OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1898.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PULLING FOR PEACE

Administration Still Hopes that War May Be Averted.

Consultation.

Cabinet Holds a Short and Informal

TEMPORARY TRUCE MAY BE ARRANGED

It is Pelieved that Spain is Ready to Make Concessions.

WAR IN CURA MUST BE TERMINATED

On This Point the President is Firm and He Hopes Spain Will Deelde to Treat with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The president saw a number of the members of the cabinet at the White House today. They dropped in one by one until those present included Secretaries Bliss, Alger, Gage and Attorney General Griggs. With them also was Assistant Secretary Day of the State department, who presumably had some dispatches to show the

The gathering was not a special cabinet meeting in the sense in which that term is generally used, but was simply a talk between the president and his advisers, such as occurred last Sunday, concerning matters on which he desired to consult them. The Cuban question and the report of the Maine court of inquiry were the topics discussed, but so far as could be ascertained nothing conclusive was determined, one of the members of the cabinet saying subsequently that there was nothing new or startling in the situation. The presence of Judge Day would infer that there were advices from Minister Woodford, but further than an acknowledgment that communication is in progress between the State department and the minister nothing could be assertained.

WAR ALARMS COTTON SHIPPERS. acknowledgment that communication is in progress between the State department and the minister nothing could be ascertained. At the State, War and Navy departments

there was during the earlier portions of the day little semblance of the Sabbath. Chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers and telegraph operators were at work. Probably never since the days of the late war have so many

navy yard and inspected the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which is having its guns adjusted and repaired. The vessel has been at the yard about a week, and great crowds have been there to see it.

Assistant Secretary Day spent a portion of the Sabbath at the State department, and there received a call from the Spanish min-ister, a rather unusual thing, indicating important things for consideration, its nature could not be learned.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley, just appointed the commander of the "Flying left here for Norfolk. It is expected that tomorrow he will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn, which is to be flagship of the fleet. The only other vessel of the squadron now at Hampton Rouds is the Massachusetts. Of the remaining three, the Texas is in New York receiving its ammunition hoists, and the Columbia and the Minne apolis are at League Island, where the final work preparatory to their sea service is be-

ng hurriedly done. The two latter will be at Norfolk about the middle of the war. The developments of the day in the Cubar cituation indicate steady progress in the negotiations between the government of this intry and that of Spain looking to the mainterance of peace, for the present at least. There is good authority for saying that Spain's present wish is to secure a cessation of hestilities in Cuba rather than to in a war with the United States and that it is more than probable that negotiations between the government of the United States and the Sagasta ministry will take that turn in the immediate future.

The present Spanish ministry has proposed peaceful disposition from the beginning and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bring ing to an end the hostilities in Cuba. SPAIN IS CONCILIATORY.

To what extent the United States may g in assisting Spain in its present design o curing an armistice is not yet determined but the conservative element in the adminstration considers the manifestation of this desire on the part of Spain, for even a porary peace, a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are natu-rally disposed to centend that the president should be left free, for the present at least to pursue a policy which promises much in the way of preventing war between this country and Spain, and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence there will be an effort on the part of peace, fully inclining to hold the senate in check and preventing b flammatory utterances there

the part of the administration it is said the development of the situation will not require a great length of time, and there will be no extended delay. policy has been fully determined upon president. It is to bring the Cuban This will be accomplished by pointed intervention if necessary, but i is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful nego-tiations than that it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations can the part of the United States. Hence the disposition of the president is to give Spain a fair op-portunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans, and to allow it a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with

It can be said on good authority that there has been no abatement of the president's intention to see that the war is ter-minated when it is closed on terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less, nor that Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to

If there should now be an armistice it would be with the concessions made by Spain at the instance of this country that nego-tions should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the administra-tion to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement most satisfactory to all par-

ties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this time has arrived.

