

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the New and the Old World in a condensed and comprehensive form.

In Oakesdale, Wash., A. C. Lebold was accidentally shot by a boy, who was hunting squirrels. A bullet from a 22-caliber rifle struck him in the breast, and physicians fear it has separated the cavity.

In accordance with a resolution passed some time ago by the international union, the book and job printers of San Francisco went on a strike Monday. The bone of contention is a 9-hour day instead of a 10-hour day. About 300 men are out.

European dispatches announce the butchery in France of an entire family of six persons by a soldier named Callard. This human wild beast shot and killed the husband, wife and two children, cut the throat of a little girl and blew out the brains of a bed-ridden old woman.

The steamer La Bretagne has arrived in New York with 11 survivors of the crew of the British bark *Bohnia*, which was wrecked off the Irish coast on March 23. The *Bohnia* sailed from Lobos de Aferia, off the coast of Peru, November 5. When 50 miles off the Irish coast, on March 23, a squall struck the bark, upsetting her.

A seaman belonging to the British battleship *Resolute* was sentenced to a fortnight's confinement and deprived of his good conduct badge, for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day, in disobedience to orders. A recital of the incident created a sensation in the English commons, and caused an objecting Irish member to be removed from his seat.

Antoine Varielle, of the French geographical society, has arrived in New York with a balloon, with which he intends to make a trip from Juneau to the Klondike. A dozen persons are in the party. Arthur Tervagne, L.L.D., is president of the expedition and is also correspondent of *Figaro*. Varielle, head of the expedition, is 45 years old and a well-known engineer and inventor in France. He claims that his balloon can be steered with ease.

General Carlos Ezeta, the exiled president of Salvador, has been vindicated by his people. His vast estates, the stocks and money confiscated by the government of President Guiterrez, and the land he had bought with the proceeds of his estates, have been returned to him, and Ezeta is again worth more than \$2,000,000. The general says he will never again interest himself in Salvadoran politics. He is now living in Oakland, Cal.

The committee on Interstate and foreign commerce has favorably reported Mr. Tongue's bill extending the time for the erection of a bridge across the Columbia, by the Oregon & Washington bridge company, between Washington and Oregon. The committee, however, amended the bill so that instead of having two years to build the bridge, the company will have one year, and instead of four years in which to complete the work, three years is allowed, all this time to be reckoned from the date of the passage of the bill by congress. This is the bridge to be proposed to build in the vicinity of La Canas several years since in connection with a road to North Yakima. The site is claimed to be the best on the Columbia.

A Cairo dispatch says: It is announced that the gubnats and Anglo-Egyptian troops attacked Shendi Saturday, destroyed the forts, captured quantities of grain, cattle and ammunition and liberated over 600 slaves. The dervishes lost 160 men. There were no casualties on the Anglo-Egyptian side.

A London dispatch says the situation in the far East is considered gloomy and unsatisfactory, and there is deep discontent here over the results of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy. The belated movement of the British fleet in Chinese waters has caused much uneasiness in financial circles as satisfaction among other classes. This apprehension would have affected all classes of securities if American stocks had not been remarkably buoyant, and carried everything upward.

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, came down on the latest steamer to the north. He is on his way to Washington in the interest of Alaskan legislation. Governor Brady said that all saloons in Alaska will be closed, if it is within his power. He does not expect, however, that this will put a stop to the use and sale of liquor in Alaska, it being his opinion that prohibition cannot be successfully carried out there. Governor Brady declared himself in favor of high license. On his visit to Washington he will endeavor to have the general land laws of the United States amended to reserve to the state the right to purchase land. He will suggest that a commission be appointed to draft a code of laws for the territory.

The senate committee on appropriations has recommended that Cleveland's forestry order, reserving large areas of land in many states, be rescinded. The order, which reserves all the land, about 17,000,000 acres in all, would be restored to the public domain, and the state of Washington would be extensively affected. Senator Wilson has secured an allowance of \$40,000 for the military post at Spokane, Wash., and \$100,000 for the establishment of a fish hatchery at Baker City, Or.

