It is known the Spanish government admits the desirability or necessity of complying with the demands of the United States, and it is only in the disinclination of the ministers to put this willingness into concrete form that the danger lies. If a conference were to be held with British, German or French diplomats, the matter would be settled without question.

The point which General Woodford is now pressing is that in the interest of humanity hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately. No date was fixed either in the first or in the present note, but the United States is now dwelling upon the meaning of the word "immediately" and insisting that Spain accept its general interpretation. The public generally is taking little apparent interest in the situation, but there is a general disinclination to believe that war is likely.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that the armed steam yacht Giralda, purchased by the Spanish government from Harry McCalmont, the English race horse owner after the vessel had been rejected by the United States, is now being fitted up as a dispatch boat. El Pais says four war ships have been obtained by Spain in France and that negotiations are pending for the purchase of several torpedo boats in Great Britain.

AFTER SHIPS.

Italy has decided to sell the armored cruiser Guiseppe Garibaldi of 6,840 tons and well armored, a sister ship of the Varez, to Spain. Two regiments are going to the Canary islands to strengthen the Spanish garrison there.

The Armstrongs' Spanish agent, a Spaniard who is in touch with the government and commercial people of Spain, has expressed the belief that unless the powers intercede there will be war. He added: "If the United States offered money for our clearing out of Cuba we could not accept, but if the proposition emanated from another power it is not unlikely that it would be accepted." This view of the case is echoed by a portion of the Spanish press, which advises Spain to wash its hands of Cuba.

Senor Ortiz de Sarato, a prominent former Carlist deputy who has just been defeated at Vittoria, expresses the opinion that there would be no war, saying: "We have neither ships, sailors, soldiers, plans nor money, and the government knows it. It will struggle to the last and then cave in."

Senor Sarato, who was recently at Cadiz, says the Spanish war ships Polayo and Carlos V, which the government announced ready for sea, cannot possibly be made ready sooner than in two months.

WILL GIVE THE PRESIDENT TIME.

Republican Members of the House Decide to Wait Awhile.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The republicans of the house who are aggressively in favor of prompt and energetic action in the Cuban matter, and who met last night in conference, held another meeting after the house adjourned tonight.

At last night's meeting forty-six members were present. Tonight they were re-inforced by sixty-nine, making a total of 115. This constitutes considerably more than a majority of the republican membership of the house, and the members present tonight say that it by no means represents the full strength of those who will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete independence of Cuba.

Many of the radicals favor immediate intervention, and a few, like Representative Marsh of Illinois, believe the blowing up of the Maine is a casus belli.

The speeches at tonight's meeting, while vigorous, and yielding nothing, were nevertheless in favor of giving the president an opportunity to mature his policy and of completing the negotiations in which he is now engaged.

Many of the leaders in the movement, including Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, Mr. Hull of Iowa, Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, W. A. Smith of Michigan, saw the president today and all he asked was a brief delay. Action by congress before the pending negotiations are completed, he told them, would embarrass him and might result in a complete rupture.

Mr. Hull and Mr. Bromwell and others explained this situation to the conference. They counseled acquiescence in the president's desires. A rupture with the administration was greatly to be deplored, and should, they argued, only occur as a last resort. They informed the conference that the president had said that the negotiations now in progress would either fail or be successful by the end of the week. He believed they would be successful. He did not indicate their nature, they said, and they pointed out that it would be manifestly ruinous for the details to be made public at this time. They said further that the president informed them that he would, in the event of the failure of the negotiations, place the whole subject before congress and share with it the responsibility for what might follow.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, the ranking member of the foreign affairs committee, in the absence of Mr. Hitt, explained that the sentiment of the committee was strongly against further delay, although he himself was a conservative. But he said the committee members were willing to defer to the wishes of the president, and no action would be taken at the meeting tomorrow. On Monday, however, if a satisfactory solution had not been previously reached, action would be had.

All the members present professed ignorance of the details of the president's plans and negotiations, although several said the president assured them that, if successful, they would, he thought, be satisfactory.

While these different reports were made to the conference, they were unofficial, and the conference decided at last to appoint a committee of eleven to await upon the president tomorrow and explain their views of the situation, the committee to report at a meeting to be held tomorrow night.

The committee appointed consisted of the following: Messrs. Hopkins and Lorrimer of Illinois, Joy of Missouri, Sulloway of New Hampshire, Cooper of Wisconsin, Arnold of Pennsylvania, Mercer of Nebraska, Knox of Massachusetts, Faris of Indiana, Hager of Iowa, and Smith of Michigan.

