## THINK WAR NEARER

It is Now Considered Inevitable by the Administration.

SPAIN ALONE HAS POWER TO AVERT IT

That Only Can Be Done by Giving Up All Its Rights in Cuba.

THIS CONCESSION IS HARDLY EXPECTED

Offers of Mediation Are Respectfully Declined.

LEE WILL LEAVE HAVANA NEXT SATURDAY | ment until Monday of both houses.

Reports from Madrid Indicate War Feeling is Growing and an Increased Guard is Furnished General Woodford.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- There is no tration, is inevitable, except in the unlooked- a declaration that Cuba shall be free. for event of a surrender on the part of Spain.

The president's message, which he had inbeen changed in any particular, and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet without the slightest variance or exception. Any movement to avert war now must come demands, including an end to Spaki's domination in Cuba.

Three features stand out plainly in the great powers of Europe, through their representatives here, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint a note expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the president replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duty and unselfish endeavors of this government to terminate the insufferable conditions in Cuba. Another, and probably the most significant

actual step showing the finality reached by the United States government, was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday. This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spala as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the

Third, and almost equally important, was the ominous tone of press advices from Madrid, where the war fever seems to dominate, instead of the concessions, the opening of prison doors, and the other manifestations of peace and goodwill which Holy Thursday bring peace to Cuba.

The heavy guard about Minister Woodhis last note, the war utterance of Micister Correro and the turbulence at the cently acquired for the navy. anish capital, left little hope that pacific counsels would prevail.

NO NEGOTIATIONS AT MADRID. No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe, it is understood, are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and avert war. On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only slep in that direc-

tion being the determination that General Lee leave Hawing on Saturday. The note of the European powers pre sented to the president today has not, in the opinion of members of the administra tion, changed the situation in the slightes degree. What pressure was brought to se cure even this mildly expressed hope that further negotiations would result in the maintenance of peace is not known, but it is confidently believed that it is the result

of persistent appeals on the part of Spain;

for some expression in favor of peace between the two countries. The note is not regarded in any sense as a protest against the course this government has pursued thus far, or is likely to adopt to secure a stable government in Cuba Some of the governments represented in the note are known to be in full accordwith this government in its purposes with respect to the Cuban question and therefore any theory that the note was intended as a remonstrance is not regarded as ten-

The reply of this government, which had previously been read and approved by members of the cabinet, is not considered as in dicating any change in the fixed purpose of the president to intervene in Cuba at once nor is it believed it was the expectation of a majority of the foreign representatives present that the United States would change its ties. policy or regard the joint note as other than an expression in behalf of peace, and without

special significance. So far as known in administration circles no further representations on this subject are expected. No offers of mediation on the part of any European power have been received, and there is high authority for the government from the first, and there is no dent is ready to meet the issue. prospect of a change in this regard.

EVENT OF THE DAY. At the embassies and legations the presentation of the joint note of the powers was regarded as the event of the day. An ambassador from one of the great powers of continental Europe said it was without a parallel in history; that it was the first and the only time that the six great nations of solemn manner to secure the peace of the world. It was, this high authority said, a movement historical in character and one fitting the near advent of the tweetleth cen-

Calls at the various embassies and lega tions late in the day showed the response of the president had created a more favorable impression in foreign quarters. The president's answer was looked upon, to some extent, as a counter appeal to the powers for their co-operation in the cause of humanity against the intolerable condition of affairs

in Cuba. In some diplomatic quarters there was a disposition to read the joint note "between the lines," and to give it a suggestive character beyond the mild phrases adopted. This was not the generally accepted view, however. The favorable manner of its reception was looked upon as a wise move at this critical juncture, for, without rejecting

as an intrusion these foreign suggestions, they were so received as to give the greatest promise of sympathy, rather than opposition, from the most powerful joint influences in the world.

discussed among individuals and came up in public debate in both houses. Scoator Morgan said he was ready to vote for a declaration of war in discussing an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

In the house a significant declaration was that of General Groovenor, who declared he believed war was inevitable. In fact, the speech made by General Grosvenor in answer to charges against the administration by Mr. Lentz of Ohio, was an important contribution to the news of Monday. The importance of General Lee's telegram

was considered by members not to have been overestimated, and the impression that the president was amply justified in withholding his message became a conviction. This fact was emphasized by the adjourn-BELIEVE WAR MUST COME.