Bishop Hartzell, of Liberia, is now in London endeavoring to obtain from the English government a promise to obtain the integrity of his country from French encroachment. He will also ask the United States to aid in protecting its African offspring.

By a vote of 18 to 7 the Maryland senate has ordered engrossed the bill to appropriate \$50,000 a year for two years to John Hopkins university. The house has concurred with the senate in passing a bill to change the form of judicial acts, doing away with the words "so help me God."

WE MUST INTERVENE.

President Will Ask That Troops Be Sent to Stop Cuban War.

Washington, April 6.—The president's message recommends armed intervention—but, so far as known, without stating that this should be immediate—by the United States, to prevent hostilities and afford such assistance as is possible to the starving people. It makes an argument against recognition of independence at this time, and leaves it clear that, in the opinion of the administration it is the duty of this government to supervise the affairs of the island until in the light of fuller and later knowledge a stable government can be established. The attitude of congress in this policy cannot be foretold in advance of its official promulgation in the president's message.

The day has been prolific of reports of mediation on the part of the European powers, but a summary of all the news on this point is that the powers of Europe cannot agree, and that their interference would be unacceptable to the government of the United States. The safety of General Lee, of the consuls and other Americans in Cuba is a matter of concern to the state department, but advice from General Lee indicated the transportation of all Americans from Cuba would take some time, and apparently show that he does not share fully in the apprehension felt here.

Considering a War Revenue.

Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, acting chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs; Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee; Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, both the president's warm personal friends; Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Frye, were early callers at the White House, most of them coming separately.

A disagreeable downpour of sleet and rain tended to keep away the crowds from the White House. There was a considerable contingent from congress, however. They included many of the leaders. While there is much reticence on the part of these leaders, it is understood that the raising of revenue to meet war emergencies was the purpose of their visits. Dingley, when asked about the revenue, suggested that the president was to state the nature of the conference, but made no effort to deny that a war revenue consultation had been in progress.

Want Peace at Any Price.

Members of congress are receiving scores of telegrams from bankers and corporations appealing to them to sustain the "wise peace policy" of the president. Many of the telegrams are signed by practically every business manager, showing they are inspired from the same source. This pressure is vigorously resented by the members.

There have been no further negotiations with Madrid, but the president has been in consultation with Minister Woodford and General Lee. Assistant Secretary Ade, the cipher expert, was present this evening, and messages passed, but of their source or tenor nothing was given out. The administration confessed anxiety as to the situation in Havana, and congress is practically unanimous in its support of General Lee, in fear of a possible outbreak. It is thought over 1,000 Americans will be eager to leave Havana tomorrow. Whether any armed vessel from Key West would be at hand when the crisis begins could not be learned, but it was said the White House "feels that all Americans will be well cared for."

SPAIN'S GAME EXPOSED.

Talk of Armistice Was to Secure Removal of Key West Fleet.

Washington, April 7.—The statement was made to a prominent man in close touch with the administration that the effort to secure a settlement of the war between Spain and the insurgents through an armistice has come to a definite conclusion, and that the failure was due to the refusal of the government to remove the fleet from Key West. According to this statement, Spain made the removal a condition precedent to her offering an armistice, with the end in view of granting the independence of Cuba. This proposition was met with refusal, though not until after it had been seriously considered.

The congressional opponents of a war policy, who had counted upon the acceptance of this condition by the United States, admit that the outlook for peace has grown almost hopeless since this determination.

Some diplomats have suggested a meeting of representatives in Washington of the European powers, in order to see if something cannot be done to preserve peace. It is felt by diplomats who desire even mediation that any such meeting would be a failure.

Archbishop Ireland called at the state department today, and was immediately conducted to Judge Day's room. At noon Judge Day said there had been offered no mediation or intervention by the other powers.

Trouble Feared at Barcelona.

London, April 7.—A dispatch from Barcelona says the United States consulate there is guarded by the police, and the United States vice-consul at Carthage, a Spaniard, has resigned.

