

The Santiam News

REGISTRATION NO. 10000

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events
In Condensed Form From
Both Continents.

The first mining and irrigation congress ever held in the Pacific Northwest met in Baker City, Or., Tuesday. Much interest was manifested and numerous delegates attended.

A Cairo dispatch says: It is announced that the gendarmes 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 as 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.

The Official Messenger, of St. Petersburg, publishes a circular which has been telegraphed to the representative of Russia abroad. It is as follows: "By virtue of a convention signed at Peking on March 27, Port Arthur and the port of Talien Wan and territories adjacent thereto have been ceded to Russia in usufruct by China. You are requested to notify the government to which you are accredited, that the above mentioned ports and territories will be immediately occupied by Russian troops and the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag. You may at the same time inform the foreign minister that the port of Talien Wan will be open to foreign trade and that the greatest measure of hospitality will be extended to ships of all friendly nations."

John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, came down on the last steamer from 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 laws of the United States extended to Alaska. He will suggest that a commission be appointed to draft a code of laws for the territory.

The United States supreme court has decided that a person born in this country of Chinese parents is entitled to citizenship. Chicago Typographical union has telegraphed the Illinois representatives in congress calling for the intervention of the United States toward ending the inhuman war in Cuba.

Frank B. Clark, of Chicago, has purchased 1,000 feet of river frontage at Linton, a few miles below Portland, Or., and is negotiating for more. He will construct a large ship-building plant.

A diet kitchen and dispensary, where 2,000 sick will be cared for daily has been started in Havana. The kitchen was built by the central committee, and serves its purpose excellently. The sick and convalescing are housed in a great source of comfort and relief.

The dispatch of the British fleet from Halifax to Bermuda, following the agitation for an Anglo-American alliance, is considerably commented upon by diplomats in London. The authorities explain that it is merely considered desirable that the British ships should be in the vicinity of Cuba in order to safely guard British commerce and British subjects in case of war. The idea of Anglo-American co-operation in Cuba is scouted.

The levee on the Wabash river, near Sullivan, Ind., went out with a break of 100 feet, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Twenty thousand acres of land are overflowed, and hundreds of families are rendered homeless and destitute. Citizens are responding for miles around in the effort to remove families and stock. Hundreds of cattle and hogs are hemmed in. Such a rush of water was never known in this section of the country before.

Deep interest is felt in Havana in the news received from the United States. La Lucha, in an editorial, says: "The United States' note to Spain demanding that a date be fixed to end hostilities is simply a declaration of war. It was not issued until after the finding of the United States court of inquiry had been received, which finding is without scientific basis, and is open to question even upon the part of the most prejudiced."

The senate committee on appropriations has recommended that Cleveland's forestry order, reserving large areas of land in many states, be rescinded. Should the order be rescinded, 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 \$10,000 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 orders, doing away with the words "so help me God."

FLEET READY FOR ACTION.

Extraordinary Preparations Under Way at Key West.

Key West, April 2.—Every preparation for action was taken by the warships today. The woodwork was stripped off exposed spots and sent ashore. The wooden pilot-houses on the cruisers were taken down. Even the steers' wooden box was removed from some ships. These precautions have been adopted to prevent, as far as possible, the danger of firing splinters in case of action. The officers sent their personal valuables and belongings to be stored on shore.

The Castine and two torpedo-boats left their anchorage after dark, and steamed to the southward, where they will patrol during the night. This precaution was ordered by Captain Sampson today. He is particularly anxious to watch closely the southern entrance to this harbor, and also to afford additional safety for the Iowa, Indiana and New York, which lie unprotected six miles out.

The naval station officials have received orders to overhaul their marine engineering stock, so that it could be used instantly in case of emergency. The establishment of a patrol is considered by the few who know of it as most significant. The entire fleet is now in readiness to move at 15 minutes notice.

The five bodies from the Maine brought here last night were buried today with the usual simple ceremony.

ASKED BLANCO'S OPINION.

How the Situation Now Appears in Madrid.

New York, April 2.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: The Spanish government has wired the substance of the negotiations between this country and the United States to Captain-General Blanco, at Havana, with a view of obtaining his opinion on the disposition of the insular government, the autonomist and other colonial parties, and as to what disposition the army and the volunteers would show toward the contemplated means to hasten the pacification of Cuba.

While conflicting impressions prevail in political and diplomatic circles on the issue of the negotiations, the impression is that the government will do its best to secure peace by reasonable concessions to America and Cuba, although complete independence may not be conceded.

A GERMAN BLUFF.

An Effort Made to Secure Possession of Liberia.