The opinion in the senate and house is that war must come Even the most optimis. It commands every male Spanish subject tic of the conservative senators have given between the ages of 19 and 40 to register up hope of a peaceful settlement.

A great deal of consideration was given of the commandants of the district. The by senators and representatives to the form place of registration in Havana is the miliof action. On this point there is a wide di- tary palace, the residence of General Parvergence of opinion, but it has assumed two rado and Dr. Congosto. distinct propositions. One is the recognition Longer any doubt as to the purposes of this of independence of the Island, coupled with government with respect to the situation in armed intervention to drive out the Span-Cuba. War, in the opinion of the adminis- jards; and the other armed intervention, with

The desire on the part of those favoring the latter plan is to avoid recognizing the of finishing touch to war preparations. A tended to send to congress yesterday, has not insurgents and their government, or any government, until after the United States has control of the island. The latter plan is said to be that of the president, and efferts are being made to have it adopted, so there from Madrid, and must concede American will be no division between the executive and wonder is that it was not issued long ago: legislative branches of the government.

The most important action taken by the Navy department today was the selection developments of today. At noon the six of commanding officers for the vessels recently purchased from the Morgan line. These to attend to their regular vocations the are the magnificent ocean steamers El Sud, to whom they have been assigned are Commander William H. Brownson, now abroad engaged in purchasing ships and sapplies; Commander Charles H. Davis, Commander Charles J. Train and Commander William H. Emory. Orders to these officers will be issued tomorrow.

NO MORE PURCHASES. No new ships were purchased today, but the department has directed the board to select two vessels for distilling ships and one collier.

The Navy department was today informed that the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Alabama and Texas are taking preliminary steps for the formation of a navel militia. The gunboat Machias today sailed from

Boston to join Captain Sampson's fleet at Key West. It was pointed out at the Navy department today that an advantage would accrue was expected to bring forth, and the more to the United States by a short postpone-

defaite amountement of action that would ment of radical action, since it will assure the safety of recently purchased war ships, the delivery of ordnance material now affoat ford's house, the imperative character of and the departure from what would be man's permission. neutral ports of several other vessels re-The New Orleans and its convoy, the San today:

Saturday or Sunday next. They are proceeding leisurely, and it has been calculated to make the trip. It is understood that they carry valuable cargoes, including ammunition and general ordnance stores. Consequently the naval officials will be relieved when they arrive at their destination.

It is also expected that the cruiser Topeka. formerly the Diogenes, and the torpedo boats omers and Manly, recently acquired by purchase in Europe and at English ports, at last accounts will have cleared for the United States before Monday next, and so have put themselves out of the danger of detention in case of a declaration of war.

NO CHANGE IN THE MESSAGE Up to noon today nothing had occurred which will have any bearing upon the president's message as already prepared, nor will it be changed in any important particular save in the unlooked for event of submission on the part of Spain to the demands of this government. This statement was made at noon by a high official of the government, who has full knowledge of the real situation. The intimation given out at Madrid yesterday to the effect that the queen regent was about to proclaim an armistice in Cuba and that the ndications were that the Spanish government would make important concessions ooking to the establishment of peace on a basis of practical Cuban independence, is regarded in-official circles here as a diplomatic play to gain time. So far as this government is concerned diplomacy, he stated, has run its course. No negotiations of any character are now planning nor will they be resumed except at the solicitation of Spain, and for the stated purpose of carrying into effect the demands of this government already communicated to the Madrid authori-