To Bring Lee Home.

Washington, April 7.—The government has dispatched a fleet of six vessels to Havana to transport General Lee and all the United States consular officers, together with all Americans now in Havana and vicinity who desire to leave the island.

The treasury department has telegraphed the quarantine officer at Havana to receive him to permit all Americans who desire to leave Havana to do so without certificates or examination. Medical examinations will be made at the Florida coast.

General Lee notifies the state department that if war is declared America will be unable to leave Cuba before Sunday.

More Demands on China.

London, April 7.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: The indications are that France will demand a coaling station at the mouth of the Min river, near the Fuchan province of Fo Kien, where the French engineers control the arsenals and docks. The delay in the concession of the French demands is attributed to English opposition and lack of Russian support.

STARVATION IN THE NORTH

Crews of Icebound Whalers Without Food.

THEY ARE AT POINT BARROW

Forced to Subsist on Decayed Fish and Dog Meat—Five Vessels in the Fleet—Will Perish When Ice Breaks.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 7.—George F. Tilton, third officer of the steam whaler *Belvidere*, who has just reached the outside world from the vessels imprisoned in the ice, says the steam tender *Jeant*, steam whaler *Orca* and *Belvidere*, the schooner *Rosario* and a bark are near Point Barrow. He says the men on the frozen-in vessels are suffering untold privations on account of the scarcity of provisions, and are compelled to feed on the rankest of fish and dog meat.

Tilton came south by way of the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers, and was just five months and 22 days making the trip of 2,000 miles to the Pacific coast, during which time he and his Indian guides suffered the most excruciating agony from the intense cold. On his way out Tilton met Lieutenant Jarvis and the overland relief expedition. He directed them to the point at which the fleet is frozen in, but it was thought best that he continue on his way to St. Michaels, in order to make known the safety of the men of the fleet.

Tilton, after bidding farewell to his comrades, commenced his long and dangerous voyage, and when he reached the coast chartered a steamer to carry him and his guides to Juneau to await the relief expedition. He was captured north-bound since October 19. When the water had slackened somewhat, many houses were still standing, but it was quickly seen that the frame ones would not last in the flood. By means of rafts and swimming in the cold water 70 or 80 people were transferred to the relief expedition.

The United States relief expedition steamer *Bear*, which is at Dutch harbor, has not as yet been of any assistance to the ill-fated whalers, who have been ice-bound since October 19. No deaths had occurred among the whalers when Tilton started south. Speaking of the prospects of the whalers, he said that beyond a doubt the vessels would be total wrecks. As soon as the ice breaks, the crews will be left to their fate, and nothing of them will ever be seen again.

The suffering whalers do not know that any effort has been made to relieve them. There is a possibility that aid may be rushed overland by the route Tilton followed.

SCHOONER ARAGO LOST.

All Hands Perished With the Ill-Fated Vessel in Alaskan Waters.

San Francisco, April 7.—News of a tragedy and a probable disaster in Alaskan waters was made public yesterday. The schooner *Arago*, which was wrecked while leaving a wedding feast of three of the crew of the codfishing schooner *Arago*, and the disaster was the probable loss some weeks later of the vessel herself with all hands.

The schooner *Arago* sailed from here for the island of Ometok last week with a crew of 13 men, including officers. When last heard from the *Arago* and the schooner *Mary and Ida* were in company in Eagle harbor. That was in the latter part of January, and the owners of the vessel have almost given up hope of their safety.

A vessel from the north brings the news that after a dinner given on the schooner *Mary and Ida* in honor of the wedding of Captain Carson, Peter Paulsen, S. K. Johns and an unknown man of the *Arago*'s crew left the party in a dory, and it is supposed were drowned.

GOES BACK TO HAVANA.

Clara Barton Will Resume Her Work of Rescuing Among the Cubans.

Tampa, Fla., April 7.—Miss Clara Barton left for Havana last night accompanied by Dr. E. Winsfeld Egan, a member of her staff.

"If war is declared," she was asked, "will you remain in Cuba?"