Bancroft Ordered to Boston.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A change has been made in the order to the gunboat Bancroft. This vessel arrived at the Bermudas today from Lisbon, and it is understood was on its way to Norfolk. In view, however, of the great amount of work in progress at the Norfolk navy yard, it was decided to send the Bancroft to Boston, and an order to that effect was sent to its commanding officer. The Bancroft is in need of extensive repairs. They will be made at the Boston navy yard and the vessel probably will be detained in that harbor as part of its defense. The gunboat Helena, which was formerly attached to the European station, also arrived at the Bermudas today. It is bound for Key West and will be added to Captain Sampson's fleet.

Spring Medicine

Is made a necessity by the impure condition of the blood after winter's hearty foods, and breathing vitiated air in home, office, schoolroom or shop. When weak, thin or impure, the blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is grandly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WILD TIME IN THE HOUSE

Cuban Resolution is the Cause of the Excitement.

IT IS RULED OUT BY SPEAKER REED

Republicans Hesitate for a Time Between Sentiment and Duty, but Finally Rally to the Speaker's Support.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A wild and uproarious scene occurred in the house today when Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, attempted to force the hand of the republicans upon a proposition to overrule the speaker and pass a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic.

He was cheered on by the crowded galleries, but the members of the majority refused to support him. Many of them sympathized with the purpose of the resolution, Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, going so far as to endorse the proposition under the presumption that it provided for a declaration of war, but most of the radicals who were yesterday in favor of any revolutionary method, had been won over to stick to the party organization, and to refuse to do anything until the initiative came from their side.

Then came rallies by two leading advocates of armed intervention, and the speaker himself, from the chair, made an indirect appeal to his party associates to stand firm, at the same time intimating that if their impatience was curbed a little longer they would have the opportunity they coveted.

When the vote was taken only two republicans, Messrs. Atcheson and Robbins (Pa.), broke from the party lines. About a dozen more sat silent in their seats and refused to vote.

The scene throughout was most dramatic, and the members and spectators in the galleries were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement.

Several times later in the day, during the consideration of the naval bill, whenever the Cuban question was broached the members swarmed about the speaker, and the galleries cheered. This was especially the case when Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.) spoke.

Mr. Boutelle (rep., Me.), who objected to a request for extension of his time, was hissed.

The only important action on the naval bill today was the refusal of the chair to sustain a point of order against the provision for a floating steel dock at Algiers, La.

BAILEY IS THE CAUSE.

The storm broke immediately after the reading of the journal, when Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, demanded recognition as a matter of privilege, and offered a resolution.

A profound sensation followed. Members rose en masse all over the house. No one knew what the resolution contained, but all knew that it related to the all-absorbing topic of Cuba.

Mr. Evans (rep., Ky.) interposed to declare that a pension bill coming over from last night was in order, and amid intense excitement the speaker, with a white, stern face, held that the regular order was the consideration of the pension bill, which he directed the clerk to read.

While it was being read Mr. Bailey requested that the resolution be sent back to him. As soon as the pension bill was passed he was again on his feet demanding recognition.

But Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the naval affairs committee, was also calling for recognition, and the speaker recognized him. Pausing amid the clamor and confusion he informed Mr. Bailey calmly that his rights would be respected.

Mr. Boutelle then moved that the house go into the committee of the whole and resume the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

"Pending that motion," announced the speaker, "the gentleman from Texas states he desires to present a privileged question. The gentleman will state it."

Mr. Bailey then presented the resolution for the independence of Cuba, as follows:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives that the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against the force of arms and the horrors of famine has shown them worthy to be free, and

Second, The United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as a free and independent state.

The reading was listened to amid a silence profoundly impressive, and at its conclusion cheer after cheer was given from the galleries and the floor.

The republican side was ominously silent. The speaker rapped vigorously for order, and warned the galleries that no demonstrations would be allowed.

Mr. Boutelle immediately made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, and upon that Mr. Bailey demanded to be heard.

TOO SERIOUS FOR HASTE.

He demanded that the subject with which the resolution dealt was too serious and the occasion too important to be hastily disposed of. He insisted that he had a right to present the resolution under the rules and rulings, and the responsibility must rest with the majority if it was ruled out of order and the ruling sustained.

He called attention to the fact that in the Fifty-third congress, when Mr. Crisp was speaker, Mr. Boutelle, who now made the point of order that this resolution was not privileged, presented a resolution of a similar character relating to Hawaii, which the speaker held was privileged, but must go to a committee. Against that ruling an appeal was taken and the whole republican side had voted against tabling the appeal.

