# MANY ARE DROWNED

Levce Breaks at Shawneetown, Ill., with Disastrous Results.

TOWN FLOODED DEPTH OF TWENTY FEET

Wall of Water Eweeps Everything Away in Its Wild Bush.

OVER TWO HUNDRED REPORTEDO: AD

Disaster Occurs at Four O'Clock in the Afternoon.

WIRES ARE ALL DOWN IN THAT VICINITY

Relief Boat Bearing Food, Blankets and Surgeons Leaves Mount Vernon for the Scene of the Calamity.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 3,-The levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke this evening and the entire town is flooded from ten to twenty feet. The levee is in front of the town and the hills are in the rear. It is reported that more than two hundred lives are lost. All wires are down and no particulars can be had. Evansy'lle has sent two steamboats with food and blankets to the scene.

CHICAGO, April 4 .- At 12:30 this morning the operator in the long distance telephone company's office at Mount Vernon, Ind., informed the Associated Press that the estimate on the less of life at Shawncetown at that hour was 200. Mount Verson is but thirty miles from Shawneetown and the information on which the estimate is bused is believed to be reliable.

The operator stated that the company's wires to the stricken city failed soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour it was known that the dam was giving way but it was not thought that it would go to pieces quickly enough to oruse loss of life. By 8 o'clock it was known in Mount Ver-

con that many people had been drowned, the cetimate then being 100. A relief boat bearing food, blankets and

ell night before the bulletin boards on which were posted the meager reports being re-

TWO HUNDRER AND FIFTY.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- A special to the Record from Cypress Junction, Ill., sayo. Two hundred and fifty persons were

drowned today by the inundation of Shaw-

nectown, six miles from this place. The north levee broke at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon, and the Ohio river flowed over the town many feet deep.

Scores of houses are floating about tonight, and many persons are clinging to the wreckage in the hope that rescuers will soon appear with boats to take them to places

All communication with the town is cut off. Trains cannot reach there and telephone and telegraph wires are down. The first report that reached here was that the entire population had been drowned, but this

The levee was built by the government and was regarded as impregnable, hence the people had taken no precautions against a

possible flood. It is reported that the flood now extends four miles inland, and people are fleeing for

their lives from all the lowland hamlets.

EARLINGTON, Ky., April 3 .- At 8:15 this evening Superintendent W. S. Martin of the Henderson & St. Louis division of the Louis ville & Nashville railroad, stationed at Evansville, Ind., received a telephone mes from Cypress Junction, Ill., saying that the levee surrounding Shawneotown, Ill., on the Ohio river, had broken, and the waters had drowned everyone in Shawneetown.

direct between Evansville and Shawneetown for over a week on account of the high water in the Ohio river. The levee was built by

### FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3 .- A special to the Courier-Journal from Evansville, Ind.,

At 6 o'clock this afternoon the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke a mile above the town and from all the information that can part of the place has been destroyed and that perhaps a large number of citizens have been drowned.

Evansville, on the Ohio river. It is situated in a valley of extremely low land, with hills skirting it in the rear and with a twentyfive-foot levee front running from hill to hill

The town is very much in the position of a fortified city and when the levee gave way a mile above town under the pressure of the

of water and probably a majority were MINES IN HAVANA HARBOR

Citizens came from the place by skiffs to a telephone several miles away and asked for aid from Evansville. They said that more than 200 people were drowned; and they had reason to believe it would reach 500 or even 1,000. The water stands from twenty to thirty feet all over the town.

There are, of course, no fire or lights in the place, and total darkness envelopes the desolate scene. Consequently, it was impossible for them to have anything like definite information. The men immediately left the telephone and no further communication has been had. No telegraph or telephone wires are working and outside communication appears impossible.

At 10 o'clock two steamboats and a couple of tugs started for Shawneetown under full head of steam and it is expected some of from official sources and is absolutely corthem will arrive there by 2 a. m. They carry large supplies of food and blankets quickly collected by the city officials. DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.-Shawneetown, Ill., has a population of about 3,000 inhabitanto and is situated on the west bank of the Ohlo river. The streets were parallel with the river, the principal business street being but two blocks distant from the water. The level of the river is about fifteen feet above the city and the levee bank is about twenty feet thick.