The friends of the administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one and that The friends of the administration feet that a struction is a very delicate one and that the struction is a very delicate one and that the structure of the structure of the course congress as pursue. In the meantime the president dues, but nothing is divulged as to their eventual destinations. The Russians will be structured to the structure of the structure of

Andnz Badly Battered in the Recent Storm. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, March 27 .- (New York Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A correspondent at Waterford telegraphs that the damage sustained by the new Spanish torpodo gunboat Andaz, bound from Clyde to Ferrol, QUIET AT WASHINGTON and driven in here by stress of weather, is very serious. The bows are smashed in and the stem twisted several feet out of line. The bulkhead burst, but the second bulk-head stopped the water and prevented foundering. The captain communicated with Madrid and received orders to take the Madrid and received orders to take the Andaz to Queenstown for temporary repairs sufficient to enable it to make Lisbon or Cadiz when the weather moderates. He had proposed to return to Clyde, but this Madrid vetoed, as it was deemed important that the Andaz should reach a Spanish port with the least possible delay. The captain hored the accompanying torpedo boat had gained shelter in some other port, but no report of its arrival anywhere has yet been received. The two parted company in a hurricane and he and his crew had a frightful experience, being battered down the Andaz was completely buried half the time. The crew of the Andaz was not per-

> the arrival causes much excitement today. PRINTERS WANT INTERVENTION.

Chicago Union Sends a Request to Il-Hnois Congressmen. CHICAGO March 27 .- At the regular meeting of Chicago Typographical union, No. 16, held today the following open letter was

ordered telegraphed to Washington:

WAR ALARMS COTTON SHIPPERS

Find Difficulty in Getting Bonts Take the Cargoes. ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27 .- A special to

the Republic from Austin, Tex., says: The cotton buyers and brokers of the state officials gathered at the War and Navy departments on a Sunday. Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships and other matters were received. They find it impossible to secure insurance

GULLON THINKS WAR IS CERTAIN. Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Takes a Gloomy View. BERLIN, March 27 .- The Madrid corre-

spondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says: "Senor Gullon, the minister of foreign uffairs, has informed me that an extremely threatening note has arrived from Washington regarding the cessation of war in Cuba. He added: 'No matter how one regards the rupture can now hardly be avoided.

Have No Sympathy for Spain. BERLIN, March 27 .- The Rome correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt tele-

"The marquis Visconti Venorta, the Italian foreign minister, says the Cuban situation has grown worse, but that outside of Austria, which merely supports Spain for dy-castic reasons, no European power is inclined to show practical sympathy for Spain. "Ricciotti Garibaldi cays that if the United States will defray their expenses, he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

Will Oppose Relief Work. BERLIN, March 27 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says: "Spain will not only refuse to allow Amercan interference in assisting the suffering but will decline to pay indemnity Spanish authorities were responsible for the Maine explosion. If President McKinley de-

mands these two things war is unavoidable." Spain Looking for a War Ship. BERLIN, March 27 .- The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says: 'The Austro-Hungarian government is negotiating for the sale of a war vessel to

WIND STORM DESTROYS PROPERTY.

Several Lives Are Also Reported to He Lost. SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., March 27 .- A terrific windstorm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate Ning, province of Fo-Kien, as a treaty port. last night. Four farm houses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed. Those reported killed are James Seaform, wife and three children: Alex Pendergrass and family and

Samuel Sthos n, wife and five children.
Passengers arriving from Lehigh tenight state that the country southeast of here was greatly damaged by the tornado, and that greatly damaged by many are reported killed and injured. Physicians from various towns along the Missouri Kansas & Texes railroad have been sent to the scene of the reported disaster. In the immediate vicinity of South McAlester con-

siderable camage was done.

A cloudburst near Summit, during the night, washed out or submerged about 2,000 feet of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas company's roadhed. A washout is also reported on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf road Galvin, twenty-one miles northward. read is handling its freight and passenger traffic around the washout by dethe Choctaw and the Missouri Pacific roads.

RUSSIA GETS PORT ARTHUR TODAY.

