

THIRTY-ONE PERISHED

Snow-Slide on Chilkoot Trail Carries Death Before It.

MANY PERSONS WERE INJURED

The Accident Occurred Between The Scales and Stonehouse—List of Known Dead.

Port Townsend, April 11.—A letter just received from Skagway, Alaska, dated April 3, says: At about noon today on the Chilkoot trail, between The Scales and Stonehouse, at least 31 men met death and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snowslide. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice which came down from the mountain side upon the left side of the trail about midway between The Scales and Stonehouse.

A list of the killed and wounded, as complete as possible at the hour of writing, is as follows:

Gus E. Zebarth, Seattle.
Frank Sprague, Seattle.
Steve Stevenson, Seattle.
C. H. Harrison, Seattle.
W. L. Riley, Seattle.
E. D. Atwood, New York.
C. Beck, Sanford, Fla.
L. Weijlein, Kansas City.
Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore.
John Morgan, Emporia, Kan.
F. M. Grimes, Sacramento.
Mrs. Anna Moxon, Jefferson county, Pa.

Ras Heggard, Baker City, Or.
—, Atkins Idaho.
Tom Geffert, Seattle.
E. F. Miller, Vancouver, Wash.
Tom Collins, Portland, Or.
T. Lamer.

The seriously injured so far recovered are:

Walter Chappay, New York.
John C. Murphy, Dixon, N. D.
F. M. Holbrook, Portland, Or.
—, Dahlstrom, residence unknown.
Fully 50 people were overtaken by the slide, and are either buried in the snow or scattered along the borders of the avalanche in a more or less injured condition.

The point at which the accident occurred is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The Scales is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The telephone wires at that point were carried away by the slide. This fact makes it difficult to obtain further particulars at this time.

A blinding snow storm was raging all day upon the summit, and as a consequence many of those in the vicinity were making no attempt to travel. Zebarth, Sprague and Stevenson, of Seattle, were traveling together as partners, and were found side by side in bed.

Thousands of people were encamped in the vicinity at the time, and were soon on the scene rendering such assistance as was possible. Upon receipt of the news, points below Dyea telephoned up to know if assistance was required, and received answer to the effect that 5,000 people were at work on the debris, and were only in each other's way.

All day Saturday and Sunday a southerly storm, with chinook wind, rain and snow, prevailed in this vicinity, and it is believed the softening of the snow on the mountain side by those agencies was the cause of the avalanche.

The quantity of snow and ice that came down in the slide is estimated at thousands of tons. It swept directly across the trail, which, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unsuitable for travel, was thronged with wayfarers. The last vestige of the trail in the vicinity was wiped out of existence, and where it led is now a mountain of snow and ice.

Later reports bring the information that 31 bodies have been recovered.

There was a preliminary slide at 2 o'clock in the morning. People were digging out their goods when the second slide occurred about noon.

List of Injured Increased.

A later dispatch via Victoria says: The horror of the Dyea trail is growing in magnitude hourly. As the work of rescue proceeds, it becomes more apparent that many more lives were lost than at first thought possible. It is now believed that between 50 and 100 men and women were killed by the avalanche. Many bodies will not be recovered until the summer sun melts tons of snow and ice that now bury them from sight.

Two or three thousand men are working in relays of as many as can stand side by side shoveling away the snow in search of the dead and dying. Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered and identified, and 25 persons have been taken out alive.

Seventeen employees of the Chilkoot Railway & Tram Company, who went to the summit on the morning of the slide to work, are missing, and it is feared they are among the lost.

It is estimated that 10,000 tons of outfits are buried under the snow and ice. There were smaller slides before the death-dealing avalanche was started. About 2 A. M. a small slide occurred, which buried several cabins. The alarm was spread, and many people were endeavoring to work back to Sheep Camp when the big disaster occurred.

Derivishes Defeated.

Cairo, April 11.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces under General Sir Kitchener attacked and routed Mahmoud's Zariha, the center of his fortifications, without a check. The attack was entirely successful, and the derivishes lost very heavily.

