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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CANNON ON CUBA.

Utah's Senator Makes a Pointed Demand for Immediate Action.

ALLEN RAISES A POINT.

Protests Against The European Powers Directing the United States Policy.

PLATT (CONN.) MAKES A PEACE SPEECH

Several Other Senators Take a Hand. All Urging Intervention—Some are for Recognizing Cuba.

Washington, April 16.—This was the fourth day of the debate upon the war resolutions in the Senate. Thus far, the only radical differences of opinion developed are upon the advisability of the recognition by the United States of the independence of the Cuban republic. All senators approve action, the only difference of opinion being as to the methods to be employed, the general desire to place the United States in a favorable position before the people of this country as well as before the civilized nations of the world.

In accordance with the agreement reached last night the Senate convened promptly at 10 o'clock and after the transaction of some routine business the resolution of the foreign relations committee was laid before the Senate. Senators were on the floor at the time and Mr. Teller suggested the lack of a quorum, saying it was due to session was sorry to speak that a quorum is present. After about 15 minutes a quorum appeared.

Mr. Cannon (Utah) was then recognized and spoke in favor of immediate recognition of and for the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) said he wanted to call attention to the remarkable scene that had occurred at the White House in which he referred to the call of the representatives of the six great powers upon the President and to the exchange of notes on the Hispano-American situation. He declared that he had never heard of such an event in the country.

"I want to register my protest," said Mr. Allen, "against the representation of the so-called powers of Europe entering the White House and telling this country what it should do. I cannot understand why the President did not inform them that this country would not tolerate any interference. I would regret here in the first step towards the breaking down of the Monroe doctrine and the destruction of the spirit which it is understood that these same so-called powers are to go further and make another appeal upon which White House with a more pressing demand. Within six months these same powers will be urging the United States to agree to arbitration in order that our liabilities for Cuban bonds may be established.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) supported the position assumed in this crisis by the President and signified his appreciation of the present republic of Cuba.

Mr. Platt (Conn.), who is accredited with the same views as Mr. Allen, last night was accorded a half hour's time, delivered it to a strong and eloquent expression of his hope for peace, and a defense of the President. He thought the time for universal, immediate recognition had not arrived. Dewey would not bombard Morro castle, clinging angry words may wound the President, but they cannot pierce the armor of the Spanish battleships.

Mr. Platt believed that peace might have been preserved had it not been for the intemperate utterances of those who seemed bent upon plunging the country into war.

He hoped, he said, that even yet some way might be found of averting war, but in the same time desiring peace in Cuba.

He said, however, that that was the determined purpose to intervene to end the war in Cuba if the island of Cuba should result in war, it must be so. The United States could not be arrayed against the people of a great power. He held that the President and House of Representatives had a standing question of war before them. The Senate was called upon to prepare it on lower ground; as ultimately it must be forced upon it by the actions of the earth.

"I propose to it is unpardonable," declared Mr. Platt, "to recognize the present republic which has by no fact testified existed only in skeleton. I believe that before extending such recognition, Mr. Platt said it would be necessary for the United States to strike from history the words of Washington's statement and Monroe's declaration of policy.

Mr. Platt concluded with an appeal for action and deliberate action—such as would be approved by all future generations.

Among those in favor of recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic was Mr. Bacon, Ga. In beginning he said it was unfair to Senators on all sides to ask for action from the President upon this question without giving him time. He did not approve of the President's message upon the subject, because it was impossible for Congress to act upon it. It was impossible for Congress to act upon such power to a President. Mr. McMillan evidently desired to be secured.

Mr. Wellington, Md., followed Mr. Platt and said he did not speak with a view to war in the Antilles. The speaker said he was thoroughly satisfied that there was a good reason for the President going to war with Spain. He was ready to be justified at any time by any nation whose interests or honor had been exhausted, and he would not shrink from that result in the measure of the President.

"I will vote for peace; I will vote for peace as long as peace is possible," he said.

"I do not stand here as an apologist for the Spanish policy. I believe the people of Cuba had a right to rebel against the colonial policy of Spain. But we, as a nation, are outside the situation. We have nothing to do with the rebellion now going on in the island."

Mr. Wellington argued that the message of the President had been wholly misconstrued, that instead of an appeal to Congress to sanction war, it was exactly the reverse, but the war frenzy was abroad, and Congress was rushing hopelessly into hostilities.