The president remains firm in his de- yards, booms and guns "cock-billed" and termination to forcibly intervene in Cuba if all flags at half mast. Havana, on land necessary to put an end to hostilities and to and in the harbor, is officially recognizing secure tranquility and a more stable govern- Holy week. The Mangrove went at 6:30 ment on the island. Information from a high without any manifestation of public inter source clearly intimates that a navel demon- est. It carried a load of refugees. These are stration against Havana has been considered the people of the lower class, whom the and is almost certain to be made within the Spaniards hate and educated Spaniards destatement that none will be accepted or prof- next few days unless Spain yields, and if spise, yet there are no remarks on their gofeced. This has been the fixed policy of the this demonstration results in war the presi- ing. No well informed resident here of the

> TIME FOR ACTION. A cabinet officer said today: "Why are we except as mentioned.
>
> SYLVESTER SCOVEL. hurrying Americans out of Cuba, except that their lives will be in danger after the president's message has gone to congress and his purposes fully known to Cubans. That is the reason, and the only one."

This government, it is further stated, has learred to distrust much that comes, even Europe, representing in the aggregate the from official sources at Madrid, and from now power of civilization, had united in this on actions and not words, a member of the cabinet declared, will determine our policy.

Senator Gray, a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, was with the president for some time. The senator later said he believed that all the Americans who intended to get out of the island would be gotten out safely in due time. He believed that both General Woodford at Madrid and General Lee at Havana would not be at their posts after the opening of next week. He thought the precautions taken by this government and the threatening state of offairs at Havana with relation to the American citizens thought to be imperiled tended o stimulate the Spanish government to afford better protection. The senator said he did not believe there was any likelihood of an armistice between Spain and the insurgents. Such on act, he said, naturally

would have an effect on the situation, but (Continued on Sixth Page.)

### GETTING READY TO FIGHT

Spain is Putting War Preparations in At the capitol the situation was ardently Shape in Havana.

MILITARY DRAFT IS FINALLY ISSUED

Drill.

Every Male Spanish Subject Between the Ages of 19 and 40 is Called Upon to

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, April 7 .- (New York World Ca. blegram-Special Telegram.)-Spain is calling out every fighting man in Cuba for war with the United States. The order for the long expected military draft was issued yeaterday morning by Captain General Blanco, after a council of war at the palace with the generals of divisions. A copy of the order has been sent to every town in Cuba. for immediate military duty at the office

The utmost secrecy has been maintained in everything connected with the order. It is not mentioned in this morning's Gazette. the official receptacle of everything that emanates from the palace. But officials there admit its existence and consider it a sort man at the palace who is very close to the captain general said today:

"This order will not be much of a surprise to the inhabitants of the island. It has been talked of for a long time. The only The men who register will not be assigned to military duty at once. They will be given instruction in the manual of arms for an hour or so every day, but will be permitted rest of the time. Should any emergency El Rio, El Norte and El Sol, and the officers arise, however, they will at once be sent to the field of some seaport town for de-

CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS JUBILANT. Cuban sympathizers in Havana are jubilant over the military draft. They say it only shows to what straits Spain has been reduced. The great majority of men who will be compelled to serve under the Spanish flag are Cubans, whose sympathies are with the Victoria's behalf at the crucial point in the fully capable of causing the destruction of ron for evolutions and a second torpedo insurgents. Many of them already have Trent dispute between her country and the brothers and fathers fighting under Gomez and Garcia. They certainly cannot be very all most intimately concerned, averted war. loyal or enthusiastic at the prospects of dying for a country that they have been taught from their earliest childhood to hate.

The war prospects have sadly tangled the United States quarantine regulations. A dispatch from Sucgeon General Wyman yesterday directed Dr. Brunder to permit all Americans to leave for Tampa without the customary vaccination certificates. A camp of some sort will be provided for them in cannot be localized, and with a European conflagration. This rotton has now infecting the United States with small pox has been considerably increased by Dr. Wy-

El Commercio, the organ of the volunsurprised to read in the Madrid papers their desire to settle accounts with the North dor. The object of the former visit was to that it would take them about fourteen days Americans. It is only natural that we should possess such confidence, inasmuch as the Spanish government is perfectly able-to fight ation efforts as Spain is complaining ditone, two, four and six years with an enemy like the United States.