Signed by M. Pavloff. PEKIN, March 27 -M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, signed today the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan and the railway concessions. Port Arthur will be given over

Chin Chow will remain Chicese, but the Russians will cetablish a small station in the environs. China will tetain sovereign rights generally, and Port Arthur and Ta Lice Wan will be open to the war ships of all

natices.

INJURY TO SPAIN'S TORPEDO BOAT. WEEK FULL OF EXCITEMENT. WANT INDEPENDENCE ALONE Congress Will Be the Field of Action

Temporarily. WASHINGTON, March 27.-The largest crowd which has attended a session of congress in years is expected at the capitol tomorrow, when the official report of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster will be given to the country. Extra instructions have been issued to the attendants and admission to the reserved galleries will be strictly by card. Not one-tenth of the people who storm the doors are expected to gain admission. The members of the house await the report with the same feverish anxlety the public manifests and there are not likely to be a dozen vacant scats on the

The scene when the report is read probably will be intensely dramatic, but those who go to the capital temorrow expecting to see its presentation followed by a wild furore

The report and accompanying message will be brief, and after being read will be refrightful experience, being battered down ferred to the committee on foreign affairs eighteen hours in a terrific sea, in which without debate. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, chairmen of the foreign affairs committee, will be recognized by the speaker to make this mo-tion. The motion is not debatable.

mitted to come ashore, as the captain was evidently afraid some might desert rather than face the remainder of the voyage to Spain, while it is quite possible they also might be subjected to hostile demonstrations been acquiesced in by all, irrespective of this course be followed, and the program has been acquiesced in by all, irrespective of party. Should any single member attempt to interfere with it a demand for the prefrom the people at Waterford, where, in view of the acute American-Spanish crisis, vious question will take him off his feet. Once in the committee the findings of the board will remain there until a report is made committee, which will certainly not be until Spain's explanation and position are

made known to the administration.

Meantime the precipitation of the main issue between Spain and the United States is likely to throw the Maine disaster, which the administration means to deal with as a separate and distinct issue, into the back-ground as a subject for future settlement, unless Spain should take a position not now anticipated, which would compel immediate

On Tuesday the president will probably transmit a message suggesting an appro-priation for the relief of the starving in The appropriation will probably voted with as much unsailmity as the \$50,000,000 for the national defense, but the debate may bring out some criticism of the
administration's policy by those who believe radical and aggressive intervention should be taken at once. The administration is assured, however, of a strong majority for the policy it has so far mapped out to the republican and democratic leaders. The members are so completely absorbed

The members are so completely absorbed by the questions of the hour, that during the remainder of the week they are likely to inject debate upon these questions into the proceedings at every opportunity. But the rules as at present enforced are rigorous, and the outcropping of patriotism is likely to be confined largely to the debate on the caval appropriation bill.

Every effort will be made to dispose of this bill as quickly as possible in order to remove opportunity for inflammator speeches. The republican leaders believ inflammatory

only by subterfuge, can be prevented.

The important event of the week in the

Maine court of inquiry, which is expected early in the day Monday. The present understanding is that the re-

port will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and sent to the printer without being read, or more than dentally referred to, and that after nothing will be said concerning it until the committee shall have had a reasonable opportunity to consider it, or until some other be received from the communication may president on the Cuban question. There has been a general appeal from the administration for the senate to avoid undue

consideration of the Cuban subject until the president can have an opportunity to formulate a policy, and the renate appears dis-posed to comply with the request. Still, there is no doubt that the senate would grow very restive under delay. Senator Money expects to make a speech

tomorrow on the lines of those of Senators Proctor, Gallinger and Thurston, based upon his observations in Cuba. There is very little heart in the senate for any other business than that relating to Cuba, and the probabilities are that com-paratively little will be done, and that the

sessions will be comparatively short.