New York, April 2.—Joseph Hartzell, an American Methodist bishop in Africa, who has just arrived from the Dark Continent, says that while he was in Liberia a German gunboat arrived and demanded \$1,500 indemnity for an alleged offense to a German subject. The indemnity was calculated as follows:

Damages to property, \$5,000; \$3,000 for threatening to stab the German and \$4,500 for the expense of collecting the money with a gunboat.

President Coleman refused to pay, whereupon the commander of the gunboat told him that Germany would waive the claim for indemnity if a treaty was entered into placing Liberia under Germany's protectorate. This was also declined and President Coleman commissioned Bishop Hartzell to deliver a message to England and the United States to back Liberia in its effort to remain independent of German and French interference.

The bishop says he has laid the matter before the British government and now intends taking it to the government at Washington.

Beach's Advice to the Cubans.

Washington, April 2.—Representative C. B. Beach, of Ohio, sent the following telegram to President Palma, of the Cuban junta:

"Having maintained the war for three years by their own bravery, resources and sacrifices, unprecedented in the history of the Cubans accept compromise when they can overthrow the throats of their brutal enemy a death rattle? God forbid! Will compromise give you back your son? Will it wrangle your daughter? Will it revive the mother who urged them on with the breath which starvation allowed? Fight it out. Uncle Sam is dusting off his uniform."

For Relief of Cuba.

Washington, April 2.—Representative Wheeler introduced a bill today appropriating \$500,000 to purchase provisions for the use of Cuban non-combatants, and directing the president to cause them to be conveyed at once to the starving people, and to use as much of the military and naval forces as necessary to attain this purpose. It also directs the president to notify the Spanish government that this proceeding is an act of humanity, and not intended as an act of war.

Freight Trains Collide.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 1.—Two heavy freight trains on the Western & Atlantic railroad collided today near Adairville, Ga. Engineer Elliot was instantly killed and Engineer McArdeed fatally injured. The trains were completely demolished and a score of cars smashed into kindling wood. Several brakemen were badly injured.

To Buy Danish West Indies.

Washington, April 2.—Senator Lodge has reported from the committee on foreign relations a bill directing the president to purchase the Danish West Indies islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, or any of them, for a coaling station. Five million dollars is appropriated.

A lighthouse of bamboo has been built in Japan. It is said to have great power of resisting the waves, and does not rot like ordinary wood.

Will Eliminate Hampton Roads.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 2.—The big searchlight that graced the top of the manufacturers' building at the world's fair has been brought here by Sandy Hook, and will be in running order in a day or so. It is 85,000 candle-power and will illuminate Hampton roads from shore line to shore line.

Salt Lake, April 2.—A special to the Tribune from Fort Duchesne says orders have been received by the post commander that the Hotchkiss cannon and ammunition shall be sent as soon as possible to Mobile, Ala.

THE ISSUE MADE UP

President Regards War as Inevitable.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETINGS

Spain's Answer Is Entirely Unsatisfactory to This Country. The Matter Goes to Congress.

Washington, April 2.—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 to 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 this hour seems certain to involve hostilities. The whole record will be laid before congress, and the question 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 leaf before taking action, and are disposed to adopt Mr. McKinley's suggestion on this point. It is not thought that any of the resolutions, except, possibly, a simple recognition of independence, would lead to war.

There were, of course, all sorts of rumors in circulation, including reports of mediation by some European power, but no such suggestion was made to this government, for as late as 5 o'clock, in response to a direct question, Secretary Day said there had been no offer of mediation by any foreign government.

Cabinet Member's Statement.

One member of the cabinet, in speaking of the meeting today, said: "In the morning, it was apparent to all of us that, having exhausted all diplomatic efforts to bring about a settlement of affairs in Cuba, the whole question must be submitted to congress. At our afternoon meeting, the president requested each member of the cabinet to express freely his individual opinion as to what should be done. The discussion was entirely on the lines indicated by the members. No definite was decided upon, and no conclusions reached. The president will now take the views submitted to him under consideration, preparatory to his message to congress, which will be sent early in the week."

"President McKinley has done a great deal of work recently, and appears pretty well fatigued, consequently, he will take some little rest before beginning work on the message. He has not yet determined what recommendation will be communicated to congress."

"My own individual opinion is that but little faith can be put in promises made by Spain, and this makes me hesitate about accepting with any confidence her latest proposals. In the first place, she promised a long time ago that the reconcentrados would be released; the result shows this promise has not been kept. Now she proposes to release them, but keep them under military supervision. Who can tell whether she will adhere to this expressed intention?"

