage, and will require one Pullman car, two tourists sleepero, three palace stock cars, three flat cars and six freight cars. Each battery is to be run through, men, horses, guns and propecty, together in one train of one or morsections. The equipment must go through from the initial point without change and will be ready to leave Fort Riley by noor of March 16.

NEW YORK, March 12.-Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook presented a warlike appearance today. The two batteries of seventy-five men each from Fort Slocum, Davis island, and two battalions from Fore Wadsworth arrived there today. With the 300 men who arrived today there are now more men at the fort than at any time since the civil war.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 12.-Up to this time no orders have been received at Fort Leavenworth for the moving of troops. However the Sixth cavalry is daily expecting orders to start for the Florida coast. Colonel Hawkins received a telegram from the War department asking how long it would take to move the Twentieth infantry, end his reply was "Four days."

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 12 .- Orders have been received at the Portsmouth navy various companies tents sufficient to provide yard from Washington to ascertain how many war chips could be coaled here, and The officers have also issued to the soldiers the quickest possible time which would be the regulation equipments they will need if state saying: "One hundred and fifty thou- required to supply a vessel. The Wushing- called upon to move. As the result of the ton authorities have been informed that four orders received from Washington, the men at battlechips and seven cruisers could be the fort are prepared to start at a moment's coaled at the navy yard here at one time, notice and are prepared for any kind of end that 20,000 tons could be supplied at service. cace. The Navy department was also inficmed that in all nineteen war ships could be handled here in case of an emergency. The work of equipping the fortifications is

proceeding steadily. skilled mechanics, machinists, seamen and pany. The government is also endeavoring from apprentices, landsmen and coal passers Bath, Me.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Variable Winds.

1. Bright View of the Cuban Situation, German Press Looks for War. Considerable War Talk at Washington. Maine Wrecked by Government Mine.

2. Latest News of the Em 3. Nebraska News.

11. Commercial and

3. Nebraska News.
Holcomb Reappoints
4. Last Week in Omah;
5 Government Equal
McKinley Receives Minister. Emergency Minister. McKinley Receives 6. Council Bluffs Local

Iowa Legislative P 7. Manager for Omat Improvements at V Street Depot 8. Long and Short M Vork Again, nbermen. Meeting of Nebras

Musical Review of the Week.

18-19. In the Domain of Woman,

20, Cartoons and Cartoonists.

International Copyright

21. St. Patrick's Day in Omaha.

22. Sporting Review of the Week,

23. Among the Whirring Wheels.

24. School of Forestry is Needed.

Temperature at Omahas

5 a. m 31

7 n. m..... 29

8 a. m..... 30

9 a. m..... 33

10 a. m 34

11 a. m..... 36

12 m 38

plement of these classes.

Hour.

dry dock.

notice.

chinery will be begun.

Work of Preparing Ships for

Being Rapidly Done

Charleston, Philadelphia, Hartford, Pensa-

received from the Navy department regard-

ing the work to be done on it. The Charles-

added to the payroll, though the other de-

On Thursday the construction department

sent in requisitions for 150 extra men and

today asked for 200 more. The regular work

is under course of construction, which when

is nearing completion and a hydraulic rivet-

ing machine will soon be in operation. The

of emergency is the securing of a sufficient

force of workmen. The work originally

require six months, but under the present

will be performed and the vessel will be

ready for sea in about four weeks. The

Charleston will be partially tested next week.

FAILS TO AGREE ON THE DRY DOCKS

Naval Committee Finds Unexpected Obstacles in the Way.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The naval

ommittee of the house did not reach any

conclusion today relative to the number and

location of the dry docks to be authorized

in the naval appropriation bill, which is the

main question left open. The general opin-

ion in the committee seems to favor three

or four new docks. The Bunce board recom-

mended new docks at Portsmouth, N. H.

Boston, Algiers, La., and Mare Island, and

an enlargement of the dock at League Island.

so that it will accommodate the largest bat-

tleships. The Pennsylvania delegation i

straining every nerve to secure an entirely

Soldiers Fitted for a Campaign

them shelter, should they be called to move.

Negotiates for Tug

TAUNTON, Moss., March 12 .- The Staples

to name the selling price of the two large

new dock at League Island,

Deg.

America's Auxillary War Ships.

George Francis Train Learns Boxing.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Theree is gen-

eral activity at the Washington navy yard,

Hour.

2 p. m

16. "The Rise of Peggy."

17. Letter by "Carp."

12. Editorial and Com 13. Rearrangement of Army Departments. City Work Hindered by

al News.

Van Valkenburg Pleads Guilty. PEACE PARTY IS IN THE MINORITY Echoes of the Ante Room. 14. In the World of Amusements,

Comparatively Few Who Believe that United States Can Get

Through Without a Brush with Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-(Special Telegram.)-From a conservative standpoint this has been the warmest day Washington has had since the Maine explosion. The unnouncement that stocks had gone off many points gave a feverish tinge to war talk heard on the streets and this slump in prices coupled with a redistricting of the infantry arm of the United States army sets everybody 1 p. m..... 39 to guessing as to what surprise President Mc-Kinley has in store for the people next 3 p. m..... 41 week. Could an honcot consensus of opin-4 p. m..... 41 5 p. m..... 42 ion be taken of those who are supposed to 6 p. m..... 43 know samething of the doings at the White 7 p. m..... 42 House at this time, it is believed it would know samethlog of the doings at the White be along the line that war seems probable. But there are just a few people who believe were refused, as there is already a full comthat peace can be maintained with honor and these people occupy very close and very The torpedo boat Stiletto has been put in confidential relations with Washington, as they speak about us in foreign papers. Two The work of transporting ammunition from parties are fighting for supremacy, war and the yard to the several forts was continued pcace, but at this time, even in the midst today, and the tugs Nina, Traffic and Nar- of preparations which are undoubtedly going keeta made numerous trips between the on, there is a growing belief that a brush ordnance depot and the forts down the bay, with Spain will be averted.