When he said that at the head of the list of distinguished republicans who voted on that occasion was the honorable speaker of this house the democrats went into rapturous applause.

Meantime the confusion was great. The republican leaders were evidently rallying their forces. Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, who was one of the prime movers in the movement for prompt and vigorous action on the republican side, came forward with a strong appeal to republicans to not be carried off their feet.

At the outset he acknowledged that his sympathies were with the resolution (which, it transpired afterward, he believed at that time contained a declaration of war), but he argued that it did not present a question of higher privilege than the consideration of an appropriation bill. We could have war, said he, whenever we wanted it. A resolution declaring war was privileged he admitted.

"But this is not a resolution declaring war," interposed Mr. Bland. "It is a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, which does not necessarily involve war."

HULL IS FOR WAR.

"If the resolution falls short of that," replied Mr. Hull, "and I did not hear it fully read; if it falls short of that point, it is not operative, and to my mind it does not present any question of privilege at all. As I have always said, I am in favor of this government intervening at the very earliest date unless conditions change materially so that they will insure the liberty of the Cubans and a cessation of the deplorable conditions that prevail in that island at the present time. (Applause on the republican side.)

"I am in favor of that principle, and state now and here that I will go as far as any man on this floor for the purpose of preserving the rights of the struggling patriots in their heroic efforts on that island (applause on the republican side); and I am in favor of the United States controlling the destinies of this continent and saying to Spain that it must get out of the western hemisphere."

Mr. Terry (dem., Ark.) declared that a question involving a matter of privilege was in fact one for the house to decide.

While he was speaking the republicans were conferring. The leaders were circulating among them and such confusion resulted that Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) raised a laugh amid the excitement by asking for order among the "speaker's reconcentrados."

Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.), another of the republicans who favors immediate intervention, called attention to the distinction between the present proposition and that which was before the house a few days ago. In the former it was contended that the dignity of the house had been infringed upon by the executive. There was no such contention here.

Continuing, he appealed to his colleagues to rally to the support of the speaker. The republican members knew, he said, that within a brief time action would be had, so that there was no necessity for resorting to revolutionary methods.

Amid profound silence the speaker then made his ruling. He spoke in deliberate, distinct and emphatic tones, and decided that the resolution was not privileged in the following ruling:

SPEAKER'S RULING.

A question of privilege which concerns the house is one which concerns the exercise of its functions in accordance with the principles which govern parliamentary bodies. Every parliamentary body has to have rules for its government, otherwise it would have no government at all; and upon adherence to those rules depends its success as a parliamentary body.

The rights of the house under the constitution are in no way to be confounded with privileges of the house and of every member in it, in the sense in which this matter is presented here today.

Congress has certain powers conferred upon it, and in the exercise of those powers each house is governed by its rules. It is authorized expressly by the constitution to make rules, and without the authorization of the constitution it would be at liberty to make rules. These rules are the protection of the rights of the house.

Now, it would be noticed in the constitution, if any gentleman will turn to it, that there are certain powers conferred upon congress, the power to declare war, the power to legislate for the general welfare, and a series of other enumerated powers. No man up to this date has for an instant pretended or suggested that because the congress has the right to pass laws upon certain topics that proposals for these laws become questions of privilege; never before, except once, and the chair will present the decision to the house.

The same language is used with reference to our relations with foreign nations that is used with reference to the creation of the courts of law and all other power which is conferred. It is a legislative power and is exercised under the constitution by rules adopted by each body. This is the first preliminary idea that we ought to have in regard to this matter.

But this proposition in regard to the war or about recognition or any of those subjects which may or may not be within our purview do not become questions of privilege at all, because we have a right to pass upon them, because that would make everything a question of privilege and end by making nothing a question of privilege.

Now let us see what it is founded on. This is a matter which we should not have given attention to, except in times of interest, not to say excitement.

The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) some time ago presented to Speaker Crisp a proposition which had in it certain elements charging that the executive was interfering with some of the rights and privileges of the legislative body. The speaker ruled that it was a question of privilege and you will perceive that it was entirely different from the present proposition and has no aspect like it at all; not the faintest resemblance to it; but the speaker ruled that that was a privileged question. He also ruled that, being a privileged question, it should go to a committee.

Well, now, against that doctrine the chair has always been opposed, and the questions, as members will see by turning to the record, that were put to a house were on that part of the speaker's decision as to whether it should go to a committee or not, and as it appears, as the gentleman from Texas says, I voted on that subject. I voted according to my rights and voted against it.

But he has omitted to state to you that this other question, the same question, almost, was put before to Speaker Crisp and by him promptly decided to be out of order at an earlier day, on July 30, 1894.