"I have nothing to say about war," she answered, "but if it should come, the American people anticipate, I presume I will have more to do than ever in taking care of so many in trouble and destitute. The American people are responding nobly to the call for assistance for the reconcentrados, and I sincerely hope that they will continue sending supplies as long as they are as badly needed as they now are. In the event of war I do not apprehend any trouble in continuing the work of the Red Cross, as it is recognized by international law and is seldom interfered with by any power."

At Union Iron Works.

San Francisco, April 7.—The torpedo-boat of the United States now in course of construction at the Union Iron Works will be launched early in June and be ready for active service early in August. The 240-ton boat will have a speed of 30 knots an hour, and will be fitted with six torpedo tubes, one four-inch gun and two rapid-fire machine guns. The battleship *Wisconsin* will be launched early next year at the same place, and will be finished within the time specified by the contract.

Cruiser to Be Rechristened.

London, April 7.—The United States officials here have been reticent concerning the name to be borne by the American cruiser purchased last Saturday from the Thames iron works. She now bears the unique name *Diogenes*, but the government will undoubtedly change it.

Washington, April 7.—Notwithstanding contrary reports, no orders have been issued as yet for mobilization of 20,000 troops at Chicamauga.

WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED.

But Little Left to Show Where Shawneetown Stood.

Chicago, April 6.—A Chronicle special from Carmi, Ill., says: The disaster at Shawneetown, Ill., came when the great majority of the people were in their homes eating supper. The break of the levee occurred "in the middle of the town, and was within 10 minutes more than a half mile wide. A stream of water 12 to 20 feet deep, carrying half the current of the flooded Ohio, descended on the unsuspecting people. It came in a gush, rush, like a tidal wave. There was no slow rising of waters to give warning.

The houses on the outskirts were lifted up and rolled over and over. Most of them were torn into splinters. Their inhabitants were drowned in them. Nearer the center of town brick streets stopped the onrush of the break of the levee. The water, which struck the dwellings were floating, careening into the current of the river.

After a few minutes the horror of the situation was added to by the catching fire of a large house that had been raised from its foundations. The people on the roof were already in danger of being thrown off by collisions with other floating houses, but the occupants of this floating firebrand added horror. As it struck one house after another in its course, some others caught fire and their unfortunate occupants were compelled to trust themselves to the mercy of the swirling water on pieces of wood to avoid a more terrible death by fire.

The break in the levee flooded four miles of valley land and cut off communication on two railways, the B. & O. and the Illinois Central. The movements of the various ships excite the greatest interest among foreigners here. It is supposed they will make a demonstration possibly in support of some British demands for concessions.

WAR OR PEACE.

Question Will Be Determined by the President's Message.

Washington, April 5.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington tonight by public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this morning. The question of war or peace will be determined within the next few days. Senators and representatives conferred all day about the gravity of the situation, and at the White House the president consulted with several members of his cabinet and their confidential advisers regarding the question of preparing to send congress. At the state, war and navy building, active work was going on and altogether it has been a day of suppressed feeling.

No day has been announced as the day when the message will be sent to congress. Besides the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document, upon which the president expects to rest his case with the world, there are reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. War material which has been 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 Hitt, urging all delay possible. They say every day now is precious.

Pacific Base of Supply.

Honolulu, April 4.—The United States ship *Mohican* arrived on the 19th, nine days from San Francisco. She brought ammunition and supplies for the United States ship *Baltimore*, which will leave for Hong Kong tomorrow. The information concerning the official dispatch of the *Mohican* to the Pacific is that in case of war the islands would be made a base of supply by the United States fleets operating in the Pacific.

Ready for Flight.

Berlin, April 7.—The German ambassador at Madrid reports to the foreign office here that the Spanish royal family fears an outbreak at home unless the differences between the United States and Spain are very soon settled. The Carlist movement is assuming a more active form, and the royal family fears a proclamation by Weyer and the military party.