Situated on this bank, and level with the river, is the Riverside hotel, a large fourstory building built by Henry Docher. The hotel is generally occupied fully all the year round, being not only a transient hostelry. but families also reside there. It is feared the hotel has been washed away.

When the river is at its normal stage it is 1,000 feet wide at this point, and the citizens have long feared a catastrophe such as occurred tonight, as a tremendous pressure to brought to bear on the levee during freshets. Several years ago, during a flood, the water flowed over the levee and streets were under two feet of water. The levee was strengthened and built up afterward, and the town has since considered there was no danger.

SAGASTA AND HIS TROUBLES. Spanish Premier Makes a Review of

the Situation. LONDON, April 4.-The Madrid corre

ought to be submitted to technical experts and to the arbitration of a naval or other power, who might be selected by mutual agreement between the two governments. On the second point we were able to inform Minister Woodford that Governor General Blanco had issued a proclamation authorizing the return of the reconcentrados to their homes and that the Spanish government had sent £120,000 to the relief of the distressed and would devote to the same object all the proceeds of relief, amounting to £200,000, which had been sent by Spanish residents in Mexico.

These measures are supplemented by the assistance already given by the Cuban authomist government. We have never objected to relief being also sent by the United States, on condition that it did not have an official character, or bear the appearance of intervention.

We did not object in principle to an armistice to the Cuban insurgents. We are, however, of the opinion that it does not behoove Spain to take the initiative and that a suspension of hostilities ought to be asked for by the insurgents. We suggested that the United States government might, if so inclined, exercise its influence with the 'nsurgents to induce them to apply for an armistice, with a view to further the ends of peace on the understanding, however, that the armistice would be destined to lead to the submission of the insurgents to the new autonomous regime.

"Senor Sagasta assured me that the question of independence of Cuba, or the sale of

"Senor Sagasta assured me that the questhat colony or any invasion of Spanish rights, were not mooted in the recent ne-

gotiations. "Alluding to the report that Marshal Prim had intended in 1870 to sell Cuba, Senor Sagesta said that such a suggestion was made to Marshal Prim by the Americane, but was never accepted, and the parleying on the subject was only kept up for some time to avoid increasing the acute tension which then existed tetween the two countries.

"Senor Sagista considers that since he took office in October last, he has done everything possible to satisfy the Cubans and to proserve good relations with the United States, and that consequently no responsibility for the present crisis, should it lead to rupture, should rest with Spain.

"He, however, does not believe that the to further negotiations. Those who ducted them, he said, had on both Those who conshown a disposition to promote cordial re-lations and he only apprehended trouble from the pressure of the jingoes on the executive in Washington.
"Senor Sagasta proceeded to say that his

government had addressed a memorandum to the European powers, but had not officially taken steps to solicit their intervention. He called my attention to the fact that the peothe government after the floods of 1884, and has been regarded as safe and people felt secure.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

ple and the press of Spain had shown prudence, forbearance and patriotism during the cripis, even the opposition having put no obstacles in the way of the government. This, he said, led him to believe that all classes would co-operate in the work of realizing peace in Cuba and facing the contingencies

of the future. spoke throughout with calm, subdued energy of a statesman afive to the eventualities of the situation and conscious that he had done his duty in endeavoring to avert war without merificing the rights of Spain in a manner that would create equally grave

consequences at home. "I regret to say that some of the Madrid papers show ill humor against England for not showing as much sympathy with Spain in its trial as the continental courts and govrnments, as well as the press, are suppos

"The Imparcial today has a long and angry article denouncing England as seeking an American alliance to make up for its iso-lated position in Europe and to strengthen its position in the far east and in China co-

Come After the Monitors. PHILADELPHIA, April 3 .- The officers who reported today at League Island navy yard were Lieutenant Commander Forshaw, wery high river the water shot through a twenty-foot opening and struck the place like a hurricane, sweeping everything before it. Houses were turned and tossed about like boxes. The people were not warned of the break and for that reason so many were caught. Those at home sought refuge in second stories and on house tops. Those in the streets were carried before the avalanche

Connect Morro and Punta in Narrowest Part of Channel.