The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) demanded its immediate consideration as presenting a privileged question, and the gentleman from Missouri, an old and experienced member (Mr. Dockery), made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged. (Laughter and applause on the republican side.) Well, now, as a matter of course, the speaker sustained the point—and that is precisely this question.

BAILEY GETS SOME LIGHT.

Mr. Bailey—May I inquire of the chair if there was any appeal taken on the decision of the chair?

The Speaker—There was no appeal. It was too clear for an appeal even. (Laughter and applause on the republican side.)

Mr. Bailey immediately appealed from the decision of the chair.

In putting the question on the appeal Speaker Reed made the following significant and impressive statement:

"As far as any question arising out of this matter is concerned," said the speaker, "the chair has not the slightest doubt that the wisdom of the house, which has always been able to arrive at important questions in a suitable way, will get at them now and at a speedy time for the occasion." (Applause on the republican side.)

Mr. Bailey—In reply to that suggestion, which was not a part of the decision, of course, I understand that it was made to hold our friends on the other side, and I venture to say—

At this point Mr. Boutelle moved that the appeal be laid upon the table.

The division was eagerly awaited. The republicans arose en masse when the speaker called for the ayes.

The democrats, who anxiously surveyed the solid phalanx for a sign of a break, were disappointed. A solid minority voted against the republicans.

The division resulted, 180 ayes to 130 noes.

As soon as the result was announced the ayes and noes were demanded and the roll was called, resulting: Ayes, 189; noes, 139.

On the roll-call two republicans, Acheson (Pa.), Robbins (Pa.) voted with the democrats.

The republicans enthusiastically approved their victory with a round of applause.

A parliamentary wrangle followed over an attempt of Mr. Bailey to appeal from what he contended was a ruling of the chair.

TAKES UP NAVAL BILL.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) chairman of the appropriations committee, made a point of order against the paragraph authorizing the construction of a floating steel dry dock at Algiers, La.

The chair overruled the point of order.

From time to time in the afternoon the Cuban question was brought forward and aroused intense feeling.

Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) said that this morning the country had been stirred by the announcement that the republicans of the house had at last revolted and action was to be taken. Tomorrow the American people would be humiliated when they found that the republicans of the house had joined the temporizing policy which was betraying the American government and the American name.

Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.) said: "How much time would it require, considering the prospective alliance between the governments of Spain and the United States, to put down the patriots of Cuba?" (Great applause in the galleries.)

"With my head bowed in humiliation," replied Mr. Wheeler, "I have watched how matters have gone, but I do not believe the administration will go so far as to extend a friendly hand to the murderers of the sailors of the Maine and the patriots of Cuba." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Cummings, speaking to an amendment, aroused the galleries to a high pitch of enthusiasm. "That there will be war between this country and Spain," he said, "is indicated by every pulsation of the popular heart today. I have received from my own constituents this batch of letters in one mail, asking me why my voice is silent at this time; asking me why, after I have visited Cuba and know the facts, I remain silent.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall not vote for any $500,000 appropriation to feed the reconcentrados of Cuba until this government explicitly says to Blanco and to Sagasta, 'Repeal your Weyler order, which is starving these people.' (Applause.)

"There is the place to take the initiative. Make them repeal that murderous order of Weyler's. From even a Spanish standpoint, or a Weyler standpoint, it is no longer necessary that that order should continue in force. It is an utter impossibility, unless they bring their provisions with them, for Gomez and Garcia to march into the western provinces of Cuba. Therefore, I say that the initiative should be a peremptory demand by this government for the repeal of the Weyler order.

"When that is done, feed the reconcentrados if you please. First give them homes, give them ploughs, give them oxen. And in God's name send them back to the blackened ashes of their homes and give them the opportunity to raise provisions for themselves and their families."

Mr. Cummings' time beyond the five-minute limit, and was hissed by the galleries.

Without reaching the provisions relating to the increases in the navy the committee rose, and at 5:45 p. m. the house adjourned.

ALLEN'S RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Senate Passes Alaskan Civil Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Permission was granted by the senate today for the foreign relations committee to sit during the sessions of the senate.

Following this action the resolution providing for the independence of Cuba, introduced yesterday by Mr. Allen, was at the request of Mr. Frye referred to the foreign relations committee without debate.

Beyond these two points no reference was made by the senate to the Cuban question.

Mr. Caffery concluded his speech on the national quarantine bill, after which the measure making further provision for a civil government of Alaska was passed.