THE HORROR INCREASING.

Sixty-Nine Bodies Recovered and One Hundred and Fifty Still Missing.

Seattle, Wash., April 12.—Later details received here today from Alaska increase the horror of the avalanche on Chilkoot pass, instead of lessening it. Sixty-nine dead bodies have been thus far recovered, and the names of 150 missing persons have been reported as unaccounted for. It is barely possible that some of these succeeded in crossing the pass before the avalanche occurred. A conservative estimate is that between 75 and 100 persons were killed. The following is a list of those whose bodies have been found:

Andrew Anderson, San Francisco; E. D. Atwood, New York; Albert Angland, Tacoma; A. D. Bissell, Seattle; C. Breck, Sanford, Fla.; Walter Chappay, New York; Thomas Clark, Idaho; Thomas Cullen, Portland, Or.; Thomas Cullenden, Kirkland, Or.; William Carroll, San Francisco; W. H. Dohlstrom, Lincoln, Neb.; —, Durber; A. Doran, Tacoma; George Egert, Portland, Or.; R. L. Easterbrook, Seattle; William Falke, San Francisco; T. Glenn, Spokane; T. Glenn, Portland, Or.; Weed Garrison, Seattle; Con Gephart, Seattle; W. Grimes, Atkins, Idaho; S. M. Grimes, Tacoma; Stanley Grimes, Sacramento; Preston Grizzley, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. R. Homer, Seattle; E. J. Hudson, Seattle; S. T. Hudson, Portland, Or.; E. P. Haines, Seattle; C. P. Harrison, Seattle; Harry Holt, Tacoma; Rosmus Hedeyard, Baker City, Or.; E. E. Johnson, Spokane; H. Jueger; C. H. Kinney, Prescott, Ariz.; A. F. King, Tacoma; G. Leon; George Lewis, Spokane; G. J. Milton, St. Paul; J. R. Morgan, Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. Annie Moxon, Jefferson county, Pa.; John Merchant, Redding, Cal.; E. F. Miller, Vancouver, Wash.; Frank Miller, Butte, Mont.; C. L. McNeil, Elk River, Minn.; Sanford McNeil, Portland, Or.; J. C. Murphy, Dixon, N. D.; Austin Preston, Redding, Cal.; J. B. Pierce, Tacoma; J. Reese, Wisconsin; George Ritchie, Chicago; Mrs. W. L. Riley, Seattle; C. Ramus, Colorado; John Reddy, Kansas City; George Riser, Seattle; Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore; Matt Schona, St. Paul; Joseph Smallwood, Portland, Or.; Gus Seaborn, Chicago; Steve Stevenson, Seattle; F. Sprague, Seattle; G. F. Smith, Tacoma; G. W. Smith, Woolley, Wash.; Jeff Soley, Idaho; O. A. Uler, Woolley, Wash.; L. Weidlin, Kansas City; O. M. Warner, San Francisco; —, Wilhelm, Menlo Park, Cal.; Gus Zebarth, Seattle.

A fact that lends horror to the fearful tragedy is that it may never be known with any degree of accuracy just how many lives were sacrificed, who they were or where they came from. Many a poor fellow lies buried where no human aid can reach him, and where his remains must rest until the summer sun melts the tons of snow and ice under which he lies buried.

Upon the crowded trail no record was kept of the living, toiling mass, braving hardships and facing death itself in the mad rush for gold. In the procession that daily passed were people from all parts of the world, unknown to one another.

The work of rescue has continued night and day ever since last Sunday, being gradually systematized and consequently meeting with better results. Thus far the work has been confined to the outskirts of the slide in the hope of rescuing those who are injured, but not yet dead. The main portion of the avalanche, which is estimated to be 50 feet deep and 150 yards long, has not yet been touched. If there are any bodies underneath they cannot be rescued in time to save life.

Four men were taken out alive after they had been buried for 19 hours. In many instances the bodies of the dead are not buried in the least, and appear as natural as in life, indicating that they were suffocated in the soft snow.