"We are in our land; we shall defend our rights. Supposing Spain should lose the island after a heroic resistance. The Yankees would not succeed in gaining possession of ranting officious interference. Cuba, es the powers would not allow it. The possession of Cuba signifies the dominion of the Caribbean sea, of the future Panama canal, which suits not the powers. In a few days we will have aligned in Spanish seas, facing the Tortugas and Key West a squadron willing to fight the North American fleet whenever they deem it proper, or if they decide to trouble our scaports or favor the rebels we are perfectly easy. The dice are thrown. The lingues can cross the Rubicon when they like. They are the ones SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

ASSERTS THAT ALL IS QUIET.

Other Reports Said to Be Sensational Inventions.
Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, April 7 .- (New York World lablegram-Special Telegram.)-Any reports raying that Havana is turbulent or the volunteers excited, or recruits drilling or menacing, or American life in peril, are sensational inventions. Havana is quiet. Lee apprehends not the slightest danger until efter the first gun is fired or a declaration of war is made. Blanco states he will vig orously punish rioting. Arolas, now in charge of the Havana regulars, is a good officer, understands his business and has plenty of troops. Today the streets are strangely but innocently silent. Out in the bay the Spanish ships all lie with their many I have seen on the question thinks any anti-American trouble at all probable,

PROMPT ACTION BY CONSUL DENT. Lives of Americans in Imminent Peril

Are Saved Thereby. (Copyright, 1838, by Press Publishing Company.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7 .- (New York

World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The lives of 100 Americans in imminent peril on the south coast of Cuba have been saved, it is believed, by the prompt action of Louis A. Dent, the United States consul here There had been excessive apprehension among the Americans in the southern Cuban cities, especially in Santlago and Cienfuegos, owing to the threats of the Spanish rabble to wipe them out the instant war should be declared. Therefore, the Americans appealed to Consul Dent for help. Consul Dent promptly chartered the steamer Brooklin to go to Santiago and the Beverly to go to Ci-nfuegos to rescue the consuls and clizens The Beverly left Kingston at 2 a. m. Wednesday, dumping its passengers and cargo here The Brookline left Port Antonio at 7 a. m. Consul Dent going on a special train to hurry it up. The Brookline will return here. but the Beverly will go to Key West. Both governor general of Cuba to the effect that cleared from Cuban waters today. There all rumors of impending trouble in Havana was great excitement here when it was are absolutely false.

known that the versels had been dispatched to relieve the Americans. The war feeling could not run higher if England were involved instead of America. Tremendous enthusiasm prevails in anticipation of a declaration of war. Mr. Dent's promptitude is highly commended.

LEE WILL PULL DOWN THE FLAG. Will Be the Last One to Leave the Cuban Capital.

TAMPA, Fla., April 7.-The program for the departure of General Lee from Havana

was announced tonight and is as follows: The Olivette will enter Havana harbor on Saturday morning and General Lee will at once notify all Americans that this will be their last chance to leave the island under the American flag. After all are on board the steamer, including the United States consuls from the various ports of Cuba, General Lee will pull down the American flag from the consulate, will turn over the archives to the British consul, Gollin, and will go aboard the Olivette, which will at once sail for Key West.

It is possible that one of the gunboats or cruisers at Key West will accompany the Olivette to Havana to protect the Americans as the last of them leave the city. The Olivette will reach Key West on Saturday night or Sunday night if the United States consuls cannot leave Havana before Sunday. REGENT'S APPEAL TO VICTORIA.

Despairing Cry of a Woman in Sore Straits. (Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 7 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The queen reher in her desperate situation and had quickened the hope that war may be averted. The letter is a direct personal appeal to Victoria to exert her influence to prevent war between Spain and the United States. The queen regent is stated to have made some touching references in her telegrams to the fact that both Victoria and herself are without husbands, who would have been their advisers in so troubled a time, and to have added that she was emboldened by the queen's well known love for peace to ack her to strive to prevent war, which must be so disastrous to life. The queen regent is said to have recalled the coincidence that the very last document Prince Albert ever wrote was a memoratidum in Queen