"Broadly, there appears to be three courses open to the president in dealing further with this matter. The first of these is to accept the proposals submitted by Spain in reply to the American representations, the second to relegate the military question to congress, and let that body do as it seems proper, which I think would mean intervention—and the third, to take a middle stand. But, as I said before, nothing has yet been determined upon by the president, or, if he has reached a decision, he did not communicate it to the cabinet."

"No vote was made by Spain today to the main matter in the reply she sent through Minister Woodford. She made no offer to pay for the loss, but suggested that the matter be settled by arbitration. So far as I recall, she expressed no regret for the sad occurrence, and the whole thing was regarded as a cold-blooded statement."

The reply of Spain is said in effect to be representation that the independence of Cuba means the partition or cession of Spanish territory, which cannot be done without the consent of the Spanish cortes, which will not be in session until April 24. Then a counter-proposition is submitted that the Cuban matter shall be settled upon a basis equitable among nations. The United States is asked to give Spain time to treat with the insurgents, which ascertain what can be done in the nature of a peaceful settlement.

At Porto Rico.

Madrid, April 2.—The Spanish torpedo flotilla has arrived at Porto Rico.

Kruger Was Not Assassinated.

London, April 1.—A report was current on the stock exchange today to the effect that President Kruger, of the South African republic, has been shot and killed. The general representative of the Transvaal discredits the report. The story is probably a stock exchange canard.

Naval Station at Pearl Harbor.

Washington, April 4.—Secretary Long has sent to congress the report of the project for establishing a naval coaling and repair station at Pearl harbor, Hawaiian islands, submitted by Rear Admiral Miller, commander-in-chief of the naval Pacific station.

Washington, April 1.—

Representative W. Sayers, of Texas, minority member of the committee, said: "I will not vote for an appropriation to furnish food for the suffering Cubans unless it is accompanied by armed intervention."

SPAIN GIVES IN.

Reconcentrado Order Is Partially Rescinded.

Washington, April 1.—The Spanish legation here late tonight received a cablegram from the governor-general of Cuba, saying the pacification of the eastern provinces is so far advanced that it has been decided to rescind the reconcentrado order in three provinces and allow all subjects of the decree to return to their homes in the country.

To aid in the re-establishment of the reconcentrados upon their farms, the cablegram states the government will grant them the protection of the Spanish military forces, augmented by local relief committees to look after their immediate needs.

Economic kitchens, it says, are to be established to support the reconcentrados while awaiting for their first crops to mature, and they are to be furnished farming implements and seeds by the government.

To supply them with ready money, such of them as are able will be given employment on public works, and it is asserted by the authorities that these measures will result in the speedy rehabilitation of rural communities in the western provinces.

This cablegram was not made public till more than a hour after midnight, when the official comment upon its significance could be secured.

SPAIN REALIZES HER POSITION.

Knows That There Is but One Thing to Do, and That Is to Give In.

Madrid, April 1.—While the situation here is outwardly of the calmest description, the actual position of affairs is regarded as critical by both the United States legation and the Spanish government. The United States minister, General Stewart Woodford, is working and will continue to work energetically for peace until the first gun is fired. It is known the Spanish admits the desirability or necessity of complying with the demands of the United States, and it is only in the disinclination of the ministers to put this willingness in concrete form where the danger lies. If a conference were to be held with the German or French diplomats, the matter would be settled without question. The point which General Woodford is now pressing is that in the interest of humanity, hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately. No date was fixed either in the United States or now dwelling upon the "immediately," and insisting that Spain accept its general interpretation.

The public generally is taking little apparent interest in the situation, but there is a general disinclination to believe that war is likely.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that the armed steam yacht Girald, purchased by the Spanish government from Harry McAlmont, the English racehorse owner, after the vessel had been rejected by the United States, is now being fitted up as a dispatch boat.

El Pais says four warships have been obtained by Spain in France, and that negotiations are pending for the purchase of several torpedo-boats in Great Britain. El Pais also says that orders have been issued to mobilize all the Spanish war ships, and that the torpedo-boat Halcon is to sail immediately from Cartagena for Cadiz, where a second torpedo squadron is being prepared. Military engineers are starting for the Canary islands, and the Balearic islands are being fortified.

Italy, it is said by El Pais, has decided to sell the armored cruiser Guiseppe Garibaldi, of 6,840 tons, well armored, a sister ship of the Varese, to Spain.

Two regiments, according to El Pais, are going to the Canary islands to strengthen the Spanish garrison there. El Pais sees in the meeting between General Woodford and the Spanish minister yesterday an indication that the United States is "gaining time and taking Spain at a disadvantage in Cuba."