Mr. Allison reported the sundry civil bill, and announced that he would call it up for consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, asked that the committee be permitted to sit during the sessions of the senate from day to day, and the request was granted.

Mr. Frye reported from the committee on foreign relations the senate resolution:

That the president be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the senate all of the consular correspondence relating to the conduct of the war in the island of Cuba, the condition of the people and other matters relating thereto.

Mr. Frye asked that the resolution lie on the table until tomorrow when he would ask for its consideration.

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) of the military affairs committee reported a joint resolution providing that in any case of emergency, in which the immediate erection of any fort or fortification is, in the opinion of the secretary of war, deemed necessary and urgent, where the legislature of the state is not in session, so much of the existing law as prohibits the erection of such fortification until the consent of the legislature has been obtained shall be suspended, so as to authorize the construction of such temporary fortress with consent from the owner of the land. Mr. Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Pascoe (Fla.), desiring to examine it, objected, and it went over.

Mr. Frye (Me.) inquired of Mr. Allen (Neb.) if he had any objection to the reference of his resolution offered yesterday to the committee on foreign relations, that committee now having under consideration resolutions of that nature. Mr. Allen consented to the reference of the resolution, saying that he was satisfied that the committee would promptly take action upon the subject matter.

Consideration was then resumed of the measure making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, the pending question being upon a substitute offered by Mr. Hansbrough, for a part of an amendment offered by Mr. Perkins.

At this point the floor was yielded to Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, as he desired to make a statement. He made a remarkable and caustic arraignment of the secretary of the treasury on account of the secretary's flippant treatment of a request made by Mr. Wolcott's committee.

Mr. Wolcott said that on March 10 the committee on postoffices and post roads had asked the secretary of the treasury for his opinion upon a postal savings bank system. A similar communication had been sent to the postmaster general, and a courteous and extended reply in due time had been received.

The views of the secretary of the treasury upon the question were particularly desired by the committee, as it was expected that some opinions of value would be presented.

After waiting for an unusual time the committee, Mr. Wolcott said, had received the secretary's reply.

"I have to report to the senate," he said, "that the reply was of such a nature that I have been unanimously requested by the committee to respectfully return it. Before it was sent to the committee it was given to the newspapers. It was not of a character in consonance with the importance of the subject. The whole circumstances of the case are most remarkable. I will not ask here to have the letter of the secretary read. It was flippant and impertinent and has no place on the records of this body."

Mr. Wolcott then asked that the entire correspondence on the subject be printed, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Frye strenuously opposed the Perkins amendment, while Mr. Wilson supported it.

At this point Mr. Caffery was recognized and concluded his speech on the national quarantine measure.

After Mr. Caffery had finished, Mr. Perkins withdrew his amendment to the Alaskan bill, and the measure was passed.

At 3:32 p. m. the senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

AVERSE TO PRECIPITATE ACTION.

President Has a Talk with Michigan Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The republican members of the Michigan delegation in the house had a conference with the president today in which the Cuban policy was reviewed. The delegation comprised every republican member from Michigan. Representative Alden Smith acted as chairman. They informed the president of the sentiment in their state as well as the strong Cuban disposition of the house. They urged that there should be action prompt and decisive and that the country, as judged by the sentiment of the house and of their own state, would allow little further delay. They insisted that nothing should be considered which does not effect the permanent removal of the Spanish flag from the island and the assurance of a complete independence. It was suggested that no negotiations should be entered into with Spain without first giving the Cubans a status.

The president, however, suggested that that was a matter of detail.

The delegation with much feeling appealed to the president never to allow the Maine incident to become a matter of international arbitration. The president listened throughout with great interest. He desired to confer with the senators and representatives and desired the widest latitude of discussion and conference. He hoped, however, that congress would not act precipitately. The administration, he stated, was pursuing a course it deemed proper and he wanted the fullest advice, even if they were not in accord with his views and judgment. He stated he was expecting hourly important advices from Minister Woodford at Madrid on which much would depend. He said the administration was pursuing a course consonant with a cool judgment, and that if there should be war he trusted the country would be united in support of whatever action was deemed wise.

SIGSBEE IS GIVEN A POSITION.

For the Present He Will Be an Aide to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Captain C. D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine at the time of the explosion, has been assigned to duty as aide to Secretary Long. This detail was determined on today after a conference between the secretary and Captain Sigsbee. It is especially satisfactory to the latter at this time, as it will enable him to recuperate from the great strain to which he has been subjected during the stay in Havana after the ship was blown up.

Captain Sigsbee will, in part at least, assume the duties formerly performed by Captain Barker, who, with Colonel Wagner of the army, compose the joint board on defense plans.