Everything is prepared in the royal castle for flight. The boy king, Alfonso, will be taken to San Lucar de Barrameda, where a yacht is kept ready for sailing. The replies to the queen's letters asking for the intervention of the European powers have been wholly unsatisfactory.

Astoria Road Completed.

Clatskanie, Or., April 5.—The two track railway crews on the Astoria & Clatskanie River railroad completed the all-rail connection between Astoria and Portland at a point near this place at 4:30 P. M. today. Several hundred citizens of this place, headed by the Clatskanie band, were present to witness the driving of the last spike.

With pleasant weather from now on, it is expected that the road will be open for traffic by May 1. The only thing uncompleted about the road is the trestle over the bridge over Blind slough, which is on the ground, however, and ready to be put into place in a few days. The company expects to run two passenger trains a day when the road is completed, and to make the trip in three hours.

Two thousand two hundred trains leave London ordinarily every 24 hours.

Big Strike at Susanville.

Long Creek, April 5.—News reaches this city of a strike just made in the "Sky Scrapper" mine, at Susanville mining camp, about 10 miles northeast of this city, that for richness and quantity, will rival or even eclipse the Great Northern mine at Canyon City, recently discovered by Mr. Guker. The rock taken from the newly discovered ledge is said to be literally welded with gold, and to use mineral parlance, it "looks like a jewelry show." Notwithstanding the rich carries it phenomenal richness.

Appeal for Peace.

Chicago, April 5.—Mrs. Hannah Bailey, of Maine, of the department of peace and arbitration for the world and the W. C. T. U., has sent to President McKinley, on behalf of a million women, a letter commending the action of the administration and urging that peace be maintained. This action, it is said, will be followed by practical relief work for Cuba on the part of the national W. C. T. U.

By the year 1900 Japan will have to pay \$25,000,000 a year as interest on its national debt.

IN THE EMPLOY OF RUSSIA

Chinese Foreign Office Accused of Treachery.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN BRIBED

Li Hung Chang Accused of Complicity—A Demand Has Been Made That He Be Beheaded.

Shanghai, April 5.—It is announced that a person of the highest rank has memorialized the emperor in the most vigorous language, accusing the whole Li-Hung Chang (Chinese foreign office) of being in the pay of Russia. He asserts that Russia expended 10,000,000 taels in bribery during the recent negotiations regarding the cession of Port Arthur and Talien Wan, etc., and claims that Li Hung Chang's share was 1,500,000 taels.

The memorial referred to demands a full investigation, and asks that Li Hung Chang be beheaded if the accusations are proven, the memorializer offering to be executed himself if his charges are not sustained.

The Russians have permitted two British gunboats to enter and leave Port Arthur freely.

The British Rear Admiral C. P. Fitzgerald, second in command on the China station, and the first-class cruiser *Narcissus*, the second-class cruiser *Rainbow*, and other vessels of the squadron, left Chefoo Saturday. Their destination is unknown, but it is reported to be Chemulpo, the port of Seoul. The movements of the various ships excite the greatest interest among foreigners here. It is supposed they will make a demonstration possibly in support of some British demands for concessions.

WAR OR PEACE.

Question Will Be Determined by the President's Message.

Washington, April 5.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington tonight by public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this morning. The question of war or peace will be determined within the next few days. Senators and representatives conferred all day about the gravity of the situation, and at the White House the president consulted with several members of his cabinet and their confidential advisers regarding the question of preparing to send congress. At the state, war and navy building, active work was going on and altogether it has been a day of suppressed feeling.

No day has been announced as the day when the message will be sent to congress. Besides the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document, upon which the president expects to rest his case with the world, there are reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. War material which has been 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 Hitt, urging all delay possible. They say every day now is precious.

IS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Impatient Senators Make Open Charges Against Spain.

Washington, April 6.—It was frankly and openly charged in the senate today by Perkins (Cal.) in a set speech that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by Spanish machinations and Spanish treachery. The speech of Perkins was only one of four prepared addresses on the Cuban question delivered in the senate today. Clay (Ga.), while hoping for a peaceful solution of the problem of the Cubans, and pledged to the administration the loyal support of the South, which, in the event of war, would have to bear the brunt of the conflict. Perkins took substantially the same ground, and his vigorous treatment of the subject aroused the crowded galleries to enthusiastic applause.