SECRETLY PLACED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Twenty-four Feet Below the Surfac

and Powerful Enough to Wreck the Biggest Ship that Floats.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company HAVANA, April 3 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Three nights ago the Spanish government secretly placed two lines of twenty mines each under water between Morro and Punta at the narrowest part of the channel. This information comes rect. The mines are spherical and float about twenty-four feet under the surface. Each is attached by an anchor chain to a heavy anchored cable on the bottom. Detonating wires run up the chains. There is sufficient force there to paralyze the biggest ship affeat, but if the entering fleet uses counter mines or bow torpedoes when approaching the narrowest portion of the entrance the mines can be exploded.

In Havana there is tremendous suppresse excitement. War is regarded as sure. It has been expected at the palace for a week. The Mascotte is crowded with refugees of the more timid sort. English, French and German business houses have cabled their representatives to prepare for war.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

SPAIN MOBILIZES ITS FORCES.

Preparing Vigorously for an break of Hostilities. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company

MADRID, April 3 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Reinforcements for the Canary islands will embark, consisting of two batteries of artillery and heavy Krupp guns for fortifications, war stores and three battalions of infantry, from Barcelona Tuesday and two battallons of infantry and one of engineers from Cadiz Monday. All forces are on a war footing. The torpedo squadron under Commodore being that the cruisers Oquenlo and Vizcaya will join them there if a rupture takes place.

Cadiz is the scene of local results of local resul activity with gathering wor vessels. Admira Cervera is there with the battleships Christopher Columbus, Alphonso XIII, Maria

and Destructor, torpedo vessels Orion, Bar-celo, Havana, torpedo destroyers Osado, Proserpira and Audax. The minister of marine today gave his

oncealed from all who have approached her that she has equally at heart the two ob-lects—to keep in touch with the patriotic feeling of the nation and preserve intact her son's inheritance. She takes a keen interest be informed what persons and papers have said abroad and in Spain. In fact, to use the words of one of her ministers, it is easy to see the queen has in her the spirit of her famous ancestor. May Theresa of Austria, in her disposition to show fight or die hard. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

NEW CRUISER BELONGED TO PERU.

It Will Be Manned and Will Sail Tomorrow. LONDON, April 3.-The cruiser which

Lieutenant Commander Colwell, United States naval attache here, purchased yesterday from the Thames iron works, and over which he hoisted the stars and stripes, was built by the Thames iron works for Peru. It was finished during the war between Peru and Chill and the British government would

The cruiser has been entirely refitted during the last year and modernized, at an expense of \$125,000.

The negotiations for the purchase kept a secret, as Mr. Colwe'l wanted to secure the cruiser at a good bargain, which was accomplished. The price asked was \$400,000, but it is understood that it has been secured for about half that amount, after the owner had been given to understand that there was only a forlorn hope

of selling It. When Lieutenant Commander Colwell raised the stars and stripes over the cruiser. which he did most informally and without his uniform, a crowd of English sailors on

the docks cheered heartily.

The cruiser will coal and provision norrow and sail on Tuesday. Lieutenant Commander Colwell will enlist a part of his crew tomorrow, having filed the applications of American seamen, many of whom have applied at the United States embassy

and consulate for enlistment.

It has not been decided who will officer the ship, but possibly Lieutenant John J. will take command. He is expected here in a day or two on board the torpede boat recently purchased for the United States at the Schicau yards, where it was built for Germany.

Lleutenant Commander Colwell says American naval officers will be surprised to see ow good a ship the new cruiser is. He is anxious to be transferred to active service n shipboard in the event of war. The correspondent of the Associated Press has ascertained from reliable sources that ome of the Spanish ships are in bad condi-

tion. The Pelayo started from Toulon for Carthagena last night in tow, with 150 French workmen on board fixing up its boilers and making other repairs. The Carlos V started yesterday from the

Seine ship building yards at Havre for Ferrol, with turret out of position and its guns unmounted. Neither ship will be ready for service for a month. They have left French waters presumably in the fear that war might begin before the repairs were finished, n which event they would not be permitted

EQUIPPING THE NAVAL MILITIA Illinois Reserves to Be Ready for Ac-

CHICAGO, April 3.-The secretary of the navy, by direction of the president, has called upon Governor Tanner of Illinois to have the paval militia prepared for active service, and to have discharged all men with families and minors; to have their places filled by other men and the force ready

filled by other men and the force ready for immediate service.

There is one rapid fire Hotchkiss gun here and three others in transit from Washing-ton. The Chicago ship's crew has recently received 600 Lee rifies, signal flags and all appliances for signaling and they are in transit now from Washington. Appliances or torpedo practice are also en route for

Arrangements have been made for the complete equipment of this force by Satur-day night. Their uniforms will probably

should reach here by Yucaday. There will be 400 blue uniforms and 500 white.