As soon as recovered, the bodies are carried to Sheep Camp, where an improvised morgue has been constructed. Some have been removed for interment or for shipment to relatives in the States.

The work of rescue has been orderly and systematic. A public meeting was held and committees were appointed to search for the dead and care for the wounded. All that can possibly be done to relieve the horror of the situation has been done.

The accident was one that could not have been foreseen, and it is one that is likely to happen at any time when like conditions exist, although it is stated that some warning of the impending disaster was given by the Indian packers, who are said to have deserted the trail when the heavy snow of Saturday and Sunday night set in. They refused to work for fear of slides.

The work of searching for the dead is to be continued as long as there is any hope of recovering any one, though it is feared that it must be discontinued before the whole truth is known.

Walter Chappay, of New York, and John C. Murphy, of Dixon, N. D., were alive when taken out, but died shortly afterward.

Mrs. Moxon was in one of the small slides which preceded the large one, and was on her way to camp when overtaken by death. Her husband was rescued.

The federal troops at Dyea took an active part in digging out the dead.

Many dead that were unclaimed have been buried near the scene of the disaster. Thirteen bodies reached this city today on the steamers City of Seattle and Australia. They were those of R. L. Easterbrook, S. Stevenson, J. R. Morgan, O. A. Uler, S. McNeil, A. F. King, Stanley Grimes, C. P. Harrison, G. F. Smith, L. Weidlin, Harry Holt, Gus Zebarth and F. Sprague.

Advices from Skagway state that there are many wild rumors there about additional slides, attended by loss of life, but none of them can be confirmed, and they are not credited.

Travel has again been resumed over the scene of the catastrophe.

WAR SIGNS INCREASE

Our Relations With Havana Severed.

LEE HAS BEEN RECALLED

Joint Note by the Powers Received—War Feeling Runs High in Madrid Official Circles.

Washington, April 9.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purpose of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the administration, is inevitable, except in the unlooked-for event of the surrender on the part of Spain. The president's message, which he had intended to send to congress, has not been changed in any particular whatever, and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet, without the slightest variance or excerpt. A movement to avert war now must come from Madrid, and must concede American demands, including an end to Spain's dominion in Cuba.

The features stand out plainly in the developments of today. At noon today, the six great powers of Europe, through their representatives here, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint 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 duties and unselfish efforts of this government to terminate the present situation in Cuba.

Severing Relations With Havana.

Another, and probably the most significant straw showing the finality reached by the United States government, was the authoritative statement that Consul-General Lee would leave Havana Saturday. This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spain as an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island.

Third, and almost equally important, was the ominous tones of press advices from Madrid, where the war feeling seems to dominate. Instead of concessions, the opening of prison doors, and the other manifestations of peace and good will which Holy Thursday was expected to bring forth, and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba, the heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of the semi-official note, the war utterance of Minister Correa and the turbulence at the Spanish capital, left little hope that pacific counsels would prevail.

No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe 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 step in that direction being the determination that General Lee shall leave Havana today.

The Note of the Powers.

The note of the European powers presented to the president today, has not, in the opinion of members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree. What pressure was brought to bear in 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 persistence on the part of Spain for some expression 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 accord with 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 tenable.

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

Mediation Will Not Be Accepted.

So far as known in administration circles no further representations on the subject are expected. No offer of mediation on the part of the European powers has been received, and there is some authority for the statement that none will be accepted if proffered. This has been the fixed policy from the first, and there is no prospect of a change in this regard.

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 stated that it was without a parallel in history. That it was the first and only time that six great nations, representing in the aggregate the powers of civilization, had united in this solemn manner to secure the peace of the world. This was, this authority stated, a movement historical in character and one fitting to have occurred in the advent of the 20th century.

Madrid, April 9.—Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadiz immediately for the Cape Verde islands,

AN ARMISTICE.

The Queen Regent Issues Another Decree.