> SPANIARDS ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT. Eager Expectancy Seen Among All

Classes in Madrid. hours daily. The completion of the big guno Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.). there is being pushed ahead with all pos-MADRID, March 12 .- (New York World sible haste. The rush has led to a large Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-All other demand for machinists of all kinds, which colonial and political questions are east in the background by the keen, anxious inter-An enlistment office for blue jackets was est of the Spaniards of all classes take opened at the yards today. Thirty marines in rumors floated by the Madrid press, it have been detailed from the yard to go with ecems, on high authority, concerning the the Columbia or the Minneapolis. They are dispositions of the European powers sounded held in readiness to start at a moment's recently about the Cuban question. Theserumors originated in the visit of the Spanish Some of the four-inch guns have been ambassador, Leon y Castillo. It is stated completed this week, and were shipped to that all the European powers are, in principle, favorable to the idea of keeping up. but what guns of some caliber are finished Spanish rule in Cuba and all adverse to and are taken down by the tug Triton to the Cuban independence, and even more so toproving grounds to be tested. Two or three American annexation or protectorate. It is of the monster 13-inch guns, with the exdeemed equally contrary to European inception of a few ficiening touches to be terests in the West Indies and to be a menington appreciates the situation, and will put on the breech mechanism, are ready to ace for the future Panama canal. France and Russia are credited with the intention WATERTOWN, Mass., March 12.-Fifty to act in concert and disposed to go no furmore mechanics will be at work at the arther than strong representations favorable senal Monday, and night work on the ma- for Spain. Germany and Austria are supposed to be equally disposed to go furthenand to be able to induce Italy to join in the. BUSY SCENES AT MARE ISLAND. steps necessary to avert american interfer-Sea ence in Cuba. Germany is said to believe. that collective pacific action of the Euro-VALLEJO, Cal., March 12.-Everything is pean powers is quite sufficient to avert a stir and bustle at the navy yard. Hundreds conflict between the United States and Spain, of workmen are being added to the usual and will even check the intervention of force to rush the work of preparing the

America in Cuban affairs. These reports contributed to stop the panic cola and Adams for service. The Yorktown in financial circles and on the whole the is waiting repairs, but no orders have been press comments very hopefully on this new aspect of the situation. Indeed, their colonial difficulties in the West Indies and ton and Philadelphia have been ordered com-Philippines have made most Spaniards lapleted at once and it is chiefly on their acment and condemn their foreign policy of count that so many extra employes have been the last twenty years, which kept them apart from European alliances.

partments at the yard are also swelling their French Ambassador Patrenotre today gives a banquet to Leon y Castillo, having invited the ministers of foreign affairs and colonies and only a few other high Spanish officials to meet him. The Spanish governof the yard is proceeding as usual, but night ment has received no official confirmation of and day shifts will be employed on the the alleged words of the emperor of Ger-Charleston and Philadelphia. The yard is many. There is absolutely no truth in the amply prepared to turn out fast work, new reports about the British charge d'affaires machinery having just been put in and more at Madrid having made any communication to or received any from the Spanish govcompleted will double the capacity of the ernment about Cuba. The British ambasshop. A monster boring and turning mill sador has been away in London on sick leave since the middle of November. Diplomatic circles are generally very sceptical only trouble lkely to be experienced in case about all Spanish rumors or contemplated action on the attitude of the powers and do not believe Spain intends to draw up a planned to be done on the Philadelphia would memorandum on the Cutun question, as all European governments receive frequent reargent call only absolutely necessary work ports from their consuls in Cuba, that even recently sent several interesting data on the state of the island.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Mines Stop His Progress. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.-According to Captain Gronmyer of the steamship Castille, from New Orleans to Hamburg, which is now coaling here, there is a network of mines in Havana harbor. Three years ago, he says, his vessel was about to steam into the harbor when he was signalled not to enter. A pilot boarded the ship and explained that engineers were planting nines and that it would be necessary for him to wait several hours before proceeding loto port. Captain Gronmyer was then master of the steamer Albano. He was at

MARK TWAIN IS OUT OF DEBT.

one time in the German army.

was seen in Vienna today and asked whether

All Over. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.-Acting VIENNA, March 12 .- (New York World under orders received from the War depart-Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Mark Twain ment at Washington, the commanding officer at Fort Logan has distributed among the

he would say how he felt be out of debt. He replied gaily: "Oh! you can tell them I'm glad it's over. What a worry it's been.' Then he opened a drawer and proudly took out receipts copied by a typewriter just as they had been sent him. "There were ninetysix creditors and I would have paid them all in full at once and have done with it, but my friends advised me to pay in three installments-December 6, January 6 and February 6. What I hate as much as anything is. the idea of the public that I was unwise in Coal company of this city has received re- business. I consider the contrary was proved quests from the United States government by the way I published General Grant's book in 1885, which could not have been done by NEW YORK, March 12.—The enlisting of and powerful steam tugs owned by the com- a bad business man. However, one of my greatest pleasures now is to be able to look iron workers was continued today at the to purchase eight coal barges belonging to forward to the day when I can return home Brooklyn navy yard, but all applications the company, which are now being built at and live in the house which I and my family so dearly love."