Aside from Senator Money's speech there is a special order providing for the taking up of the private pension bills on the calendar Monday, beginning at 1 Tuesday at 2 o'clock eulogies will be de-livered on the late Senator Earle of South Carolina. Senator Caffery's speech on the quarantine bill, which has already run for

two days, has not been completed, and it

may be resumed during the week. It may be said in a general way that Cuba will occupy almost the entire thought, it it is not the subject, of the speeches of the senate for the week, and while it may be possible to practically suppress audibl erence to the subject, it is most likely to find opportunity for some vent. This op-portunity will be afforded on the resolution for the appropriation of money to relieve the distress of Cuban reconcentrados.

The sundry civil appropriation bill proba-bly will be reported to the senate Monday and taken up for consideration later in the

CONGRESSMAN SIMPKINS IS DEAD.

End Comes Suddenly at His Home in

WASHING FON, March 27.-Representative John Simpkins of the Thirteenth district of failure, induced by gastric complications. On last Tuesday he complained of having caught a cold, and later of stomach trouble. He was quite ill for a time, but yesterday morning was much better. Later in the day he grew veaker, and at 9:55 died from heart failure. No arrangements as to the funeral can be made until the arrival of the members of his farily, who have been notified of his death. Mrs. Bucon is in New York, Mrs. Thayer in Boston, Miss Mabel Simpking in Florida, and his brother Nathaniel at Aiken, S. C. They

are all expected to be in the city by Tuesday morning. Representative Simpkins was a man of in dependent fortune. He was born in New Bed-ford, Mass., June 27, 1867, attended the publie schools of Yermouth, and after preparing for college at St. Mark's school, Southboro, graduated at Harvard university in 1885. He served in the Massachusetts legislature in 1890 and 1891, was a presidential elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, president of the coublican club of Massichusetts in 1892 and 1893, rod a member of the Massachusetts republican state committee in 1892, 1893 and

He served in the Fifty-fourth and Fiftyfifth congresses, where he was known to his colleagues as a man faithful to the interests constituents, although rarely taking

Cubans Will Accept Peace on No Other Possible Terms.

GENERAL GOMEZ OUTLINES HIS PLANS

Does Not Want Annexation by United States, but Simply Financial Aid to Pince Republic on Its Feet.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-I am enabled to present the first authentic news from Gomez since, under Blanco's pass, I saw the old veteran last December. It is Gomez's first letter after the knowledge of 5½ cents daily for each individual. The the fact that the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor. He writes to a well known has been greater, owing to more pressing American in Cuba, who had sent him full needs of the sufferers in smaller towns. details and theories and possible effects of the Maine affair, and also had requested an opinion from Cuba's long-headed leader. Although the American is a warm personal friend of Gomez, he received no more answer to his Maine questions then the intimation that Spain or the Spaniards blew up the

"LAS VILLAS, March 9, 1898.—Dear Sir and Friend: It is very agreeable for me to answer your favor of 26th February last, the contents of which amused and gave great pleasure. Spain's impotence to subdue this revolution, either by military force or political action, is well evidenced by the development of events that have lately been taking place. Our determination and purpose are too well proclaimed and proved that I should be required to demonstrate them here to a person like your good self, who has formed a complete judgment by your own experience of the respective situation of both belligerent forces. At the stage that things have reached every man of sense understands that Spain's continuance of this war is iniquitous and inhuman and even a

menace to the peace of the world, as a just raid noble end is no longer pursued, but to kill and destroy by a sense of vengeance.

"The great American republic is destined by many causes to intervene somer or later in some way in the termination of the Cu-ban war. But mediation may only be fruitful of a final peace if through it Cuba obtains its absolute independence. On this basis and by means of an indemnity of several million 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 f liberation which I have the honor to com mand. With the highest esteem, consideration and friendship, I am yours, the Com-mander-in-Chief, M. GOMEZ."

COMMERCIAL ANNEXATION.

their business brought of ships and other matters were received, and as many of them required prompt answers in the present emergency replies were forwarded.

Secretary Long, however, did not appear at the Navy department during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could as well be attended to by bureau officers end their assistants. Mrs. Long has been fil for some time and the secretary in part shook off official cares and spent the major portion of the day with her. VISITS THE NAVY YARD.