The force will in all probability go direct to Florida, and will be commanded by Edward H. Harrison a graduate from the naval academy in 1850. The Chicago force consists of 400 sea callors, 200 men from Moline, who are river men; 100 from Quincy and 100 from Altes, also river men, commanded by Commander Porter. Commander Harrison is the ranking naval officer in this city. The entire command of 800 will communee drilling here immediately.

PEOPLE OF SPAIN LACK INTEREST. Efforts to Work Up Enthusiasm Bring

MADRID (via Bayonne, France), April 3.— Despite the efforts of the press to work up patriotic enthusiasm, the public seems indifferent to the situation. Except among officials it is rarely discussed. The people are chiefly interested in the result of a big lottery just announced and in the preparations for an extraordinary bull fight on Easter Sunday, at which celebration toreadors from all parts of Spain will perform.

The people do not wish war; rather they are indifferent, as they always have one in progress somewhere and do not regard war with the United States as different from the others. The feeling that exists here exists others. The feeling that exists here exists also throughout the provinces.

Poultney Bigelow writes from Barcelona that with two other Americans he has just completed a bicycle tour from San Sebas'ian, through Madrid to Alicante, in Valencia, clear across the wildest part of the peninsula, and he says: "I found less jingolsm in

ing has been announced as to the day the the whole trip than in one block of the New York Bowery.' queen regent is taking a very active part in the negotiations, and has thoroughly identified herself with the war section of the cabinet. Her attitude is much approved by the officials in the army, and has undoubtedly strengthened the dynasty for the time being. Her majesty is reported to have told

Senor Sagasta: "I received from my husband a heritage for our son and will never agree o have that heritage curtailed. Senor Sagasta said to a friend after Thurs day's council at the palace: "We went in seven men, to see one woman, and emergel seven women, leaving the man inside," meaning that they went in disposed to yield, but that the queen's patriotism and firmness

inspired them. At the same time it is reported that the

Talks of the War Situation to the Students of Erimecton.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—President Patton conducted the preliminary devotional exercises in the university chapel service this morning, and addressed the student Theresa, the torpedo cruisers Maria Molina

body present, as follows:

A relief boat bearing food, blankets and surgeons was started down the river and surgeons was started down the river and was expected to reach Shawneetowr before morning. Gradually the reports of loss of life increased the estimates, stories coming from various points near the scene of the flood showing clearly that the disaster was far more disastrous than was at first believed.

People from Mount Vernon and the surrounding country besieged the telephone and telegraph offices, frantic for tidings from relatives and friends in the flooded town. No attempt at an accurate life of the loss of the contract, was possible, however, and the crowds stood was possible, however, and the crowds stood in the flooded town. No attempt at an accurate life of the loss of the contract of the propries of the progress of the standard, telegraphing to specific the standard the propose and the collecting specific the standard the propose and the propose and the standard the propose and the conversation. Standard the propose and the propose and the propose and the standard the propose and the conversation of the measure of the propose and the pr

today under the influence of these high motives. But on the other hand there are a great many who belisve that the resources of diplomacy have not yet been exhausted and that it is not apparent that it is necessary to draw the sword to secure all that can be reasonably asked.

I am sure that I am speaking for you when I say that the president of the United States deserves the gratitude of the nation for his manly course in these negotiations. He has borne himself with quiet dignity and his patient, caim judgment and unswerving desire for peace are worthy of the highest praise, and have won for him the confidence of all caim peace-loving and soberminded men. May God lay His hand upon the feverish pulse of the nation. May the governments of these two nations be not driven to undertake a war that must not only threaten bankruptcy and revolution, and possibly a worse calamity to Spain, but be costly beyond expression in the sacrifice of blood and treasure to the American people.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND CALLED IN. Dissundes the Pope from Attempting

to Mediate. ROME, April 3 .- (New York World Cable gram—Special Telegram.)—The pope cabled Archbishop Ireland this simple message: Archbishop Ireland this simple message: upon by the foreign relations committee of the senate. The house committee will prob-Archbishop Ireland was chosen preferably to ably follow the resolutions of the senate re-

Archbishop Ireland immediately proceeded to Washington to initiate measures, and has cabled the vatican disquading a formal offer of papal mediation, observing that America is essentially a Protestant country, with prejudices regarding vatican methods and doubts of papal favoritism for Spain, whose king is the pope's godeon.