Manly (Mont.), while expressing confidence in the administration, maintained that the time for action had now arrived, and that action must be taken to end Cuba should be free. Rawlins (Utah) entirely eliminated the president from consideration in his speech, contending that the case against Spain was already made out, and that with congress tested the responsibility of declaring war, and that forcing us to wait longer was only to invite criticism. He declared for the most vigorous action immediately.

In the House.

Washington, April 6.—While there was no attempt to force consideration of a resolution regarding the Cuban situation in the house, there was a brief outbreak in the course of which the war-like temper of the crowded galleries was so manifest that Speaker Reed threatened to clear them if it was repeated. The outbreak occurred over a bill to authorize the president to erect temporary fortifications on an emergency upon any land, where the written consent of the owner was obtained, without awaiting the long process of legal condemnation. This led to a demand by Bailey, the Democratic leader, for information as to the facts which warranted all these war measures.

The Oregon at Callao.

Callao, Peru, April 6.—The United States battleship *Oregon* has arrived here.

Preparing to Flee.

Havana, April 6.—The Mangrove and the Bache are expected here tomorrow to take to Key West such Americans as desire to go. Consul General Lee has been authorized to hire merchant vessels if necessary, and will probably employ the steamer *Florida*, due here tomorrow, the *Mascotte*, which is due here Wednesday, and the *Yivitch*, which is due here on an extra trip on Thursday. The *Fern* will remain here, so far as is known.

Patriotic Insurance Agents.

Denver, April 6.—The national association of local fire insurance agents, whose headquarters are in this city, today decided to offer their services to the nation in placing a popular loan to cover the expense of war.

Hauled Down the Flag.

Havana, April 6.—Soon after sundown tonight the tattered United States flag was taken from the gaff of the wrecked *Maife*, where it had floated since February 15. It was taken down by an officer and a boat crew from the *Fern*.

WAR CANNOT BE AVERTED

Unless Spain Surrenders Cuba and Backs Down.

Washington, April 6.—The Post says that unless Spain, within 48 hours, yields by surrendering Cuba, war cannot be averted. It sums up the situation as follows:

The president McKinley's message to congress will be a ringing, vigorous document that promises to meet the full expectation of congress and the people. It will be a scathing arraignment of Spain, showing that she has demonstrated her utter incapacity to govern; that her colorless, unwarlike population as the result of misrule and oppression; that American commerce has been damaged and American lives and property imperiled, and that existing conditions should and will not be tolerated by this government.

The destruction of the battleship *Maine* and the slaughter of 266 officers and seamen serving under the United States flag will be commented upon in strong language, and Spain will be held responsible for that disaster. The president will make a strong appeal to the people, but his message will point clearly to the necessity of armed intervention to restore order and peace. He will not recommend the recognition of the independence of the island, because the insurgents have no established form of government, and the whole record of cabinet believe that a truce would be presented to the world if following the recognition of independence of the island the United States should, as a result of war, take the independence away by seizing and annexing the island.

The president's message will be equivalent to a declaration of war, and hostilities can now only be averted by Spain yielding all.

Pope Leo XIII is mediating between Spain and Cuba. The efforts of his holiness have already resulted in an appeal from Spain to the insurgents through the autonomist cabinet for an armistice pending an agreement for peace and independence. It is learned that his holiness has represented to Spain that it is the part of wisdom to make every possible concession, even to surrendering the island absolutely, rather than go to war with the United States, which would inevitably result in the loss of Cuba and other Spanish colonies, and at the same time endanger the dynasty.

WAR OR PEACE.

Question Will Be Determined by the President's Message.

Washington, April 5.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington tonight by public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this morning. The question of war or peace will be determined within the next few days. Senators and representatives conferred all day about the gravity of the situation, and at the White House the president consulted with several members of his cabinet and their confidential advisers regarding the question of preparing to send congress. At the state, war and navy building, active work was going on and altogether it has been a day of suppressed feeling.