Captain Sigsbee's presence at the department will be especially valuable, for there will be many questions regarding the disposition of the hulk of the Maine and other matters concerning which the officials will want to consult him.

Destroying Cuban Farms.

HAVANA, March 30.—A Spanish column commanded by Colonel Escario in the district of Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, has, it is announced by the Spaniards, destroyed during the last three days ninety-four farms, a sugarcane mill, a coffee plantation, some barracks and two hospitals. In addition Colonel Escario' [illegible]

JENKINS IS LAID TO REST

Imposing Funeral of One of the Maine Explosion Victims.

TWO CITIES JOIN IN PAYING TRIBUTE

Highest Civic and Military Honors Accorded to the Gallant Officer Who Went Down in Havana Harbor.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—The cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny united today in a loyal and patriotic spirit and paid the highest civic and military honors to the remains of Lieutenant F. W. Jenkins, who perished on the United States battleship Maine. The public funeral accorded Lieutenant Jenkins' remains was not a local matter merely, dictated by the motives of local pride in a son of this community; it was a national affair and was the first outpouring of the sentiments of the people, for this was the first funeral of a victim of the Maine that has taken place on American soil north of Key West, and Lieutenant Jenkins was the most prominent of all the 268 victims.

From the time of the arrival of the body in Pittsburg at 6:05 o'clock this morning, until the volley of musketry over the grave in Uniondale cemetery, Allegheny, the manifestations of mourning and of patriotism were marked in the two cities. Flags were at half-mast everywhere. The tolling of bells, echoes of minute guns, and the marked suppression of the boisterousness of ordinary days, the strains of funeral airs and the muffled roll of drums told those who heard, but did not see, of the solemn event passing this day.

ALL DAY PROGRAM.

The funeral program was made to occupy most of the day in the execution of it, and the weather was most favorable for it. First the body was taken to Allegheny and placed in state at 9 o'clock in the postoffice corridors. A squad of division C, Pennsylvania naval reserves, was the guard of honor. At 11 o'clock, still escorted by the military guard and a detachment of policemen, it was brought to the court house in this city, where it again lay in state for two hours. While the people filed by the bier and the bells tolled, the national guard organizations and the Grand Army of the Republic posts assembled in the vicinity. At 2:30 o'clock the casket was placed on a caisson and the march to Allegheny was taken up. The procession was headed by General Wiley and staff of the Second brigade, Pennsylvania national guards. Then followed the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments, Pennsylvania national guard; Division C, Pennsylvania naval reserves; Battery B, Washington infantry, Hibernian Rifles, Grand Army of the Republic and numerous patriotic organizations.

Through a great concourse of men, women and children the procession marched slowly to Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Allegheny. Here the impressive and beautiful Episcopal service for the dead was performed and a tender sermon, full of lessons patriotic and Christian, was preached by the rector, Rev. Robert Meech.

Then came the march to the cemetery, the final service, the committing of the body to the earth, the firing of the salute, the closing of the grave and the placing at its head of the American flag. Among the many beautiful floral offerings was an anchor sent by the class of '86 of the United States Naval academy, Annapolis, and a battleship from the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which deceased graduated before entering Annapolis.

THOUSANDS VIEW THE DEAD.

Throughout the entire day not an accident occurred, and the program was carried out to the letter without a hitch. It is estimated that during the short while the casket was lying in state, 15,000 people in Allegheny, and 18,000 in Pittsburg, paid their respects to the dead. Owing to the limited time the officials required the crowd to move rapidly, at times 150 people a minute filing by the casket. Even at this quick rate thousands were disappointed at not being able to gain admission.

Among the relatives of Lieutenant Jenkins who arrived from a distance to attend the funeral were D. M. Jenkins, an uncle from Detroit, and Jenks B. Jenkins, a brother; Captain C. Haupt of company C, Figth regiment of the Maryland National Guard of Baltimore; Lieutenant C. B. Arnold of company A of the Fifth regiment, and George L. Weisbrod of company I, Second battalion of Cumberland; Lieutenant R. D. Tinsdale and Lieutenant C. C. Billings of the United States navy, classmates of Lieutenant Jenkins, were also in attendance.

A memorial mass meeting was held tonight in Carnegie hall, Allegheny. The hall was far from adequate to accommodate the large crowd which gathered and an overflow meeting was held in the common council chamber.