Brownson, the naval envoy from Washington, is leaving Rome without making definite purchases.

MADRID, April 8.—Sear Capdepon, minister of the interior, states officially that the pope has accepted the task of mediating between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of the latter, both nations accepting his mediation.

epting his mediation.
WASHINGTON, April 3.—Assistant Secretary of State Day has authorized an official denial of the statement that the pope is to mediate between this country and Spain. WOODFORD IS WORKING FOR PEACE.

Says He Caunot Helieve There Will

He War.

MADRID, April 3.—6.p. m.—In answer to a request from the Associated Press General
Woodford, the United tates minister, has made the following starment:

The obligations of my diplomatic position absolutely forbid my granting an interview or giving the dishtest intimation as to the present condition of the diplomatic negotiations emusted to my care. I came to Spain under instructions from President McKinley to secure peace in Cuba, with a permanent peace between the United States and Spain, a peace that should be built upon bed-rock conditions; conditions of justice to Cuba, with assured protection to the great American interests in that island.

I have labored steadily to obtain this result. I have never lost my faith and, doubtful as conditions my seem teday. I shall not desist from my labors for a just and honorable peace until the guns actually open fire, and my faith is still strong that war, with all is horrors, can be averted.

Enough blood has been shed in Cuba already, and I cannot believe the closing hours of the ministeanth century will be reddened by a conflict between Spain and the United States. My country asks for conditions that will make peace permanent and I have faith that Spain will do what is necessary to assure uside in Cuba and with justice peace is certain.

Cambon to Act for Spain. LONDON, April 4.- The Paris correspond

LONDON, April 4.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle cays:

The fact that M. Cambon, French ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to act for Spain in the event of the departure of Senor Folo y Bernabe, shows that M. Hanotaux has made another clever move, in which the neutrality of France is qualified by a show of influence exercised necessarily on behalf of Spain, and placing France in the position of a humane protector without more than moral responsibility.

## PRESIDENT ASKS MORE TIME

Party Leaders Are Disposed to Wait a Little Longer.

MEMBERS ARE ALL BECOMING HESTLESS

6 a. m..... 40 7 a. m..... 40

0 a. m..... 41

10 a. m ..... 42

a. m..... 12 m ...... 43

a. m ..... 41

Yesterday afternoon Omaha received the fol

telegraph: "Hoist northing to enow tonight, high northerly."

parties alike, as friends. This was an un

expected reverse for Spain, as it had felt that the French ownership of Martinique,

Guadaloupe and other islands would incline it to sympathize with Spain in defending

POWERS WOULD FIRST CONSULT.

It was stated by one of the ambasedors today that any move in the form of media-tion would first assume form by an ex-change of notes among the European powers,

which could be done very speedily by tele

graph in case a war crisis seemed at hand. In such event the general understanding

among diplomats here is that Great Britain

France, Germany and Austria would be con-

suited, as their commercial interests would be seriously crippled by a war between the

United States and Spain. While Russia and

Italy also might be consulted, owing to their

influence in European affairs, yet their immediate interest in the Spanish-American conflict would be far less than that of the

other countries mentioned.

It is probable that negotiations will be

opened by this government with Denmark to allow cable messages to come over the French

line from the Danish island of St. Thomas to the United States. With the Leeward Islands, of which St. Thomas is a center, as

the probable center of any naval operations

which may result from the present crisis, it

is recognized as of vital importance to se-cure cable facilities not controlled by Spain.

At present the cable line touching at Porto Rico, and subject to Spanish control, is the

only means of communicating with these

The French cable lands at St. Thomas, bu

the station is merely for testing purposes and

messages are not received or delivered. It

is now proposed to have this station turned into a regular bureau, in which case the gov-

ernment could be brought into closer cable communication with any naval rendezvous

there. The establishment of the bureau there will require the consent of Denmark,

and it is probable this will be asked through

the United States minister at Copenhagen

It is understood the Danish governmendid not view with favor the recent proposi-

tions to purchase the island of St. Thoma.

for use as a coaling station, as it was felt a sale of the island at this time would be an unfriendly act toward Spain. This view was

communicated to Washington and was doubt-

less made known to the department through

BUSY SUNDAY FOR POLO. The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, and his

staff had a very busy Sunday, although it did not bring any developments changing the situation. The minister did not see

State department officials during the day

His last official exchange with the author-

This, however, has not lessened the Span-

ish minister's activity in keeping his gov-ernment fully apprised as to the general aspect of affairs in this country.