"The President, I believe, in his heart feels that war is unnecessary." He read the closing paragraph of the President's message and, placing his interpretation upon it, said that the words indicated that the executive still believed that the armistice granted to the insurgents would yet work out peace.

Passing to the internal dissensions existing in Spain, he said that the United States would be held responsible should the Carlists overthrow the present dynasty, which he hoped would continue many years.

Upon the question of responsibility as to the destruction of the Maine, Mr. Wellington plainly said that he could not think that Spain blew up our vessel.

"If so then the responsibility rests upon Gen. Blanco, in command at Havana, and I cannot believe that Gen. Blanco would be responsible for such an outrage. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, even though the kinship be with a Spaniard.

Mr. Wellington then recounted the deeds of valor done by Marylanders and said that while the conservative people of his state agreed with him that war was not necessary, they and himself would be found battling with the majority. In concluding he said:

"If war must be, Maryland will be with you, but in this fateful hour she is for peace."

Turpie (Ind.), in order to make perfectly clear the position of the minority of the foreign relations committee offered an amendment to insert after the words "independent" the following "And the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island."

Mr. Gaffery was then recognized.

"I have arrived on the brink of war," he said. "Although young, then, I counselled moderation but my opinion was overborne by the 'madness' I was carried along with my people into the most colossal war in the history of civilized nations.

"Our people were a unit then. If war is to be declared we ought to be a unit now. It seems that whoever dares to utter a thought in opposition to hasty or ill considered action subjects himself to the gibbet in the popular breast."

It is not probable the Senate will vote before 2 o'clock today tonight and it may be midnight or later before a final vote is reached.

FRANK D. HOBBS IS REGISTER.

President McKinley Names Him for the Land Office in Salt Lake City.

He Takes the Place for Which Mr. Mc Grew Was Named, and Which Mr. Hobbs Formerly Filled.

Washington, April 16.—The President today sent to the Senate these nominations:

To be United States Marshals—John H. Shrine, for the northern district of California; Henry Z. Osborne, for the southern district of California.

To be Registers of Land Offices—Edward Brassey, at Lewiston, Mont.; Geo. D. Green, at Helena, Mont.; Frank D. Hobbs, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

To be Receivers of Public Moneys—Louis W. Eldridge, at Lewiston, Mont.; Andrew J. Campbell, at Helena, Mont.; John Hersey, at Helena, Mont.

Navy—Thos. Drayton Parker to be assistant engineer in the navy.

Up to a late hour today Mr. Hobbs had not been informed of his appointment and he first learned of it at noon from a representative of the "News." At first he was inclined to dispute the correctness of the telegraphic report but later concluded that it was correct. He has been in office but a short time easily upon Mr. Hobbs's shoulders, having filled the office for over four years once before, and he is therefore not a novice at the business. He succeeded to the place by President Harrison, and entered upon his duties July 1st, 1889, and served until August 1st, 1893, when he was succeeded by Byron Groo. He made an admirable record during the first term of his service, and was also a defense of the President. He thought the time for universal, immediate recognition had not arrived. Dewey would not bombard Morro castle, clinging angry words may wound the President, but they cannot pierce the armor of the Spanish battleships.

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TOPICS IN LONDON.

Discussion of War or Peace Always Favorable to the U. S.

VICTORIA TRIED TO STOP WAR.

An Electric Discovery of Great Importance Reported from the Continent.

MORE KINGLY TOMBS AT THEBES OPENED

An Easter Gift from the Czar—Marriage Season in England—Theatrical and Society Notes.

London, April 16.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—There is but one question before the public in London, war or peace, and everybody discusses it more or less intelligently, yet always friendly disposed towards the United States.

Queen Victoria, it is understood, has watched with deep concern the course of the crisis, special service telegrams having apprised her of every turn of the diplomatic campaign between the arrival of the London papers on one day and those of the day following. Her majesty has consulted the marquis of Salisbury as to the possibility of averting war, and it is announced here,

"When the secret papers of our foreign office are made public it will be found that her majesty's personal mediation to the czar and the queen regent of Spain and President McKinley."

Though the marquis of Salisbury well deserved a rest, he is not out of touch with diplomacy, but is kept constantly informed of the progress of all the negotiations and has counselled the queen in the use of diplomacy on his own account since he left Balmoral. It is settled that the queen has managed to materially arrange the West African negotiations. In fact, it is said they have been sufficiently advanced to give rise on to believe that a satisfactory settlement will be announced when parliament reassembles today. On Monday the assembling of the House of Commons its first business will be that of supply.