Carnegie hall was beautifully decorated with flags, flowers and plants. F. J. Torrance presided, and patriotic addresses were made by Chancellor W. J. Holland, R. B. Scandrett, Clarence Burleigh, Mayor Ford, Superintendent of Schools John Morrow, B. F. Jennings, Lewis McMullen, Rev. Father Bush, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead, Rev. W. H. McMillan, Rev. Robert Meech.

Many letters were read from prominent people, among them one from Secretary John D. Long of the navy, received by Mayor Ford. The letter was in answer to one from the mayor respecting the arrangements for the funeral of Lieutenant Jenkins, and was as follows:

It is exceedingly gratifying to the department to know that such action will be taken, as the active services of this officer, his record in the navy, and his death at his post of duty in the disaster of the Maine, entitle him to every consideration and public honor. The department expresses its sincere sympathy with his relatives and friends, its high appreciation of his services, and the sorrow of the navy to lose so valuable an officer.

GOVERNMENT BUYS ARMOR PLATE.

Gives a Rush Order to Be Filled in Twelve Hours.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 30.—A hurry-up order was received by the Carnegie Steel company today from the naval headquarters at Washington. The order was for 100 tons of one and one-half inch plate. The order was received about noon and the naval officials specified that the order should be shipped from this section not later than midnight.

Every facility has been put at the command of the Navy department to insure prompt delivery of the plates. One of the Pennsylvania Railroad company's fastest engines, with eight cars, has been run into the yards and is now awaiting the word to start for the east. The railroad management has arranged to have the tracks cleared so that the speed of the special will not be interfered with.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Orders for the immediate refitting of the old monitors Mahopac, Canonicus and Manhattan were received at League Island navy yards tonight. The boats require new boilers and repairs to the machinery.

The big monitor Miantonomah will receive its finishing touches of paint tomorrow and will be ready to sail at a moment's notice. Today additional rapid-fire guns were mounted in its fighting top.

The cruiser Minneapolis is expected to sail tomorrow to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. A detachment of twenty-one men from Washington arrived today.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Captain Davis, commanding the revenue cutter Gresham, received hurry-up orders from Washington today directing him to bring his vessel to the Atlantic coast at the earliest possible moment. In consequence Captain Davis has decided to sail Saturday morning, by which time he hopes to have a full complement of seventy men.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The orders for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth infantry from Fort Missoula, Mont., to Tortugas, Fla., were amended today so as to direct that regiment to go into camp temporarily at Key West. This change was due to the fact that there are not at present adequate accommodations at Tortugas.

Two Hundred Million is Too Much.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The report that Spain was ready to grant independence to $200,000,000 and that President Palma, for the insurgents, was favorable to the proposition, was the subject of considerable discussion at the rooms of the Cuban junta today. In speaking for the members of the junta, H. S. Rubens said: "This is the old plan revived. Two years ago we were perfectly willin gto settle the trouble in this manner, but conditions have changed since then. I am in a position to say with authority that while the Cubans would not consent to the payment of $200,000,000 for their independence, they are willing and able to pay half that sum."

Consul Lee is Game.

HAVANA, March 30.—Consul General Lee continues as cheerful as sunlight, despite the fact that he was warned last Sunday and Monday of five distinct plots against his life. Of course he does not give credence to such stories and he is carefully guarded by the government, but continuous warnings of this nature are not a pleasant diet. The latest story was that he would be poisoned by a bribed employe of his hotel. To this General Lee replied by asking the newspaper correspondents, who sit near him at meal time, if suddenly taken ill, first to shoot his waiter and then run for a stomach pump.

One body has been recovered today from the wreck of the Maine, but it is not yet identified. A considerable quantity of ammunition was also taken out, but thus far no distinct effort has been made to hoist the ten-inch guns.

Special Commissioner Klopsch sailed by the steamer Mascotte today and expects to reach Washington by Saturday.

Send Artillery to the Canaries.

BARCELONA, March 29.—A quantity of artillery is about to be embarked here on two vessels for conveyance to the Canary islands, to be used in their defense in case of war.

PREMIER'S DUTY TOO BURDENSOME.

Sir Charles Dilke Wants the Work of the Office Divided.

LONDON, March 30.—Sir Charles Dilke announced in the House of Commons today that a notice to the effect that the conduct of foreign affairs during the last twelve months has shown that it is not to the interest of the country to have the premiership and the foreign secretaryship combined in one person, and asked the government to fix a day to debate the motion.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the House, first lord of the treasury and acting secretary for foreign affairs, replied that the government could not do so, as the discussion would resolve itself into a direct attack upon the conduct of foreign affairs, and he explained if this was desired it would be more convenient in the form of a vote of censure.