They find it impossible to secure insurance or insurance on export cotton from either Gulveston or export cotton from either Gulveston or New Orleans, as the insurance people will the time for action arrives.

After the Maine report is read tomorrow the consideration of the naval appropriation bill will be resumed, if it is not deemed expedient, in view of the attending excitement, to allow the District of Columbia committee, which is entitled to the day under the rules to allow the District of Columbia committee, which is entitled to the day under the rules on the high seas. Several forcign firms have wired their state buyers to ship on English bottoms only, as they are considered the only safe means of transportation in case of the week. Under the rules any attempt to discuss the Cuban question, except during a deal of the United States would have to conquer Cuba after defeating of the week. Under the rules any attempt to discuss the Cuban question, or the field wish annexation as the time for action arrives.

After the Maine report is read tomorrow. Gomez and Blanco have said: "If you had Cuba there is not a single American states-"If you had senate will be the receipt of the president's man who would know what to do with it."

Commercial annexation, what the United Maine court of inquiry, which is expected States wishes and which naturally follows Cuba's independence, has further been guaranteed by the signed statements of Gomez end Maceo. The moment Spain evacuates the island the Cuban republic will need money for schools, roads and current expenses, and to pay pensions and the \$1 a day for three years of imaginary pay the Cuban soldiers have already so hardly earned. The United States is the natural lender, and by lending and by accepting control of Cuban custom houses to secure the same, the United States will have commercial Cuba while the Cubans will have a political Cuba and their flag from the beginning, and later, when the lean is re-

paid, they will in fact as well as in name be independent. Both Comez and Maceo bave agreed in writing to recommend such concessions to the United States. Both promises were given in 1896, and in the height of a successful invasion when Cuban success seemed certain in a matter of six months. The Cubans are more favorable to this style of an Ameri. can protectorate now than then. Outright annexation of Cuba they hold would be wrong and foolish. A protectorate as outlined would be acceptable to Cubans and give the United States all the benefits of annexation, with but few of its vexations. SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

DISBURSEMENT OF RELIEF FUNDS. Method Followed in Relieving Amer-

tean Citizens in Havana. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, March 27 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The synopsis of consular reports on the disbursement of the \$50,000 relief fund, to be submitted to congress on Monday, will be as follows:

A fund was voted last June for the relief of suffering American citizens in Cubs. The appropriation was at first considered extravfor the number of citizens This idea was strengthened by cable from ee to the State department saying \$10,000 was sufficient to cover preseing needs. The number of destitute Americans was at first greatly overestimated. Some reports placed them over 5,000, but fortunately congress did not revoke the appropriation bill first dispatch and the money has accom-plished great good among needy citizens. Now it is about exhausted. The manage-ment of this disbursement of the governmental fund was intrusted to leading con-Massachusetts died last night at his residence in this city, 1717 K street, of heart highest authority. Consuls Bryce at Matanzee and Barker at Sagua, Springer at Corbarin, McGarr at Cienfueges, the consul at Cardenas and Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba, have superintended relief measures in their respective districts. Owing to Lee's position requiring his time on more important busi-ness, the handling of funds for the Havana district was confided to George W. Hyatt, one of the oldest and best known Americana

residing in Cuba.

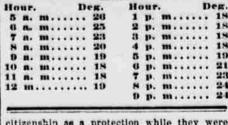
The consuls were instructed to employ the fund for the sole purpose of aiding such citi-zene residing in their respective territories, drafts to be drawn through Lee and all reports of expenses to be turned in at the termination of every month. At first the number of applicants for relief was comparatively small, as many still had a little work and as yet had something saved. Others held aloof on account of pride. But the situation steadily grew worse, work ceased, savings were spent, pride was overlooked and now the number of persons receiving aid is about 1,900. Every day new applications are ce-ceived from people who have seen their last hope disappear. By far the largest number is found in the Havana district, 950 now being on Hyatt's list. Other districts contain the following: Matanzas, 334; Cardenas, 65; Sagua, 293; Clenfuegos, 132; Santiago de

Strange to say, few cases have been rought to light in Pinar del Rio and Puerto Mr. Simpkins had recently been made a member of the congressional committee.