The elaborate manner in which this cable

intelligence has gone to the authorities at

Madrid is probably without a parallel. I is understood that when the situation be

gan to assume its most serious aspect a single cable dispatch sent by the minister

to the foreign office at Madrid cost \$1,000

Another dispatch cost \$700 and another \$400. In this way Madrid authorities are

affairs, not only as it relates to official

negotiations, but more particularly to those circumstances which will permit the Ma-

drid government to gauge the situation at

among those present. The presence of the Spanish minister at the home of the sec-

retary of state was void of circumstance

It is understood that the message to

clude a comprehensive statement of the

ident McKinley found matters whe

sent to congress by the president will in-

lations of the United States to the Cuban

would cover a period of perhaps fifty years, would detail at length what had been the

inaugurated, and his recommendations at

considerable comment in various circles. The

that Germany would not hesitate long if Spain refused indemnity, and that it might

and take possession of the place before war was declared. In this case it was argued

that the port would then be regarded as a neutral one, which would inhibit this gov-

ernment from striking a blow at the city,

MAKES APPEAL TO INSURGENTS.

Autonomist Cabinet Asks that an

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The Spanish

Armistice Be Arranged.

minister has received a cablegram from

Havena stating that the autonomist's cabi-

net there has addressed an appeal to the in-

surgents asking them to adjust an armistice

The full text of the message could not be

secured tonight, as its translation was not made at the legation. The insurgents are

appealed to on the ground that they are all Cubans and should unite for peace and lib-

to enlarge the present scope of autonomy, and will suggest such a plan to the Cortes

Has No Faith in Intervention.

LONDON, April 3 .- The Berlin correspond-

ent of the Daily Chronicle claims to have

trustworthy authority for the statement that

though the Austrian court is deeply con-

cerned for peace, Emperor Francis Joseph believes that intervention between Spain and

America would do more harm than good.

Calls on Montana Militia.

Vesuvius Goes to Norfolk

The appeal also states that Spain is willing

to fix terms of peace.

erty which all want.

which is soon to meet.

get its men of war into Havana

the vital point of the whole island.

of the last administration, how Pres-

current interest.

question.

this time.

Secretary Sherman gave a dinner last

kept in close touch with the condition

the negotiations have been at a halt

within the next few days.

the Danish minister here.

its sovereignty over Cuba

While it is Probable Congress May Withhold Action a Few Days, Wednesday Will Surely Be the Limit.

pear to be growing, seem to be less kiel. This may be due to looked on mediation WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The opinion almost universally held in Washington tonight by leading public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this week ntervention of the Euro intervention of the European powers in favor of one of their own number. The Spanish note developed, however, that the and that the question of war or peace will be determined within the next seven days. powers were not ready for any such radical step. France made the first declaration, Senators and representatives met and conferred all day about the gravity of the situthrough Premier Hanotaux, in the French Chamber, that France would treat both ation and at the White House the president

consulted with several members of his cabinet and other confidential advisers regarding the message which he is preparing to send to congress. At the State, War and Navy building active work was going on and altegether it

has been a day of suppressed feeling. Noth-

message is to be sent to congress and it

is believed it will not go in tomorrow. It is believed that more probably Wednesday or Thursday will be the day selected. Besides the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document upon which the president expects to rest his case with the world, there are other reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will wel-come every hour's delay. War material which we have ordered abroad is not yet shipped and the factories in this country will work day and night making powder and projectiles and are anxious for delay. Some of the factories in Connecticut with

contracts have telegraphed Representative Hill urging all delay possible. They say every day now is precious.