However, continued Mr. Balfour, there would be a discussion of the foreign policy, but only formal and conclusive, owing to the absence of papers on the far eastern question. When the latter were submitted he expected a fuller discussion.

Sir Charles Dilke retorted that he desired a discussion of the whole foreign policy, and not merely the question of China.

To this Mr. Balfour answered that if the government received a representative request for such a discussion he would arrange a day for it.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS ARE HAPPY.

Warn Other Nations to Keep Hands Off of China.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The press is jubilant over the Russian occupation of Port Arthur and Talien Wan. It counsels Great Britain to put the best face upon the matter.

The Viedomosti says that Russia thereby assumed great responsibilities. It must prevent Japan's territorial designs by every means in its power. Russia indirectly takes China under its protection, and further exploitation of the celestial empire therefore will give offense to Russia.

Talk of a Cuban Navy.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Six hundred sailors of the local Seamen's union met tonight and indulged in vigorous Americanisms in connection with the Cuban trouble. Patriotic speeches were made and preliminary steps taken for the formation of a Cuban navy. Notwithstanding the varied nationalities of the men who sailed on the lakes, they were all good and sturdy Americans. One hundred men signed their names to an agreement to be ready to go to the coast at a day's notice if they should be needed.

Intercedes for a Woman.

BERLIN, March 30.—John B. Jackson, secretary of the United States embassy, representing Ambassador White, who is sick, has made representations at the foreign office in behalf of Miss Leona Barrison, of the Barrison sisters, whose expulsion from Germany has been requested as a "notoriously obnoxious person." Miss Barrison asked for the intervention of the foreign office and the latter assured Mr. Jackson that if Miss Barrison kept within the legal limits, her public appearance would not be questioned.

We Get a Dispatch Boat.

PALERMO, March 30.—The Journale de Sicilia announces that the United States has bought the steel steam yacht Aegusa, belonging to the Florio Rubinatto company for a dispatch boat. The price paid is $300,000. The Aegusa was built at Greenock by Scott & Co., in 1896. It has a registered tonnage of 675.5, is 64.5 feet long, 31.65 in breadth, and 18.5 in depth, and is schooner rigged.

Spanish Ambassador at Vatican.

ROME, March 30.—Monsignor Del Val, the Spanish ambassador at the Vatican, had a long interview today with Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state. This has revived the rumors that the pope will intervene in the Cuban affair. It is known, however, that thus far offers of mediation from the Vatican have been firmly but respectfully declined.

England Will Stop Our Apples.

LONDON, March 30.—It is said that the Board of Agriculture will take steps to prevent the landing in England of a consignment of American apples which has been refused admission into Germany because the fruit is alleged to be infected with the San Jose scale.

Garibaldi's Purchaser Unknown.

LONDON, March 31.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says that the Argentine Republic has purchased the Varese, but it is not known outside of official circles whether Spain or the United States will secure the Garibaldi.

IN FINE HEALTH.

So Writes Mrs. E. E. Oliver, of Stuebner, Texas.

"Four months ago I was taken with flowing, which left me with a cough which lasted eighteen days. During that time I could not lie down at all on acount of smothering feelings. During my menses I nearly died with pain in my back, hips and thighs. I had nervous spells at the least exertion, so that I could hardly speak. My feet and hands were cold all the time. I had spells with my heart; at times it would beat so fast that you could scarcely count the beats, and then it would flutter. I was tired all the time and had no appetite. I took medicine from our family doctor, but it did me no good. Now, by the use of your most wonderful medicine I am a well woman. I had given up all hope of ever getting well again, when I chanced to see one of your advertisements. I wrote to you, you advised Peru-na, and I have taken $10 worth in all. I am now in the health, for which blessing I thank you. I was a near wreck when I began to take your medicine, as I had gone from 124 to 100 pounds, but now I am back to 117 and feel better than I have for years. A thousand thanks to you."

"Health and Beauty," a book devoted to the catarrh peculiar to women, will be sent free to women only by The Pe-ru-na Drug

SAN FRAINCISCO IS SHAKEN UP.

Earthquake Frightens the People on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 11:43 tonight. The vibrations continued for fully fifteen seconds, causing people to rush from their homes in all parts of the city. The earthquake was one of the most severe ever experienced in this state. Buildings were violently rocked and telephone and telegraph circuits were broken. At midnight no serious damage had been reported.

Stand by the President.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30.—The commercial bodies of Charleston, the Cotton exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' exchange met today and unanimously adopted resolutions calling on the senators and representatives of South Carolina to stand by President McKinley in his efforts to maintain peace.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery that Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles without resor