Washington, April 11.—President McKinley received a cablegram from Minister Woodford, at Madrid last night, announcing that the Spanish government had granted an armistice for Cuba. In making this announcement, Mr. Woodford conveyed it as a piece of news in which this country was vitally interested, but not as an official communication from the Spanish government to this government. None the less it conveyed the essential fact that Spain had conceded what the powers and the pope had been urging upon her for many days, and that the concession dispelled for the moment the darkness of the war clouds and brought in their stead what was regarded as at least hope of a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty.

The receipt of this news has not, however, resulted in any change of the administration's programme relating to sending the message to congress.

The Situation Complicated.

The exact terms of the armistice are felt to be the most essential feature of Spain's concessions. At the outset, it was supposed to be an unconditional grant of armistice. Later, however, the press advices from Madrid and London stated conditions of a material character. If these conditions prove to be accurate, they will doubtless complicate the situation here and leave the crisis quite as acute as it has been at any time heretofore. A cabinet officer said recently that the administration had never considered the proposition of withdrawing the American fleet from Key West, and while this was some days ago, it is not believed now that such a proposition would meet with any serious consideration.

The fact that Spain has granted this armistice as the result of influence exerted by the great powers of Europe and the pope, leads to much conjecture as to how far the material influence of the powers will be given in support of Spain, now that she has yielded to their earnest solicitation. It has been understood thus far that the movement of the powers was purely disinterested and neutral, but the press dispatches from abroad indicate that Spain's yielding to those Continental influences had established a closer bond than had hitherto existed. Assistant Secretary Day was non-committal tonight on the armistice granted by Spain, and refused to discuss it or the bearing it would have on the situation in any way.

Armistice a Spanish Trick.

Washington, April 11.—Senor Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, when asked today what he thought of the Spanish armistice, said: "It is only a Spanish trick. They want to put us before the American people in the attitude of being unreasonable, but we do not believe the American people will so consider us, for we think they know it is a last effort to force some kind of Spanish home rule on us. We have fought three years for independence; we know this is a Spanish trick and we will not give in now."

LEAVING FOR HOME.

Americans Jeered by Spaniards as the Party Left Havana.

Key West, April 11.—"Tell the Olivette to get under way at once, Captain Cowles, signal the Bache that the United States fleet is ready to clear out of Havana, and please follow the Bache out."

These were the words of Consul-General Lee at 5:45 yesterday, as he stood on the poop with a group around him. It was evident that General Lee intended to be the last to leave, and a murmur of applause went around in support of his intention. The Evelyn had already passed Morro castle when the Olivette weighed anchor. The Bache was close behind, and the Fern was the last of the line.

The wharves and boats on both sides of the narrow entrance to the harbor were crowded with Spaniards, who hissed and jeered as each boat passed out.

As the Fern rounded the heads for the open sea, she passed the Maine wreck. The group on deck had been laughing and talking, expressing their satisfaction at leaving Havana. With one accord each man doffed his hat in salute to the brave dead, while silence fell on all for the space of several minutes.

General Lee, being on board the Fern, made that boat a target for redoubled hisses, groans, catcalls and whistles from the crowds on shore.

"Get out, Yankee swine," was about the most modest expression used. This seemed to strike everyone on board as ludicrous. Vice-Consul Springer, who had been in the island 30 years, waved his hat to a particularly abusive group, saying in tones loud enough for all to hear: "Wait, wait, my friends; we shall all be back soon."

There was one pretty incident. On the Cabanas shore a British steamer was unloading at her wharf. As the Fern passed, the union jack was dipped, while the English crew gave a hearty cheer. It is needless to say that the compliment was returned with all possible gusto.

Colored Troops Start South.

Helena, Mont., April 12.—The Twenty-fifth United States infantry, which has been stationed in Montana for the last 10 years, left today for its new post at Chickamauga. That portion stationed at Missoula left via the Northern Pacific, while the troops at Fort Harrison and Assinaboine went over the Great Northern. The regiment will consolidate at St. Paul, from where it will proceed south, and be in readiness.