Alger's Old Regiment Ready.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—General Daulet Butterfield has advised the secretary of war that his old regiment, the Twelfth New York, has, through its commander, Colonel Leonard by letter to the governor of New York tendered its services for the war in

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA.



citizenship as a protection while they were living in Cuba. Others are in the main children of such cit'zens as have the good fortune to be born in the United States. They are therefore classed as natives. The number of Americans with American names Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.)
HAVANA, March 27.—(New York World

Cubans. Of these there are not more than

a dozen in the Havana district.

From June 15, 1897, when the fund was appropriated, to January 14, this year, \$9.084 was expended in relieving the wants of 846 Here they have been able at times to secure a little work, thus helping themselves. This is impossible outside of Havana. The ma-jority of the recipients of charity here are tobacco workers. They have been in the habit of traveling back and forth between the factories in Florida, Havana and the United States. They have little or no ambi-tion to turn their hands to other classes of Maine, realizing the hopelessness of its employment, and as a rule are physically Cubsn affairs. The letter is characteristic incapacitated for the rough work of day of old Gomez. It is as follows:

| Application of the control of remain, and as long as the fund holds out will continue to receive regular rations. This has about disappeared, for at present only \$5,000 remains from the appropriation.

Thus it will be seen that the rate of expenditure has averaged \$5,000 per month, though each month has always added a certain ratio over the former. The system in force is very simple and successful. Persons wishing aid call at the consulate and make application. After proper progs are brought application. After proper proofs are brought forth as to citizenship, names are entered on the list for a visit to the homes to corroborate the statements. In Havana Hyatt makes the visit in person. He takes the number of individuals in the family requiring aid and makes out an invoice for the necessary art-icles of food for one or more. The party is then presented with a card for the amount of provisions actually necessary to sustain life for the month. These are presented in Havana to a large grocery store at Cuba and O'Reilly streets. As cash is paid for goods and large amounts consumed, Lee gets provisions retailed at wholesale prices. In this manner the purchases are also more or less selected. Little waste is sold. Provisions distributed are largely jerked beef, dried codfish, rice, beans, sugar, salt, lard and at a rate of so many ounces per day for each in-dividual. Canned milk is also supplied to

sick persons when necessary.
On receiving stores the beneficiaries sign a receipt worded as follows: "Received of George W. Hystt, commissioner by consul-general of the United States America in Havana, groceries of various kinds to the value of (here the amount is inserted in Spanish gold) proceeding from United States relief fund. (Signed by name)." These re-ceipts are all turned in to Mr. Hyatt, who makes a statement eich month. The money is practically exhausted, for although there should still remain sufficient for another month, I am informed that when all outstanding bills are presented and paid only about \$3,000 will remain. It will be curious to note how congress will face the situation when another similar appropriation is called for. The United States cannot allow them to starve, yet it is not just to the thousands of needy citizens at home to continue to apply them while they do not exercise their functions as citizens. It is to be hoped that they will be able to receive ald from the

GEORGE BRONSON REA. SPAIN REALIZES ITS SITUATION Comes to See that the United States

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. MADRID, March 27 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The rapid march of events this week seem to have awakened most Spaniards at last to the sense that the American president, government and people are in earnest, just as the unanimous vote of the senate and house of representatives on the extraordinary supthat their parliament would not split on questions of national policy. Very little illusion is now indulged in as to the attitude of the American congress when the presi-dential message and reports are laid before it. Indeed, Madrid papers have ceased to attempt to show that public opinion is divided in America, and they frankly advise the nation to be prepared for the worst and the nation to be prepared for the worst and form shoulder to shoulder behind the queen regent and the government in the defense of their rights and the honor of Spain, both being known to display equal composure in a decision in what Spaniards call the most momentous crisis their country has faced in the present century.