United States which, on the testimony of The gloomiest anticipations are again prevalent respecting the American-Spanish that the Sagasta cabinet adheres obstinately to its attitude of noncompliance with Mc-Kluley's demands. Spanish diplomacy's latest device for inducing European powers to intervene energefically is that the dissemination of the idea of war once afoot gained great currency here and in Germany, although in well informed political circles the suggestion of European complications arising is utterly scouted. Austria is still teers, says, in the course of a long editorial actively engaged through its representatives in trying to secure peace. The Austrian Mr. Balfour of the foreign office today and afterwards called on the Spanish ambascapress on the British government the advisability of taking a more active part in mediterly of English lukewarmness, if not hostility at the present crisis. It is understood that Balfour answered that the British government could not go beyond the steps it has already taken, public opinion not war-

> It is the subject of remark that for the last week enthusiastic demonstrations have been evoked at the Palace theater when American military pictures and one of President McKiml ty in the garden in Canton are shown. Before that they excited no particular applause.

> Commissioner Brownson arrived at London tonight from Rome and Paris, Lieutenant Colwell said: "I don't think any more purchases of war ships will be made by Commissioner Brownson or myself. market has been pretty well gleaned." Commiscioner Brownson's movements are quite unsettled, but it is understood that his hope of securing the formidable O'Higgins, the Chilian cruiser, is not yet abandoned.

> Pope is Mortified. (Copyright, 1898 by Press Publishing Co ROME, April 7 .- (New York World Cable gram-Special Telegram.)-I am authorized to state that great mortification exists at the vatican, owing to statements by the Spanish authorities that the initiative papal intervention came from President McKinley. This placed McKinley and Ireland in a false light and implied that America was showing the white feather and made the papal project miscarry. Spain had really asked the pope to intervene and the first vatican relations with the United States on the subject were a letter from Rampolla to Archbishop Keane, as follows: "Request Irebard, in the name of the pope, to use his influence in America in favor of peace."

Dental of a Rumor. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, April 7 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -The Queensown correspondent of the World telegraphs that there is no truth in the statement that Spinish war ships have been maneuvering off Queenstown. A large body of workmen has been brought down from Clyde to assist in repairing and fitting the damaged torpedo gunboat Andas for sea. Men are working day and night, as it cannot leave if war is declared. Custom officers have been instructed from the admiralty at London to take possession of it immediately

if war breaks out. Engage in Consthug Trade. Copyright, 1888, by Press Publishing Company.) BERLIN, April 7.—(New York World Caolegram-Special Telegram.)-The Hamburg-American line is sending steamers across to various American ports to take up the coasting trade in the event of war breakearing capture by Spanish privateers.

Flotilla Awalts Orders. ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April -(New York World Cablegram-Special relegram.)-The Spanish flotilla in command of Commodore Villamii is still here ready to put to sea, but awaiting orders from

No Trouble in Havans. WASHINGTON, April 7.- The Spanish minister has received a telegram from the

Inventor Makes a Startling Statement About | 1. Administration Looks for Spain's Furchases.

NO DOUBT THAT MAINE WAS BLOWN UP

Joseph Gibbins Stakes His Reputation on the Charge that He Can Prove it Beyond a

Doubt.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, April 7 .- (New York World Cublegram-Special Telegram)-Joseph Pannell Gibbins, submarine mine expert and inventor of the submarine mines supplied Spain in 1886 and 1896, has furnished the following signed statement giving his reasons for holding that the Maine was destroyed by

one of his mines and explaining the impos-

sibility of exploding the mine otherwise

than through the direct agency of Spanish

officers in charge of the Havana mine fields: "The only submarine mines supplied the Spanish government since 1886 were manufactured under my patents and I supplied them with fifty-six ground mines, twentyfive buoyant mines, each with a charge of 500 pounds of guncotton, and fifteen electric contact mines. These latter explode either on contact or by observation from the shore, suit. The only discordant note is the coneach containing a charge of 100 pounds of sternation in financial circles. guncotton. In direct contradiction to the asgent's reported second letter to Queen Vic- sertions of Senor Jose, secretary of the Spantoria has excited some sympathy here for ish legation at Washington, and General Weyler, that there were no submarine mines war departments. Military and naval circles in Havana harbor, I absolutely affirm that I do not conceal their satisfaction at the turn shipped the above mines for Havana and events are taking. Spain can call out, if Fecrol on a Span'sh ship, the property necessary, 150,000 reserve men who have of the Spanish government, officered by Spanish naval officers with two captains, at the West India dock at London. The mines