No day has been announced as the day when the message will be sent to congress. Besides the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document, upon which the president expects to rest his case with the world, there are reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. War material which has been 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 Hitt, urging all delay possible. They say every day now is precious.

IS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Impatient Senators Make Open Charges Against Spain.

Washington, April 6.—It was frankly and openly charged in the senate today by Perkins (Cal.) in a set speech that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by Spanish machinations and Spanish treachery. The speech of Perkins was only one of four prepared addresses on the Cuban question delivered in the senate today. Clay (Ga.), while hoping for a peaceful solution of the problem of the Cubans, and pledged to the administration the loyal support of the South, which, in the event of war, would have to bear the brunt of the conflict. Perkins took substantially the same ground, and his vigorous treatment of the subject aroused the crowded galleries to enthusiastic applause.

Manly (Mont.), while expressing confidence in the administration, maintained that the time for action had now arrived, and that action must be taken to end Cuba should be free. Rawlins (Utah) entirely eliminated the president from consideration in his speech, contending that the case against Spain was already made out, and that with congress tested the responsibility of declaring war, and that forcing us to wait longer was only to invite criticism. He declared for the most vigorous action immediately.

In the House.

Washington, April 6.—While there was no attempt to force consideration of a resolution regarding the Cuban situation in the house, there was a brief outbreak in the course of which the war-like temper of the crowded galleries was so manifest that Speaker Reed threatened to clear them if it was repeated. The outbreak occurred over a bill to authorize the president to erect temporary fortifications on an emergency upon any land, where the written consent of the owner was obtained, without awaiting the long process of legal condemnation. This led to a demand by Bailey, the Democratic leader, for information as to the facts which warranted all these war measures.

The Oregon at Callao.

Callao, Peru, April 6.—The United States battleship *Oregon* has arrived here.

Preparing to Flee.

Havana, April 6.—The Mangrove and the Bache are expected here tomorrow to take to Key West such Americans as desire to go. Consul General Lee has been authorized to hire merchant vessels if necessary, and will probably employ the steamer *Florida*, due here tomorrow, the *Mascotte*, which is due here Wednesday, and the *Yivitch*, which is due here on an extra trip on Thursday. The *Fern* will remain here, so far as is known.

Patriotic Insurance Agents.

Denver, April 6.—The national association of local fire insurance agents, whose headquarters are in this city, today decided to offer their services to the nation in placing a popular loan to cover the expense of war.

Hauled Down the Flag.

Havana, April 6.—Soon after sundown tonight the tattered United States flag was taken from the gaff of the wrecked *Maife*, where it had floated since February 15. It was taken down by an officer and a boat crew from the *Fern*.

WAR REGARDED INEVITABLE

Spain's Answer Is Entirely Unsatisfactory.

REPLY SENT TO CONGRESS

An Important Cabinet Meeting Held—Administration Has Done All in Its Power to Settle Matter Peaceably.

Washington, April 4.—There is little doubt that the president and members of his cabinet now regard a conflict with Spain as almost inevitable. In his message to congress, which in all probability will be sent in early in the week, it is understood that the president will review at some length the record as it stands between this government and Spain, but will not insist upon further time in which to continue negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the Cuban problem.

The cabinet meeting this morning was unquestionably the most important held in many years. It received Spain's answer to the ultimatum of this government, and finding it unsatisfactory, practically decided upon a policy which at all times seems certain to involve hostilities. The whole record of the cabinet since the outbreak of the war is now under earnest consideration of what shall be the particular form our policy shall take in bringing to an end the horrors in Cuba, and securing the independence of the island.

Propositions ranging from a simple recognition of Cuban independence to a straight out declaration of war have been urged at the cabinet, but there is hardly a doubt that the majority of congress await the executive lead before making any move. It is not thought that any of the resolutions, except, possibly, a simple recognition of independence, would lead to war.

WAR OR PEACE.

###