ROYAL PEACE DECREE

Basis of an Armistice in Cuba Arranged

BY PRESSURE OF THE POWERS

Mrs. Woodford and Other Americans Leave Madrid—A Ministerial Crisis Imminent

Madrid, April 8.—The hope of reaching a peaceful settlement with the United States is growing stronger. It is reported that the basis of an armistice in Cuba has been arranged. If this be true, a royal decree will appear in the gazette tomorrow or the next day announcing the conclusion of an armistice.

The Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo will await orders at Porto Rico. A cabinet council is now in session, and it is believed the deliberations are of a very important nature, but the ministers maintain absolute reserve. M. Patenotre, the French ambassador, visited United States Minister Woodford this afternoon.

The official statement that affairs have taken a pacific turn has not yet become generally known, and public opinion remains excited. The bourse declined heavily, owing to the belief that there is dissension in the cabinet, which, however, the ministerial supporters absolutely deny.

Official advices say President McKinley's message to congress will not advise the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, but will recommend measures looking toward the immediate cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and stability of government in Cuba, in the interest of humanity and the safety and tranquility of the United States.

Mrs. Woodford, wife of the United States minister, accompanied by her niece and Lieutenant L. G. Dyer, the United States naval attaché, left tonight by the 8 o'clock train for Biarritz. General Woodford bade them farewell at the station. Considerable surprise is expressed at their departure. "In view of the settlement," said Miss Woodford remains, and it is explained that the others will return. The staff of the United States legation has left Madrid, and will probably remain in Paris for the present. Arrangements have been concluded to place throughout the country under protection of British diplomatic representatives, in case Minister Woodford is compelled to leave.

Washington's reply to the last suggestion of General Woodford by which it is understood here an honorable peace satisfactory to both countries can be secured, was received at Madrid during the night. Its contents have not been divulged.

SESSION WAS TAME.

Many Disappointed Spectators in Congressional Galleries.

Washington, April 8.—After waiting patiently in the galleries and corridors of the house for hours, many of them from 8 o'clock until shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, the thousands who had come to hear the president's message turned away weary and disgusted at the delay. Never was there such disappointment at the capitol. The members felt it even more keenly than the spectators, and for two hours afterwards they stood about the lobbies discussing the latest phase of the situation. The news of the proposed armistice, which came on the heels of the announcement that General Lee had cabled for delay, received quite as much attention as the request of Lee.

The debate in progress in the house over the army reorganization bill attracted little or no attention. It was completely overshadowed by the more absorbing question. Considerable opposition to the bill developed on the ground that its provision for an extension of the regular army in time of war to 104,000 men would be inimical to the National Guard and the volunteer forces, upon which the country had heretofore relied in time of stress. There will be a strong effort to recommend the bill tomorrow.

When the senate convened today, intense expectancy, amounting to excitement, prevailed both on the floor and in the galleries. The president's message had been positively promised, and its coming was awaited with genuine anxiety. Ten minutes after the senate convened, consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed, and, with the exception of eight minutes consumed by executive session, in which Davis announced that no message would be sent in today, almost the entire session was consumed by the appropriation bill. It was practically completed when laid aside for the day.

Havana, April 8.—There is great enthusiasm among the Spaniards here and thousands are entering the battalions of the volunteers. The Spaniards say they prefer to fight a great nation than a small one, as they would rather die as heroes than live as cowards. They add that Spain has always had a special providence in great conflicts. In spite of this seemingly brave shouting many have already withdrawn their money from the Bank of Spain.

Spain Buying Small Arms.

Washington, April 8.—A telegram was received at the navy department today from the naval attaché at London announcing that the Spanish officials have contracted with Vickers Sons, Maxim and other European manufacturers for the prompt delivery of 200,000 stands of small arms and the necessary ammunition.

It is stated that vast untouched beds of sheet mica lie within 50 miles of Kiao-Chou bay, China.

SPAIN IS FIRN.

Will Not Yield to McKinley—Only War Will Satisfy Her.

