

The Santiam News

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

A Complete Review of the Telegraphic News of This and All Foreign Lands.

A Victoria dispatch says: Jack Carr, former United States mail carrier, has arrived at Departure bay from St. Michaels, via Dawson, with advice from Andrew, the balloonist.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Olesca says that, owing to the American war scare, the price of wheat is rapidly rising there, the stocks being small.

Two killings and a lynching happened in Brownsville, Tex., within three-quarters of an hour. Sam Cobb, a deputy sheriff, and his brother, Felipe Cobb, a constable, were shot down by Carlos Guillen. Guillen was wounded by Sam Cobb. Later a mob lynched Guillen.

A bill is to be introduced in the Maryland legislature copied after the pattern of that in Ohio, which provides that all applicants for marriage licenses must pass an examination before a duly appointed board of physicians. It also provides that the salaries of the physicians composing the board shall be \$1,000 a year.

Fire at Congress mining camp, Prescott, Ariz., destroyed nearly every business house in what is known as Lower town. There was no water, and the fire spread rapidly. The loss is \$40,000. James Vidant, proprietor of the Silver Dollar saloon, and a woman of the town named Gerie Thompson, alias Graham, were burned to death.

The following utterance was made by Chandler (Rep. N. H.) in a carefully prepared statement of his position on the Cuban crisis in the senate Wednesday: "The United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain and maintain the same until the people of Cuba are free from Spain's station and cruelty and the government is firmly established as an independent republic."

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 issue 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 robber 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 Bothnia, which was wrecked off the Irish coast on March 23. The Bothnia sailed from Lohas de Afoers, off the coast of Peru, on March 5. When 20 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 Terpage, 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 Estia, 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, after Estia was forced to leave his native land four years ago, have been returned to him, and Estia 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 begin operation, 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 it was 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.

Captain Ray, agent of the war department, who has just returned from Alaska, says that from his knowledge of the conditions existing at Fort Yukon, and reliable information from Dawson, he does not believe there will be any loss by starvation among the whites, but the Indians along Porcupine and Juan de Lour are starving. Couriers have come in to Dawson begging that food be sent out, as the women and children are dying along the trail. The captain reports that he sent food and said he would do all he could to keep them from perishing. There are about 140 all told, in two bands. They report that the caribou did not come their way, and that the fish catch last fall was almost a failure. Nearly all their dogs have perished from want of food, leaving them helpless.

He's Alive at Last. Carl Hansen, a deserter from the Maine, is now in New York jail charged with stealing Millionaire Burden's jewelry. He would doubtless rather be there than at the bottom of Havana harbor.

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 troubled 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 Guillen, 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 cited, 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 supposed 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 reached 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 brusque 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 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.

Assault on McKinley.

Washington, April 9.—There was a scene of excitement in the house late this afternoon during the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the army. It was caused by Lent, an Ohio Democrat, who made a vicious assault on the administration, charging that the policy of delay was in the interest of stock jobbers in Wall street. He alleged that Wall street was in possession of information that the message would not go in long before it was known at the capitol, and profited heavily by the advanced price of stocks which resulted.

THE MESSAGE DELAYED.

Will Not Be Sent to Congress Until All Americans Are Safely Out of Cuba.

Washington, April 8.—It can be stated authoritatively that after a conference with the members of the foreign affairs committee of both houses, the president has decided not to send in his message until Monday.

The cause of this decision was a dispatch from Consul-General Lee, received at the state department this morning, saying that it would be impossible to get all the Americans safely out of Cuba before Sunday.

Washington, April 8.—At the request of the president, Representative Hopkins (Ill.) took Representative Berry (Ky.) a member of the foreign affairs committee; Mr. Sayers (Tex.), the ranking minority member of the appropriations committee; Mr. Dinwiddie (Dem., Ark.), the ranking member of the foreign affairs committee; and Mr. Newlands (silver Rep., Nev.), the White House this afternoon, and showed them General Lee's cablegram.

The cablegram said that General Lee was leading 2,500 Americans, and that it would be impossible to get them out of the island before Sunday. He said the condition of affairs was inflamed, and the transmission of the message might cause trouble.

The president frankly explained the situation. He said the message would have gone in today, if it had not been for General Lee's cablegram. The safety of Americans in Havana, and especially General Lee's personal safety made the delay imperative. The Democrats all expressed themselves as satisfied.

Signs of Weakening.

The Spanish government, after what plainly has been most exciting times in inner Spanish circles at Madrid, has decided to reopen the case, closed so far as this government was concerned, by the refusal of Spain to make satisfactory response to the representations made by the United States last week, in order to avert impending war, and has decided to make concessions heretofore refused.

What will be the final outcome it is too early to say, but the aspect of affairs certainly is considered more pacific and sufficient to renew the hope of the president in a solution of the Cuban question satisfactory to the American people and achieved without bloodshed.

The details remain to be worked out. It is expected that between noon and Monday a clearer light will be thrown on the future by the action at Madrid of which one important feature at least is the declaration of an armistice by the queen regent of Spain. This armistice, it is expected, will lead to the ultimate independence of Cuba from Spanish rule, but by what intermediate steps perhaps the governing powers do not at this time know.

Madrid Awaits the Inevitable.

London, April 8.—A dispatch from Madrid says the situation there today is one of expectancy. The government and the public are anxiously awaiting President McKinley's message to congress.

The prevalent opinion among government officials is that a peaceful solution of the crisis is impossible.

Madrid, April 8.—Although there are no important developments up to this hour, arrangements have been concluded to place American citizens and their property throughout the country under protection of British diplomatic representatives in case British Woodford is compelled to leave.

Cuba Demands Recognition.