Maine Relief Bill a Law.

Washington, April 1.—The act for the relief of the sufferers by the Maine disaster was today approved by the president.

The most significant of the naval orders issued by the navy department recently was the detachment of Commander Horace M. Elmer, from Cramps' ship yard, and ordering him to duty "in the mosquito fleet." This auxiliary organization of the navy, which is to be called into service in time of war, is to be composed of small craft of all kinds that may be available by the dozens. The vessels are to be mounted, and other defensive devices placed. As far as practicable, it is the intention of the department that there shall be a separate set of ships for the defense of the seacoast cities, the whole to be composed of "mosquito fleet."

In the event of necessity for a rendezvous of several of these local fleets it can be arranged, as the primary idea is for each local fleet to form the "mobile defense" of the particular city where it will be called into service to assist in furnishing armament for vessels, and in the event of war, naval officers will be assigned to the command of each of the several local fleets.

At Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York, April 1.—At present over 2,000 men are at work in the Brooklyn navy yard, and work goes on day and night. Work on the Dolphin has been completed, and stores and ammunition have been put upon her. There are nearly 20 vessels in the yard including the Chicago, Atlanta, Texas and Mayflower.

Kerosene from Sumatra is entering the markets of the far East in competition with the Russian oil.

In Readiness to Move.

Missoula, Mont., April 1.—Colonel Burt commanding the Twenty-fifth infantry, United States army, headquarters at Fort Missoula, has been notified by the department commander that the regiment was ordered to Florida, and to hold the troops in readiness to move at once.

Bought a Foreign Yacht.

Palermo, Italy, April 1.—The Journal de Seville announces that the United States has bought the steam yacht Agnes, belonging to the Italian Rubinato Company, for a dispatch-boat. The price paid is \$300,000.

VIEWS OF SPAIN

Explosion Was of Internal Origin.

DIFFERS MUCH FROM OURS

A Full Synopsis of the Report of the Spanish Naval Commission—Complete Text of the American Court of Inquiry Into the Maine Disaster.

Washington, March 30.—A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battle-ship Maine is here given. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way here from Havana, the synopsis being cabled and today being in the hands of this government.

The conclusions are directly opposite to those in the report of the court of inquiry submitted to congress today. The synopsis is as follows:

The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably presented on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found. The evidence of the Maine's crew of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of the works states that after explosions were made during the execution of works in the harbor, he has always found dead fish. The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks, which all point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside.

A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the judge-advocate of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of the vessel by a torpedo.

The report makes clear that owing to the special nature of the proceedings following, the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit a necessary connection of the Spanish commission with the commander and crew of the Maine, and the different American officers commissioned to investigate the cause of the accident, and later with those employed on salvage work.

The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine, as soon as such examination may be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests, supporting that the Maine's wreck be not totally altered in the process of refloating, will warrant the belief that the explosion was undoubtedly due to some internal cause.

AMERICAN REPORT IN DETAIL.

Full Text of the Findings of the Maine Court of Inquiry.

U. S. S. Iowa, first rate, Key West, Fla., Monday, March 23, 1898.—After a full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

First.—That the United States battle-ship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in 3 1/2 to 5 fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States consul then at Havana had notified the authorities at that time of the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine.

Second.—That the state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed away in accordance with instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stored in any one of the magazines or shellrooms which was not permitted to be stored there. The magazines and shellrooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 P. M. The temperature of the magazines and shellrooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 19-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed. The torpedo warheads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine. The dry gun-cotton primers, and detonators, were stowed in the cabin aft.

A Famous Inventor.

Salem, Mass., March 30.—Abner Cheney Goodall, died here, aged 83 years. He perfected the first printing press that printed on both sides in one operation. He also invented the cracker machine and perfected the preparation of copper and steel plates for use by engravers.

Great Preparations are being made for the stockholders' convention to be held in Denver next January.

Effort to Save Worden.

San Francisco, March 30.—Dr. A. M. Gardiner, of the Napa insane asylum, will go East this week to secure in various localities in the United States affidavits of a number of people as to the sanity or insanity of Walter D. Worden, the train-wrecker, slain at Folsom under sentence of death.

The governor of Connecticut does not have the power to pardon or commute punishment of criminals, the state board of pardons of five members having sole jurisdiction in such cases.

BLANCO'S LAST ORDER

Liberates All Suffering Reconcentrados.