The marquis of Salisbury will return to England on May 3rd, when, with Joseph Chamberlain, he will attend the ceremonial of the cinque ports and be succeeded by Lord Geo. Hamilton, the secretary of state for India. Although the premier is better able to walk about, returning Riviera travelers say he does not walk steadily and leans on his private secretary. It is added that the marquis sleeps more than usual and that his appetite has not returned the ruddy hue which is habitual in his case when in good health.

The week's discoveries have been most interesting. Rhynschowski, the electrician of Leenberg, claims to have discovered a new electric force, which he calls "electrux." The discovery has caused a great sensation on the continent. It is said to be startling, promising and wonderful in its results. It is not identical with electricity, its effects are declared to be startling, producing results which are astounding and to emit fluidescent rays. It works phonochemically, renders objects in midnight darkness as clear as day and also kills bacteria. Metal and glass thereby can be charged with the electricity and the magnet changes direction under its influences.

From Egypt come reports of the discovery of the tomb of the tombs of Amenophis III, and Ramoses IV, V and VI. All the bodies are said to be in a splendid state of preservation.

Queen Wilhelmina, the queen regent of Holland, is in Paris, incognito on her way to Nice. Those who saw her visit the duchess of Alfany. This is the first time Queen Wilhelmina has been in Paris, and she is said to be delighted. She will be received by President Faure on her return.

It is semi-officially announced that the duke and duchess of York will make a tour of every British colony in 1900, traveling as far as Australia and Canada.

The Rev. B. W. Maturin, formerly one of the Cowley fathers of the Anglican church, was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in the Carmelite convent in Kensington Wednesday last.

Father Maturin was one of the priests sent to the United States by the Cowley fathers to aid the "Romeward movement" in the Episcopal church in the United States. He was stationed for a time in Philadelphia, where his work attracted considerable attention. His conversion to Roman Catholicism was announced some months ago, and his ordination to the Roman priesthood has been expected to follow.

The czar presented the queen of Montenegro with an Easter gift of 30,000 repeating rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges.

Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who eloped from her husband, Prince Philip, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and who has been living with her lover, Lieut. Mattachich, on the latter's estate in Croatia, has been ordered to leave the Austrian dominions.

The duke and duchess of Marlborough have given up the idea of a political career. Their son, the marquis of Blandford, and their daughter, Lady Henry Neville, second son of the marquis of Abergavenny; Sir Ralph Bankes, Lady Randolph Churchill and Miss Frank Kennard, daughter of Col. Hogan Kennard; the Rev. E. A. Villiers, nephew of Lord Amherst of Hackney, to Lady Edith Guest, daughter of Lord Windsor; Captain Charles Fitzclarence, great-grandson of King William IV, to Lady Violet Churchill, daughter of the late Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, baronet, member of Parliament for Arrelurgh, to Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the earl of Glasgow.

The council of the National Artillery association has issued an appeal for $1,500 to enable a volunteer team to accept the invitation of the Dominion Artillery association to compete in Canada during the coming summer.

The Bennett steering balloon was successfully tried at Crystal palace on Monday. It is not intended to steer against the wind so much as to modify the course of a balloon when sailing with the wind in the same manner as affected to the sails of a ship. It has propellers in the form of four sails worked with a bicycle pedal movement.

There is much talk of a big theatrical trust to acquire and erect theaters in the great provincial centers and to produce new plays. The capital is said to be $500,000 and the venture is reported to have many prominent backers.

American plays and players are at present dominating London's attention and disconcerting the native managers. Some of them are unable to sleep.

The much-lauded "The Conquerors" has been expurgated of its offensive action. But in spite of this, it is generally voted dull. The critics are mercilessly exploiting the latest novelties. Some sympathizing American spectators, when Alexander says to John Nielson: "The French women are cats," shouted, "This is disgraceful" and stalked out of the stalls. The admirable efforts of the St. James players are said to be unable to get their hearts into the repellant characters.

The St. James Gazette appeals to the censor to cancel the license of the play, "The Belle of New York," although the book is declared to be the slimmest description, promises to become the season's fad, through the remarkable unanimous newspaper praise it has received, and the dash with which the American girls Don Daly and others carry it off. The chorus singing Old Glory and the Union Jack, which are displayed together was not at first so warmly applauded as it should have been, some of the newspapers explaining that the British have been so long accustomed to American sensations that they are hardly able to credit the genuineness of the sudden friendship.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is playing Lady Macbeth in the suburban theaters.