> for an indefinite period. "In 1896 the Spanish government ordered fresh supply of my patent mines. Whether national defense. they went to Havana or not is immaterial. One of the mines supplied in 1886 is still of the contemplated departure of the squadthe surrounding circumstances, that no other false. They are not anything like ready or agency could have caused it. My mines are work of one or two men for these reasons:

GIVES HIS REASONS. "First-The vessel swinging, either shutter on the keyboard on shore, warning the officer in charge that it was in contact with the mine.

"Second-Before the officer in possession England. can fire the mine he must obtain one of two keys. One is generally kept by the comof the firing station. He must then unlock the glass door over which the shutter has fallen and insert the red danger plug in an

"Third-He must insert a plug in the switch of the firing battery earth plate.

"Fourth-The firing key is arranged with a locking armature of ebonite, which must be unlocked before the danger point is ar-

"Fifth-The firing key hammer must be pressed into contact with the anvil to complete the circuit that explodes the detonator by which the mine is in turn exploded.

"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Maine was deliberately destroyed with a 500-pound ground mine as invented and supplied by me.

explosion was external, which is established on the following grounds: The forward magazine contained 2,500 pounds of gunpowder, which might blow up the decks, but it is problematical whether it was capable of igniting 5,500 pounds of powder in the middle magazine and even if those of the English and French. The scare quite incapable of detonating 8,200 pounds of wet guncotton in the after magazine, and tonated not a vestige of the Maine would mentioned two facts that are gossip among remain. The only practical way to discover the mine that sunk the Maine is by undertion box and from thence underrun each individual cable to the mine until one is found without a mine attached. I am satisfied that The general went to the palace to tell the the explosion was caused by a ground and queen so plainly, and called upon Sagasta for not by a buoyant mine, for Havana harbor is too shallow to admit of the use of the latter. I am prepared to satisfy by demon- of opinion between ministers like Moret, stration to any jury of reasonable men that Puig, Cerver, Gullon and Capdepon, who are this is a true explanation of the destruction of the Maine."

SPAIN BUSY WITH PREPARATIONS. Getting Fleet in Rendiness for

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, April 7 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-When the inhabitants of Madrid today heard of the grave decision taken by the government during the night the people bought papers largely. There is much subdued excitement among all cizeses, with visible satisfaction among the majority at having got out of the past period of doubt and quickly dispelled hopes of peace. Most Spaniards seem disposed to of the future, and the government is tourly ing out. It is stated that American coasting receiving offers of assistance from all parsteamers will not run the risk of running, tics, civil and municipal corporations, even the clergy and religious orders. The press of every shade publishes patriotic articles approving the conduct of the government, especially Sagasta, and the ministers of war congratulating the government on having so resolutely stepped out of the quagmire of indecision to respond to public feeling, and promises to support the nation. Imparcial is more energetic in tone and upbraids America for abusing its strength to invade the rights of territorics of weaker people, who will, however, thow fight in their defense suiate here is deserted, Sinor Pedro Solis of bonor. Globo, ministerial Pais, repub- having departed for Washington this mornlican Corceo, and Espanol, Carlist, follow ing by order of his government.

### THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather Forecast for Nebraska-Cloudy; Showers; Southerly

Forces Arming in Havant Spain's Purchase of Mine Powers Ask for Peace. 2. Grosvenor Speaks in the Much Excitement in Mac

Watchman Shoots at a 3. Nebraska News. Lincoln Declares Again Supreme Court Gets Afte Tribute to the Late Mrs. 11

4. Editorial and Comment. 5. Missouri Pacific and Exposition. Coal Product for a Year.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Murderer Stone Stays in Prison

7. Mining News of the Black Hills. Observance of the Passover, Insurance War is Raging.

Irrigation in the Midwest. Bartley Verdict is Affirmed. Low Rates to Homeseckers. City to Fight Asphalt Bills. 11. Commercial and Financial News.