SPAIN IS VISIBLY WEAKENING

The Decree Directed to the Four Western Provinces, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

Havana, April 2.—Captain-General Blanco has issued an important decree, dated March 30, and published this morning, in which he directs the end of reconcentration in the four western provinces, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

The preamble sets forth that the pacification of the western provinces having been considerably advanced by the combined action of arms and the natural effect of the establishment of autonomy in giving security to the country, making possible the advancement of the sugar, tobacco and food crops; it also being near the time when the minor plantings give the means of living to the laboring classes and peasants; also believing the time has come to resume the normal conditions in the towns and villages, to do away with the cause of suffering among the people, to remove so far as possible all the effects of the reconcentrados and further to give complete liberty to all the country people to return to such places as they desire to do such labor as they may select, this order is issued.

The preamble further says that for the reconcentrados who are without resources or instruments with which to labor remaining in towns or centers previously set apart for their use, the colonial government proposes to the governor-general a plan of relief. In this plan, the mayors and alcaides are expected to take part, establishing soup kitchens, etc., and doing all in their power to terminate the existing misery. After the preamble, the order continues:

"Article 1. After the publication of this order, the reconcentrados and their families will be allowed to return home in the four provinces given above."

"Article 2. Orders all relief committees and military authorities to facilitate the workings of the decree and also to aid the reconcentrados in securing new houses."

"Article 3. Directs the colonial government, through its secretary and ministerial officers, to prepare to execute all necessary orders to secure for the country people work on public improvements and also to give food, attention being called to those on the small country estates."

"Article 4. All the expenses over and above the funds now in the hands of the committee are to be provided for under the head of an extraordinary war credit."

"Article 5. All former orders of reconcentration are abrogated."

QUEEN REGENT'S APPEAL.

Write for Help to the Sovereigns of Europe.

London, April 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: The queen regent of Spain, I learn, wrote personally last week to Emperor Francis Joseph and other sovereigns, including Emperor Nicholas, requesting not precisely intervention, but the exercise of such influence at Washington as might conduce to a settlement of the injury to Spain's dignity and vital interests.

To her relatives in Austria her majesty wrote that she regards herself as more fettered than a real sovereign, because she is only a trustee who has undertaken to hand over to a son an inheritance from his father unimpaired and unimpaired.

"I am in a difficult position," she said, "having to act as a guardian of the dynasty which I must not expose to any danger. To surrender Cuba in any form will unquestionably be injuring the dynasty under which such surrender occurred, whereas to fight for it will keep the international contact together with my country's honor. But the disadvantages Spain would have to fight under are obvious, and a peaceful solution would best serve every purpose."

I do not pretend to give the text of the queen regent's letter, but only the general sense. The recipients have been deeply impressed by the seriousness of such communication from a woman of remarkable energy and sense of duty, confronted by such a momentous crisis.

A Cuban's Interest.

Havana, April 2.—It is announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Benedicto, who commanded the Spanish forces which killed the insurgent leader Aranguren, while visiting the house of Dr. Francisco Vidal, at Guanabacoa, has been wounded by a revolver shot in the neck. The colored man who fired the shot escaped.

La Lucha's Threats.

Havana, April 2.—La Lucha, in an editorial, says: "We are at the end of the farce which has held the stage until now. Heaven should apprise Senor Sagasta that he is near the end, not only of his political career, but also of his life."

The Exploring Expeditions.

San Francisco, April 2.—The steamer Valencia, which will sail next Sunday for Copper river, will take away three government expeditions. One expedition is going north to survey the mouth of Copper river, another is going to Cook inlet and the third is to survey an all-American route via Valdes pass to the head of Copper river.

General Blanco's Report.

Washington, April 2.—The Spanish legation has received the full report from General Blanco and from the governors of all the provinces of Cuba and alcaides and chiefs of police of the principal cities as to the condition of the reconcentrados. It is an elaborate treatment of this subject by the officers directly in charge. It is noteworthy that they do not seek to minimize the dreadful condition of these people, but endeavor to show they are doing their utmost to alleviate the misery and misfortune which exists.

Russia in Full Possession.

Peking, March 30.—The Chinese garrisons were withdrawn today from Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. The Russian standard and Russian flag were hoisted at both places.

Resistance Urged.

Yokohama, March 30.—The unofficial section of the press is actively urging the government to resist Russia's action in China, but the official press is silent. The diet will meet May 2.

Fanny Havenport Miss.

Chicago, March 30.—Miss Fanny Havenport, the actress, passed a comparatively comfortable night. Later in the day, it was acknowledged by those in attendance upon the celebrated actress that the patient was at death's door, and slender hopes of her recovery are entertained.

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