No surrender seems to be the idea among

all parties and clacses, aroused by even the little that has transpired of the intentions of the American government. Patriotic ofcoming in from provincial towns. Contributions from such movements, including concerts and theatricals, are intended to secure funds for the development of the navy. Marshals Primo Riouera in Manilla and Blanco in Havana on hearing the news ap-prehended complications and volunteered the warmest support of all loyalist colonial par-ties in all measures taken to meet emergencies. There is much mention in press and diplomatic circles of rumors of the friendly dispositions of European powers as the situation grows more serious, especially concerning Russia, Germany and Austria, whose courts and governments take a keen interest apparently in consequence of the effect of the Cuban crisis on the stability of the monarchy in Spain. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

CAPTAIN CHADWICK AT HAVANA.

Abandoning the Maine.

will be painted a dull lead color instead of

It was learned today that Captain Chadwick of the New York sailed yesterday for Havana on the Bache. His mission there, it is said, is to confer with Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, and to decide whether further wrecking work on the Maine will The lowa left late last night for the Dry

harbor once more presents a warlike appearance. The Marblehead, Montgomery, Detroit, Nashville, Cincinnati, Castine, Wilmington, and six torpedo boats lie close shore, while the Indiana and New York loom up six miles out. The Montgomery is ex-Eight bodies from the Maine were quietly laid to rest in the city cemetery this morning with the same simple ceremonies that have attended the interment of other bodies

Fortugas, where it will coal. It is expected

here shortly.

brought here.

Page Bryan's Mother Dead. CHICAGO, March 27 .- Mrs. Thomas B. Bryan, mother of Chaples Page Bryan, United States minister to Brazil, is dead of heart paralysis at her home in Elmhurst The remains will be interred at Washington

Drowned in Dutch Harbor. Bertha brought news that on March 6 C. E. Andrews, second engineer of the steame J. C. Barr; T. H. Tracey, riveter and fitter;
J. C. Doerr and Peter Doerr, father and
son, of St. Louis, Mo., were drowned at
Dutch Harbor. They were crossing in a small
boat from Unslaska to Dutch Harbor and

OUTSIDE FORCE WRECKED THE MAINE

Summary of the Findings of United States Board quiry,

SHIP BLOWN UP BY MINE EXPLODED UNDER PORT SIDE

Second Explosion, that of Two Magazines, Follows, Which Completes the Work of Destruction-Perfect Discipline on Board the Battleship-Captain Sigsbee and His Brave Crew Exonerated from All Blame -Board Unable to Fix Responsibility for the Wreck.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 27.-The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained today despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers. The report is made up of eight parts, as follows:

First. The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second. The discipline aboard the ship was excellent, everything stowed according to orders-ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazine at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after ten-inch magazine, and that did

Third. The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of rebruary 15, There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth. The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

Fifth. Technical details of wreckage from which the court adduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth. The explosion was due to no fault of those on board. Seventh. Opinion of the court stating that the explosion of the mine caused

the explosion of two magazines. Eighth. The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix responsibility. The report is unanimous and is signed by all members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or nonexistence of the mine in the harbor, except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine,

DISPASSIONATE RECITAL OF FACTS. The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1,800 words, and among the eight parts, goes to the greatest length under the second heading, which deals with the discipline and order of the ship. This the court specifies with extreme minuteness, the least detail of

the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given. The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock-only an hour and forty minutes before the explosion-disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of a mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine

without and two magazines within. The two explosions, which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, are an additional detail showing that two forces

operated in causing the destruction. The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands

The character of the wreckage, technically described in the fifth part, from which the court adduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

The feature of the report of deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Captain Sigsbee and all on board, contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

The inability of the court to find evidence to fix responsibility, as stated in the eighth part, makes the report so guarded in expression of blame that neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

eaves League Island Navy Yard Today for Hampton Roads. PHILADELPHIA, March 27.-The cruiser

Columbia will leave League island navy yard It finished loading ammunition at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after which its pilots were republican and Marquis Cabrianana, who taken on board.