There is still a difference of opinion as to what the president will recommend in his queen regent is doing much to avoid a rup-ture. The activity of Count Dubsky, the Austrian ambassador, in this direction within the last two days is said to be inspired from the palace. He has visited United States the palace. He has visited United States the palace. Woodford and a prominent member

> YIELDING TO PARTY FRIENDS. One of these said tonight that the president, in his strong desire for peace and earnest hope that war might possibly be avoided, was yielding somewhat to the centiment of the leaders of his party and the country. He has not given up hope yet that hostilities may be averted. There are those who believe the president has not yet made up his mind as to the exact course he will

ities was on last Friday, after Spain's answer had been received, since which time onger, until Wednesday, at least.
The conference of republicans of the house

who have been insisting upon prompt action hold another meeting tomorrow night While many of them are now in favor of giving the president more leeway than they were last week, it is realized that twenty. five republican votes in the house would with the democratic and populist votes, by sufficient to act.

REPUBLICANS WILL WAIT. It can be pretty confidently asserted that all the republicans of the house, with pos-sible exceptions, which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, can be controlled until Wednesday. After that what migh happen if the president asks for further de for instance, who says he hopes he will no be obliged to part company with the presi-dent, says he will vote with the democrate

if necessary to overrule the speaker after Wednesday. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin has made a similar statement. The republicans of the house committee on foreign affairs have held informal meetings today, and have practically agreed to repor a resolution of a tenor similar to that agree the papal delegate or a cardinal, owing to is indicated influence with McKinley.

Archbishop Ireland immediately proceeded to Washington to initiate measures, and has sage to congress, although there is at least one of the republicans of the committee who is in favor of formally reporting them tomor-

row. Mr. Adams, the acting chairman of the committee, in the absence of Mr. Hitt, saw the president today and informed him of the probable action of the committee. All the republicans cailed upon Mr. Hitt at his resi dence during the day. Mr. Grout said that while some of the republicans of the house were very impatient, he thought they would a war ship to Hayana to obtain indemnit restrain themselves if the president desired a few days additional. Mr. Grout has pre-pared a resolution which he will introduce

the hull of the Maine.

"If it was blown up," said he, "we can well afford to spend \$1,000,000 to demonstrate that fact. Its hull could be raised by building coffer dams. If it was blown up the truth will be known. Murder will out."

Representative Bishop (rep., Mich.) says that the members of his delegation, although strongly for action, are willing to give the president a reasonable time. "There may be influences making for peace of which we know nothing," said he, "and we ought to defer a few days if Mr. McKinley desires Besides, every day adds to our war prepara tions."

Mr. Loud (rep., Cal.) said he was willing to wait upon the president. Mr. Babcock (rep., Wis.), chairman on the congressional campaign committee, expressed doubt as to whether the house could be held beyond to

EXPECT OFFERS OF MEDIATION. The prospect of European mediation has troused the keenest interest throughout diplomatic circles here, and although inquiry to disclose that any actual move had been made, yet such a move is anticipated almost any time, and when taken it is felt that it will be an important factor in the situation. It has been expected that France would be the first to act by a tender of its goffices. Up to tonight, however, the Fro ambassador, M. Cambon, had received no in-structions in this line. There is the same anticipation, but lack of definite action, in British, German and other diplomatic quar-

It is probable that mediation would take definite form if the foreign representatives were convinced that war was inevitable and was about to be declared. While they look upon the situation as grave, the general sentiment among them is that the matter has not yet progressed beyond the range of diplomacy and a picific settlement. For that reason there was a strong inclination shown today to wait until the president's message was sent to congress, the feeling being that the real issue could not be determined until the message had been submitted.

At the outset Spain was most earnest for mediation, and to this end addressed a note to the powers about ten days ago. Now, however, as the prospects for mediation ap-

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Hearing on Tibbles Complaint is for Political Effect Only.

BOARD POWERLESS TO GRANT RELIEF

Reduction of Nebraska Freight Rates Tie Up by Injunction.

PECULIAR PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE

Roads Cannot Meet Such a Demand Even is They Wish.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE STATE OUTWITTED

Discovery Made by Attorney General Smyth Concerning Order Granted . by Judge Dundy and Affrmed by Supreme Court.

LINCOLN, April 3 .- (Special.)-The State Board of Transportation has set the hearing in the case brought by T. H. Tibbles, asking for a reduction in local freight rates on all Nebraska lines, for next Wednesday. The hearing is a foreordained farce. The secretarics know that they are expected to make a grandstand play for political prestige, and that is the only reason why the Tibbled case, which was instituted for buncombe before the last state election nearly a year ago has been resurrected at this time.