12. Remarkable Case of Resemblance.

	hat			rature		
1	Hour.		eg.	Ð	Hour.	
	 p. m	1	36		n. m	5
	 p. m	2	35		a. m	6
	 p. m	3	35		a. m	7
	 p. m	4	39		a. m	8
	 p. m	5	43		a. m	0
	p. m		46		n. m	10
	p. m		48		a. m	11
	p. m		50		m	12
	p. m					

The ministers keep great reserve, and measures are taken for the defense of the peninsula and the colonies, but the greatest activity is noticeable in both the marine and all served three years in the army, and over 20,000 sallors. Coast defenses, entrance posts and the rivers have been carefully looked to lately by a special technical comsent to Havana would still retain their full mission. Local authorities and the inhabeffectiveness. They will last under water liants everywhere have assisted the naval and military departments. Some province towns are even undertaking to raise from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 by local sales for the A Cadiz special informs me that all rumors

the Maine. In fact I am convinced, from all squadron for the West Indies are absolutely even now assembled, and no orders have yet been received from the marine minister to United States government was made aware in electrical connection with the shore, and move either squadron. The only instructions situation, owing to the positive statement it is quite impossible that they could be ex- really given to Admiral Churruca, com- fact that an official presentation of the subploded except by design. The explosion of manding at Cadiz, are to push preparations the mine which destroyed the Maine was the as fast as possible. In consequence Cadia bay, and close by both the coyal arsenal at Ean Fernando and the yards belonging to the Transatlantic company, are a scene of much lively activity. Admiral Cerverra's anchored or moored, upon the striking cir- fleet is anchored at Cadiz taking in stores cult closer, the case would merely drop the and ammunition and victualing, also the fast cruiser Alphonso XIII, Maria Theresa, Christopher Columbus, two second-class cruisers, besides four rakieh looking little torpedo boats and two destroyers from

> Reliable official information reads that the battleships Pelayo, Cardinal Cimeros Carlos V and two torpedo destroyers, the latter from England, the cruiser Garibaldi from Italy and the torpedo cruiser Maria Molina from Ferrol. All the above vessels are not far advanced in their preparations, but have been withdrawn rapidly from for eign yards in case war should break out, and their outfit can be completed in Spain with the assistance of foreign firms and foreign workmen brought down at great expense. The minister of marine had no difficulty in getting men and officers ashore among volun teers, besides men returning from the Philip pine islands and the merchant service. Several large transatlantic steamers of Marquis Comilia's line are rapidly fitting with rapidfiring guns, Maxims and Nordenfeldts and with strong crews commanded by royal navy officers. Seldom have San Fernando and Cadiz been so animated with sailors, marines, officers and troops arriving and starting for the Canary isles. Positive orders have been sent to the Canary Isles for the torpedo squadron to stay there, and it was never contemplated to send the squadron of Admiral Cerverra to join it. On the contrary, he

is expected to return here. The press censor is at his tricks again Last night and this morning there were detained by superior orders your telegrams and did the explosion was both here has reached such ridiculous proportions that not only telegrams, but telephone messages to the provinces are controlled and detained by the liberal government. The messages thus deemed obnoxious simply all classes in Madrid, namely, that there is a very strong feeling among military men against the idea of making any concession to America or fresh concessions to the autonomists and separatists in Cuba, and the strong probabilities of a ministerial crists. the same purpose. As regards a ministerial crisis the following are the facts: For some time there has been a very evident difference able to appreciate the colonial, financial, instruggle with the United States, and ministers like Count Xuquena, Senor Groizard, General Correa and Admiral Birmejo, who only view the situation from the shortsighted, prejudiced criterion of old world ing to keep his colleagues together until the Cortes meets. Moret and the conciliatory members of the cabifiet are patriotically undertaking to remain in office, and even back a resistance policy, if the United States is the first to give Spain provocation. From the point of view of domestic politics and face calmly and resolutely the eventualities the tone of the press the situation is very I am able to state that when Spain con

imitated the pope and recommended a prompt acceptance of the armistice. Other European courts and governments in a courteous and friendly way went further and and marine. El Liberal publishes an article strongly urged Spain to come to an understanding with America and the Cubans sooner than plunge into a war, for which she is not credited by Europe with being prepared, either from a naval or financial point of ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