Notwithstanding rain fell for the greater part of the day, there was no cessation of naval activity. Caulkers were busy putting unpunished by successive governments. Prothe finishing touches to the decks of the Minneapolis, a few remaining stores were placed aboard, and the paint was scraped Whitehead torpedoes were greased and fitted into the tubes. Today's work was confined to the machinery and loside painting on the displayed equal lack of respect for the law old monitors.

The double turreted monitor Miantonomal as its men have given it a coating of lead-Considering the Advisability of colored paint it will be ready to sail. This was to be done today, but rain prevented it.

All the vessels are short a number of men The Columbia will sail with her complement lacking about 100 men. The Minneapolis is also short about that number, and the ram about twenty short. Fourteen men arrived today and were assigned to ships. Both the Minneapolis and the Miantonomah will be ready to depart on Wednesday at the latest. This afternoon Captain Casey and another naval officer visited the ships, and immediately after leaving increased activity was noticed on board. This was taken to kidinoticed on board. This was taken to kidi-cate that additional orders had been received from Washington to push the work, and have the Minneapolis and Miantonomah ready for sailing at an earlier time.

Object to a Peace Offering.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 27 .-The letter recently sent to President Mc Kinley from Colorado Springs men, urging "hands off" in the Cuban affair, has caused a storm of disapproval in this city. A mass peeting has been called for Monday evening to defounce the petition and the petitioners, as presumptuous and thoroughly unameri

Ten Thousand Volunteers. norrow will say: Ten thousand Croations living in Allegheny county, through their representatives, have proffered their serv-

ices to President McKinley as volunteers should war be declared between Spain and the United States. Brings Over Money.

CRUISER COLUMBIA READY TO SAIL. SAGASTA WINS THE ELECTIONS. His Policy Toward Cuba is Endorsed

by Spaniards. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, March 27 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Mudrid tomorrow about noon for Hampton Roads. elections terminated in the return of five ministerial, one conservative candidate, one made himself popular in the capital a few years ago by a vigorous campaign against notorious municipal abuses and scandals left vincial returns slowly coming in show a large majority of ministerialists, a respectuble conservative minority and very few refrom the torpedo ports. The heads of the publicans and Carlists. Telegrams from Bilboa report violent agitation in consequence of the governor and rival condidates having

The double turreted monitor Miantonomah has all its ammunition on board, and as soon as its men have given it a coating of lead-alent in ministerial and official circles tonight to news received chiefly from private sources concerning the influences pressing KEY WEST. March 27.—The work of painting the batt'eships, unexpectedly stopped yesterday, will be resumed tomorrow. They a view to reaching an amicable settlement satisfactory to the rights of Spain in On the other hand, in political and diplomatic circles people are less optimistic. A sensation was caused by an official telegram announcing at the last moment that such divisions, rivairies and agitation broke out among the autonomists that one faction threatened to retire from the election, finally consenting to go to the polls with the other parties on condition that the insular cabinet remained in office until the close of the election, though several mem-bers of the cabinet wished to retire. In view of a split in the party the governor telegraphs that it is impossible to forces

the result of the elections ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON HAVANA, March 27 .- Election day in Havana has been more quiet than many elec-tion days in New York, Chicago and other large American cities. The government took admirable precautions in the nature of a police guard, which proved effective. There was a good deal of apprehension among some of the Americans, owing to the distributions of a threatening circular, but it was recognized that this emanated from irresponsible quarters and its threats were disregarded by all except the very nervous. It is too soon PITTSBURG, Pa., March 27.—The Post toing twenty autonomists and ten conserva-tives, has been elected. The vote in the

city has been very light. Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 27. At New York-Arrived-La Bourgogne, from Havre. Sailed-Edam, for Rotterdam. At Queenstown-Sailed-Lucania, for New

NEW YORK, March 21.-The French liner York.

Le Bourgogne, which arrived from Havre, At Liverpool-Arrived-Etruria, from New