The hearing will be a farce, no matter what the finding may be, because no order of the board can be enforced. This discovery, has recently been made by Attorney General Smyth, who finds that the decree in the maximum freight rate case, as affirmed by the supreme court, is an effectual ban against the enforcement of any such orders Not only this, but according to the literal reading of the decree the railroad officials are enjoined from making any reductions even on their own motion, form the rates which were in force at the time the original proceedings were begun in July, 1893. It must be remembered that the supreme court simply affirmed the decree which had been entered by Judge Dundy in the lower court That part of the decree which is effective upon the rate making officers of the rails

roads reads as follows: That the said railroad companies and each and every one of them, and said receivers, be perpetually enjoined and re-strained from making or publishing a schedule of rates to be charged by them or any or either of them for the transportation of freight, of and over their respective rea's in this state from one point to another therein, whereby such rates shall be reduced to those prescribed by the act of the legislature of this state, called in the bill filed therein, "House Roll 33," and entitled, "An Act to Regulate Railroads: Classify Freights; to Fix Reasonable Maxmum Rates to Be Charged for the Transportation of Freight Upon Each of the Railroads in the State of Nebraska and Provide Penalties for the Violation of this Act," approved April 12, 1893, and below those now charged by said companies of either of them or their receivers, or in anywise obeying, observing or conforming o the provisions, commands, injunctions and prohibitions of said alleged act.

REDUCTION IMPOSSIBLE. Attorney General Smyth says that there is no question that so long as this decree is in force freight rates cannot be reduced in New State Board of Transportation, below what they now are. The little joker in the decred night at which the Spanish minister was one of the guests. Senator Lodge of the is the clause, "and below those now charged senate committee on foreign affairs and Colonel Fred Grant of New York were also by said companies, or either of them or ba their receivers." This clause was unquestionably smuggled into the decree by the atretary of state was void of circumstance, except as showing the pacific outward appearance of affairs. Being purely a social gathering the Spanish situation was not alluded to, although it is said to have required torneys for the railroads, completely outwitting the attorneys for the state. While it is usual for the court to allow the attorneys for the successful party to draw up the some tact to avoid the absorbing topic of order, had the attorneys for the state been vigilant no such trick could have been played. Attorney General Smyth says that he has discussed this question with John L. One member of the cabinet said today it Webster, who was retained at a big fee for the state and was supposed to have looked after the state's interests, and that Mr. Webster admits that the state has been tied in The threatened action of Germany to send attorneys. Attorney General Smyth expresses his intention to go to Washington in the Cannamabra case is the occasion of before the adjournment of the present terms discussion was predicated entirely on the possibility of the outcome of such action in the event of war following between the tion of the decree, at least upon this point. United States and Spain. Fear was expressed He thinks that the court ought to accede to such a request on the mere presentation of the facts, but Mr. Webster gives him no ene couragement in his expectation.

In the interval the decree of the circuit court is in full force. The attorney general knows its scope and effect and so does every member of the State Board of Transportation. The board may have a hearing of the Tibbles case, but so far as reducing the charges exacted from the farmers and producers of Nebraska, it has no more idea of accomplishing anything that it had when it had itself enjoined from reducing telephone and telegraph rates under the new laws passed by the last legislature. In the meantime the members of this set of bogus antimonopoly railroad regulators will continue to draw their \$6,000 a year for doing nothing and humbugging honest anti-monopolists.

WACO, Tex., April 3.—The funerals of Brann and Davis today were largely attended, both corteges being over a long. The floral offerings were magnificent, long. The floral offerings were magnificent.
No demonstration of any kind occurred.
Brann's palibearers included Walter B.
Baker, ex-chairman of the state democratic
executive committee, and two of the most
prominent physicians of the city. Episcopal Rector Page, brother of Thomas Nelson Page, conducted the ceremonies. Davise
obsequies were equally imposing.

BUTTE, Mont., April 3 .- The adjutant Carpenters Go on a Strike general of the militia has issued an order CHICAGO, April 3.-Three thousand jour neymen carpenters will go on a strike in this city tomorrow morning. Men to the number of about 20,000 will probably be laid off on building repairs, etc., as they cannot work unless the carpenters do. The strike is due to the refusal of the journeymen to agree that no work shall be done for all troops to be ready to respond to s WASHINGTON, April 3.-The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius left here today for Norfolk. men to agree that no work shall be for bosses outside of the Builders' as It is expected from there it will go to Key