Madrid, April 9.—A semi-official note has been issued, which says the cabinet adheres to all its previous decisions without modification, and has adopted resolutions to that effect. The war feeling runs high. It is explained that the decisions to which the Spanish government adheres are those outlined at the last conference between General Woodford and the Spanish ministers.

Spain's minister of war, General Correa, has at last broken his silence. In an interview the general gives an interesting account of the situation, saying:

"War is the lesser of the two evils. It is better to fight foreigners than to fight Spaniards rising in indignation if their honor and rights are trampled under foot."

The guards around the United States legation were trebled today.

There appears to be much mystery connected with last night's events. It seems that after the regular cabinet meeting adjourned and Premier Sagasta had returned home the papal nuncio, Monsignore Nava, in company with Minister of Foreign Affairs Gullon, arrived with a communication from Rome. This was considered of such importance that the other ministers were consulted, and remained in council until 1:30 A. M. It is believed the result of their deliberations was telegraphed to Rome, whence it is to be cabled to the United States.

After the meetings of the cabinet and issue of the semi-official note, previously cabled, which was regarded as a serious announcement, there was much excitement and bellicose talk in the city. The cafes were crowded with people, all eagerly approving the attitude of the cabinet.

The Cuban armistice proclamation was not issued today, as expected. Great disappointment was expressed at the United States legation at the hitch, which is pronounced to be serious.

It is asserted here that the communication from Rome, which the papal nuncio and the minister for foreign affairs placed before the cabinet, after the regular meeting had adjourned last night, asked what concessions would be made. The cabinet, it is further stated, decided to reply that the government reaffirmed its former opinions, already known to President McKinley.

An extraordinary cabinet council was summoned to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The summons created more pessimistic impressions. The ministers refused to furnish any explanation.

The excitement in Spain has reached the boiling point, but there are no demonstrations recorded anywhere yet. All the steamship companies of Valencia have offered all their vessels as privateers, and a number of ship captains have called upon the naval commander at Barcelona, asking for letters of marque. Similar requests have been received from abroad, especially from France.

The offers of money from the provinces toward increase of the strength of the navy are said to be encouraging to the government. It is said that Biscay alone has offered over 25,000,000 pesetas.

The Herald's leading article applauds the government's conduct in replying to General Woodford, whose proceedings, the article says, are considered extraordinarily brazen and blamable.

Briefly summed up, the Herald's information points to the fact that war is inevitable, but that newspaper still attaches importance to the action of the ministers of the powers at Washington.

The Liberal says it considers the rupture an accomplished fact, as a consequence of the Spanish cabinet's decision of last evening, and adds: "The government has done its duty. When it arrived at the conviction that it could not proceed in any other way with the United States, the response of the government to President McKinley's commentary was incompatible with the honor of the nation."

El Imparcial applauds the decision of the government, and El Globo says the government will do its utmost to maintain peace without impairing the national honor.

Inquiries show that General Woodford yesterday believed Spain would accept the armistice, and that orders to that effect would be immediately promulgated by the Official Gazette. Other diplomats also expected a satisfactory solution of the crisis.

Ordered Off the Maine Wreck.

New York, April 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Ensign Powellson, who is attached to the Fern, while spending some time on the wreck of the Maine, was peremptorily ordered away by the commander of the Spanish gunboat Le Gaspe, who took the position that Mr. Powellson had no right there since the United States flag had been hauled down from the wreck after the departure of Commander Wainwright. Mr. Powellson at first demurred, but afterward left the wreck.

Mules for Spain.

Atlanta, April 9.—The agent of the Spanish government here has shipped 100 mules to New Orleans on orders to rush them through. He has instructions to get 800 more to New Orleans before Saturday.

Pope Made Another Effort.

Berlin, April 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says: The papers of the American consulate have already been entrusted to the care of the British consulate.

At midnight, the pope made fresh confidential representations to the Spanish government, and a second cabinet council was held. But the reply was to the effect that the pope's intervention had come too late, as a decision had already been arrived at.