Felix Mottl is conducting the Wagner Trilogy at Covent Garden.

WHERE SPANIARDS ARE WEAK

They Know Little of the Handling of Heavy Modern Artillery.

Belief that a Moderate-Sized American Army, in Conjunction with Cubans, Could Sweep the Island.

New York, April 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Washington says:

It is expected that the forces that will be used in Cuba will consist of cavalry, infantry and light artillery. Heavy artillery would only be used in the wet season and besides it would not be necessary in operations against the Spaniards. Consul General Lee, it is understood, advises the use of these branches of the service for the campaign. He is also of the opinion that the army can successfully conduct operations in the island during the wet season. The cavalry and light batteries. Rapid fire guns and plenty of them will be depended on very largely to do the fighting.

It is reported by all observers of the military methods of the Spaniards that their infantry are weak. The hollow squares upon the approach of cavalry. The military formation has been in vogue with them ever since the Spaniards have not learned any other way to repel cavalry work. Military experts say that with a moderate army formed it can be decimated by rapid fire guns and destroyed if it does not break and run. Should it do the cavalry will be used to force the Spaniards into position, to get them at bay, while the artillery will then attack with rapid fire guns.

It is said that the Spanish forces Cuba are poorly armed. They have a fairly good rifle, the Mauser, but are poorly supplied with ammunition, and most of the troops being young boys, do not know how to use them to the best advantage. The guns they are very deficient. Artillery is their weakest point and they cannot now hope to improve it. The Spanish navy is defended by antiquated cannon, with the exception of six fine ten inch guns, which, however, have always been allowed to rust on their carriages and the artillerists do not know anything about them.

At Matanzas they have four guns of the same kind—heavy 10 and 12-inch rifles—and the Spanish have provided cartridges for them and they are perfectly useless. It is said there is only one ordnance officer of the Spanish navies, who understands the handling of such guns.

Gen. Lee, it is understood, advised the war department that a few good regiments would be sufficient for the first advance movement. He believes very strongly upon the efficiency of the army under Gen. Gomez and Gen. Garcia, which would naturally be our allies in the war. He reports that the revolutionists have an effective army of 40,000 men, which they can increase to 60,000 almost any time if the arms for them were found. Gomez has kept his army in the field for three years, and it was too difficult to maintain a large army in that country after its repeated substantial successes. If 40,000 men was enough to keep up the war and crush Spain slowly. On the other hand, the Spaniards have, it is said, from 50,000 to 60,000 effective troops. If the revolutionists are armed and a small force of regulars are sent to the island from this country to land in the island he thinks the Spanish will have no chance to withstand the onslaught.

Another element in the war that Gen. Lee, it is understood, commented on, is that Spain has no money with which to keep upon this country for food supplies. The island can be entirely shut off from Spain by the navy and the Spanish army will then be dependent upon Cuba for food supplies. The island can be entirely shut off from Spain by the navy and the Spanish army will then be dependent upon Cuba for food supplies. It is estimated that Havana would suffer as much as if it were actually besieged in a few months by the lack of food supplies.

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ABANDONED HOPE.

Diplomatic Corps Sees No Prospect of Effective Mediation.

SPAIN AND AUSTRIA TRY IT.

Great Britain Persists in the Refusal to Join the Movement.

LONDON PAPER RAVING AGAINST U. S.

Wants the European Powers to Interfere and Put a Straight Waistcoat On This Country.

London, April 16.—The Spanish and Austrian ambassadors again attempted today to persuade Great Britain to join the powers in further representations, receiving little encouragement.

The diplomatic corps has abandoned hope of effective mediation.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon published an article headed an "Anti-American Holy Alliance," during which it says:

"The reports of European interference in the Cuban question are distinctly the most interesting, for the reason it is now plain that nothing can prevent war, except such intervention. The United States has gone too far to recede. America wants to fight, and so far as we can see, American will be going wrong, not through its statesmen, but through a national hysteria.

"It is exasperating to those who wish peace, and the end in Cuba of Spanish misrule, to see American passion throwing away what American statesmanship has won. There is therefore obviously an opportunity for the forcible intervention of the powers, or some of them.