> Spanish Consul Leaves Tampa. TAMPA, Fla., April 7.-The Spanish con

# POWERS ASK PEACE

Their Representatives Call in a Body on President McKinley.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE IS SPOKESMAN

They Appeal for Peace on the Grounds of Humanity.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS ARE URGED

President Says He Hopes Order Will Be Restored in Cuba.

CONDITIONS THERE ARE INSUFFERABLE

He Assures His Callers that While Peace is Desirable, the Immediate Cessation of Cuban Outrages is More Important.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The representatives of the six great powers of Europe-Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy-gave official form at noon today to their recent conferences in the interest of a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem.

Their procedure was unique in the United States, though doubtless a familiar one in European courts. They called in a body as the White House, presented an address to President McKinley in the blue parlor, received his reply, and then proceeded to the State department, where with solemn punctiliousness, they were received by Assistant Secretary Day in the diplomatic room. They, were accompanied by their secretaries. The ceremony was oppressive.

The ambassadors and ministers had agreed upon a line of action at a meeting at the British embassy Tuesday morning. Today, there was evidences of great activity at the foreign establishments, and while the customary official secresy was observed, yet no further effort was made to question of deny the fact that the ambassadors and ministers had agreed on a concrete form of action

The additional fact was made known for the first time that Sir Julian Pauncefote had communicated with the State department authorities last evening on this subject, and while the full details of the movement may not then have been presented, the of what was being done, and of the further ject would be made at noon today.

This government undoubtedly was made equainted with the address to be delivered, and then in the light of it prepared its

RUSSIA JOINS THE OTHERS. The fact developed for the first time this morning that Russia had foined the other five powers. Mr. De Wollant, charge de affaires pending the arrival of the new Russian amtassador, Count Cassino, acting

for Russia. The diplomittic officials congregated at the British embassy shortly before noon and then proceeded with their secretaries to the White House and State department. The party was made up of the following: The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the diplomatic corps; the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and M. Thiebant, first secretary of the French embassy; the German ambassador, Dr. Von Hooleben, with Dr. Spreck Von Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy; the Austrian minister, Mr. Hengelmuller; the Italian charge d' affaires, Count Vinci, and the Russian charge d' affaires, Mr. De Wollant. Arriving at the White House they were ushered into the blue room and there were

received by President McKinley. After a social exchange and mutual well wishes the ambassadors, ministers and charges, speaking through Sir Julian Pauncefote, delivered to the president an address to which he responded. Sir Julian said: Mr. President: We have been commis sloned by the great powers of Europe, whom we represent here today, to approach your excellency with a message of friendship

and peace at the present critical juncture in the relations between the United States and Spain, and to convey to you the sentiments expressed in the collective note which I have the honor to place in your cands. HOPE FOR PEACE.

The note was as follows: The undersigned, representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address in the name of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the president of the American people in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement, which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establisament of order in Cuba.

The powers do not doubt that the hu manitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American

President McKinley replied as follows: The government of the United States recge nizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France ternational and domestic consequences of a Great Britain, Italy and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-es ablishment of order ideas of the nobility and military and naval in the island, so terminating the chronic pride. Sagasta has done his best to avoid a condition of disturbance there which so crisis and a modification of the cabinet, hop- deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

The government of the United States appreclates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has

CALL AT STATE DEPARTMENT. The party then withdrew to the State department and repaired in a body to the diplomatic room, where they held a conference with Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, Secretary Sherman having gone home to lunch before their arrival.

This conference took a wider range and went considerably outside of the address delivered to the president. While the diplomatists were at first received together, then sorn separated into groups, with the apparent purpose of presenting the views of their

The British ambassador, the Austrian min-