New York, April 8.—The Cuban junta, through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important official statement today. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban provisional government and the Cuban army would refuse absolutely intervention by the United States, unless it could be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognition of Cuban independence, the Cuban government and the military forces would refuse to co-operate; and that if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba, upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would as a last resort turn its arms against the United States.

England Stands by Us.

London, April 8.—On the highest authority it can be announced that the British government has assured the United States of its full and most cordial sympathy in carrying out its Cuban policy. This assurance was given with the most complete knowledge of the latest developments in the negotiations between the United States and Spain, and on the understanding that events are tending strongly towards armed intervention in Cuba.

In the Enemy's Country.

Havana, April 8.—News has been received here from a reliable source that General Calixto Garcia, after desultory fighting with General Pando in the province of Puerto Principe, has evaded Pando, and with 5,000 men has reached the Miron Jacarao troops. Many of his men are cavalry.

It is believed that by this time General Garcia has crossed the trocha in the vicinity of the plantation San Nicholas and been joined by General Gomez, and that the combined forces, making fully 40,000 men, are now en route for the provinces of Matanzas and Havana on the long threatened raid for which arrangements were made by the messengers from General Gomez sent westward prior to the conference in which the autonomists sought to induce General Garcia and other insurgent leaders to surrender.

The Damage at Mare Island.

Washington, April 8.—A telegram received at the navy department today from the commanding officer of the Mare island navy-yard showed that the amount of damage suffered from the earthquake shock last week is \$352,000. Secretary Long will ask congress for a special appropriation to make the necessary repairs to the building.

Statistics show that in London one person in 45 is maintained by public charity, while in New York the proportion is one in 200.

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 royal decree will announce that the Spanish government has decided to accept the terms of an armistice proposed by the United States. The decree will also state that the Spanish government has decided to recognize the independence of Cuba.

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 discussion in the cabinet, which, however, the ministerial supporters absolutely deny.

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 the visit. Dingley, when asked about the revenue, suggested that the president was the one to state the nature of the conference, but made no effort to deny that a war revenue consultation had been in his office.

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 couched in practically the same language, 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 kept in close touch with Minister Woodford and General Lee.

Assistant Secretary Adee, 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 constant communication is kept up with 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 exodus begins could not be learned, but it was said at the White House that "all Americans will be well cared for."

SPAIN'S GAME EXPOSED.

Talk of Armistice Was to Secure Removal of Key West.

Washington, April 7.—The statement was made today by a public 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 of the United States to remove its 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 that the president's position, if any move must be made quickly.

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 Carthagena, a Spaniard, has resigned.

To Bring Lee Home.

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

The treasury department has telegraphed the quarantine officer at Havana directing 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 Americans 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 arsenal and dock. The delay in the concession of the French demands is attributed to English opposition and lack of Russian support.

WE MUST INTERVENE.

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

Washington, April 7.—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 indicate 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.

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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:

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 colonies have degenerated in 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 256 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 no direct recommendation, 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 president and cabinet believe that a treaty 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 autocrat, asking 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 Spanish colonies, and at the same time endanger the dynasty.

The United States has ceased all negotiations, and will not accept mediation. The administration and congress see no alternative but war.

Mines in Havana Harbor.

New York, April 6.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Forty floating submarine mines were secretly planted in Havana harbor last Wednesday night by the Spanish government. This information comes from Spanish sources and is absolutely correct. The mines contain sufficient force there to paralyze the biggest ships afloat.

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 the country is now facing, declared strongly in favor of the independence 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 grounds, and his vigorous treatment of the subject aroused the crowded galleries to enthusiastic applause.

Mantle (Mont.), while expressing confidence in the administration, maintained that the time for action had now arrived, and that action must be to the end that Cuba should be free. Rawlins (Utah) entirely eliminated the president from consideration in his speech, contending that the case against Spain was already made up and that with congress rested the responsibility of declaring war, and that facing 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 in case of emergency upon land, when the writen 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 bill to merchant vessels if necessary, and will probably employ the steamer Florida, due here tomorrow, the Mascotte, which is due here Wednesday, and the Olivette, which is due here for 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 Maine, where it had floated since February 15. It was taken down by an officer and a boat crew from the Fern.

TROUBLE HEAPING UP

Spain Is Now in a Dispute With Germany

OVER THE CANNAMBA AFFAIR

A Warship on the Way to Cuba to Enforce the Emperor's Demands—Sentiment Changing.

Berlin, April 5.—The sentiment in Germany in official and unofficial circles early today was that the Spano-American crisis had veered considerably during the course of the week, and is now decidedly more favorable to the United States. This, it is asserted, is partly due to the moderation of President McKinley and the United States minister, General Woodford, has dealt with the authorities at Madrid, and partly to the bitterness engendered by the alleged attack of a band of insurgents upon the German sugar refineries at Cannamba, in the Trinidad district of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, and the murder of four persons connected with the refinery, March 18, which has taught Germany that Spain is unable to protect even the lives of foreigners in Cuba.

As previously announced, the German foreign office is demanding full and immediate redress for this outrage, and a German warship will soon be sent to Havana if satisfaction is not forthcoming in short order. The Spanish ambassador here, Senor Mendez de Vigo, has had lengthy conferences with Baron von Bulow, the German minister of foreign affairs, who convinced the ambassador that Germany intended to have complete satisfaction, including an indemnity for the property destroyed and for the lives taken. The ambassador was also informed that, unless the redress was forthcoming, Germany would herself act, secure damages and punish the offenders. As an incentive to quick reparation, Baron von Bulow added that provisional orders had been cabled to the commander of the German warship to sail in the direction of Cuba. The Spanish ambassador promised that he would exert himself to the utmost to comply with the German demands.

The newspapers here are also changing their tone, and now concede in the main the justice of the American demands, acknowledging that Washington has acted with the moderation which many another government would not have shown under similar circumstances.