"The position of Great Britain is such an eventuality is a delicate one, but from the point of view of France, Italy, Austria and Germany, it must be confessed that the plea of Spain could hardly fall on deaf ears. Senor Sagasta's indignation in regard to the accusation now bluntly brought in connection with the Maine is perfectly justifiable, after the solemn assurances by the responsible American government. Spain virtually throws up the sponge in order to avoid war with America.

"If American interference goes further in its insulting attack upon the mere existence of European sovereignty over the island, a straight waistcoat would seem to be a very useful article of attire for the whole people of the United States. Unless they will have another time to get away in case there is any danger. When the Havana fleet was quieter than New York. The Spaniards believe the armistice was brought about by the United States and that it means the end of all the trouble between the two countries. And the Cubans, in the interests of their troops in large seaport towns and are mining all the harbors.

"The fortifications have just been completed in Morro Castle. The Spanish officials have a complete list of all the Cubans in Havana, and are sorry to say, by some of the men who are American citizens. They claim it is a war, and conduct it with 'Lex's fight,' as they are pleased to put it.

"How about the insurrectionists? Are they guiding ground or simply holding their own? It was asked.

"Getting stronger every day," replied he with emphasis. "They will never be able to end the next few months, with the aid of the rainy season. We will make the Spaniards think they are in hell."

"When do the Spaniards expect to get coal?" was asked.

"Ah, I am glad you mention it. We then will show what they expect to do for coal or food when war is declared, they flippantly reply. 'Coal, why the Key of Mexico is ours to go and take it.' So confident are they of victory that the planters have had it spread among the Cuban people that the United States pay when the Cubans cross get all the want and ask for mercy.

"I heard one man who is very prominent and who represents the belief of the most intelligent citizens, say, 'There is not a soldier in the Yankee army of all the cowards that will fight. They do not know what fighting is, and the soldiers are not of the same sort as those found in history.'

"Will Weyler come back in the event of war?

"Undoubtedly. He is looked on now as the great national hero. He will immediately be called to carry out his work of murder if there is war, and I am not sure but he may come to provoke war.

"The sufferings of the reconcentrados have not been exaggerated, though I believe when they have been carried to excess. When the new victims die they are stripped of their clothes and the clothes of their fellow toys and thrown into trenches. The horrible scene cannot be described. I never forget it and God grant that I may never again see such a sight. All I have to say is, may God help the poor Cubans."

U. S. Consulate Under Guard.

Cadiz, Spain, April 16.—The students of the school of medicine, carrying a flag, attempted to make a demonstration here last evening but the police interfered and arrested two of the students. As a result the United States consulate has been placed under guard.

YANKEES WILL BEG FOR MERCY

Spanish Troops in Cuba Think They Can Whip America in a Little While.

Call the American Cowards—Fear that Upon Hostilities Commencing, there Will be a Massacre in Havana.

New York, April 16.—Senor Leopold Dota, professor of law at the Havana University, who arrived with other Cubans on the steamship Seneca from Havana, in an interview, have not the following statement regarding affairs in Cuba:

"I left Havana with my family because I believed the opening of hostilities means the massacre of all the Cubans and Americans. All the Americans or very nearly all have left Havana. Those who remained did so because they thought there will be no war or even if there shall be, that Joy and Gen. Lee of the United States. Others say they will have another time to get away in case there is any danger. When the Havana fleet was quieter than New York. The Spaniards believe the armistice was brought about by the United States and that it means the end of all the trouble between the two countries. And the Cubans, in the interests of their troops in large seaport towns and are mining all the harbors.

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All in the West are Working at the Transfer.

Some Have Started East, and all the Others Will be Gone by Monday.

Junction City, Kans., April 16.—Orders have been received at Fort Riley calling for the entire command, consisting of 42 officers and 950 men, to move within 48 hours to Chickamauga. The hour of departure has not been determined.

El Reno, O. T., April 16.—The 19th infantry, Col. E. P. Pierson, and the 24th infantry, Col. Andrew Burt, in addition to the first cavalry, Major Eskridge, stationed at Fort Reno, O. T., are preparing to move today on orders received last night. The infantry expects to start this afternoon for Mobile, and the cavalry this evening for Chickamauga park.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Col. M. A. Cochran, commander of the Sixth infantry at Fort Thomas, has received marching orders. The troops will leave for Tampa, Fla., as soon as transportation can be arranged.

San Antonio, Tex., April 16.—Six companies of the Eighteenth infantry at Fort Sam Houston, the band and four companies at Fort Clark will leave for New Orleans tonight under command of Col. Van Vliet. Troops from Fort Clark and probably from from other forts in Texas will be concentrated here and all start for New Orleans together.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., April 16.—The troops at Fort Brady received departmental orders this morning to proceed to Mobile, Ala. The four companies stationed here will leave on a special train Monday for Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 16.—Col. Snyder of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry today received orders from Gen. Brooke, to proceed with his regiment to Mobile. One battalion of the Nineteenth is stationed at Fort Wayne, the other at Fort Brady. The former will not wait for the rest but will leave early next week, when the transportation has been arranged for. The battalion from Fort Brady left on Tuesday.

Laredo, Texas, April 16.—Company A, Twenty-third United States infantry, will move Monday by special train direct for New Orleans. Other companies along the border will be required to move by special train of seventy-five cars to connect with the railway here. Troop B, Fifth United States cavalry, left for New Orleans. Twelve passenger coaches and two baggage cars arrived at the post from Omaha at 2 o'clock, and loading has commenced. The regiment, composed of eight companies, will be in temporary command of Capt. E. S. Savage. Col. Van Horn, now in temporary command of the Department of the Colorado, has requested to be relieved that he may accompany his regiment south. One officer, the quartermaster, and sixteen enlisted men will remain at the post until further orders.

The train conveying the regiments south will be in three sections.

BIG MONTANA FIRE.

Anaconda Company's Coal Washer Burned Loss is $225,000.

Great Falls, Mont., April 16.—The Anaconda company's coal washer at Belt, thirty miles south of here, burned last night. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The cause of the fire is not yet known. There was no insurance.

Tried to Get an Early Vote.

Washington, April 16.—House leaders are now with the leading members of the Senate as to the prospect of an early vote on the Cuban resolutions. It is taken this afternoon it is probable the House may remain in session in order to secure action tonight. There was no assurance that this could be done, and at 1:30 p. m. the House took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

YANKEES WILL BEG FOR MERCY

Spanish Troops in Cuba Think They Can Whip America in a Little While.

Call the American Cowards—Fear that Upon Hostilities Commencing, there Will be a Massacre in Havana

New York, April 16.—Senor Leopold Dota, professor of law at the Havana University, who arrived with other Cubans on the steamship Seneca from Havana, in an interview, have not the following statement regarding affairs in Cuba:

"I left Havana with my family because I believed the opening of hostilities means the massacre of all the Cubans and Americans. All the Americans or very nearly all have left Havana. Those who remained did so because they thought there will be no war or even if there shall be, that Joy and Gen. Lee of the United States. Others say they will have another time to get away in case there is any danger. When the Havana fleet was quieter than New York. The Spaniards believe the armistice was brought about by the United States and that it means the end of all the trouble between the two countries. And the Cubans, in the interests of their troops in large seaport towns and are mining all the harbors.

"The fortifications have just been completed in Morro Castle. The Spanish officials have a complete list of all the Cubans in Havana, and are sorry to say, by some of the men who are American citizens. They claim it is a war, and conduct it with 'Lex's fight,' as they are pleased to put it.

"How about the insurrectionists? Are they guiding ground or simply holding their own? It was asked.

"Getting stronger every day," replied he with emphasis. "They will never be able to end the next few months, with the aid of the rainy season. We will make the Spaniards think they are in hell."

"When do the Spaniards expect to get coal?" was asked.

"Ah, I am glad you mention it. When they declare what they expect to do for coal or food when war is declared, they flippantly reply, 'Coal, why the Key of Mexico is ours to go and take it.' So confident are they of victory that the planters have had it spread among the Cuban people that the United States pay when the Cubans cross get all the want and ask for mercy.

"I heard one man who is very prominent and who represents the belief of the most intelligent citizens, say, 'There is not a soldier in the Yankee army of all the cowards that will fight. They do not know what fighting is, and the soldiers are not of the same sort as those found in history.'

"Will Weyler come back in the event of war?

"Undoubtedly. He is looked on now as the great national hero. He will immediately be called to carry out his work of murder if there is war, and I am not sure but he may come to provoke war.

"The sufferings of the reconcentrados have not been exaggerated, though I believe when they have been carried to excess. When the new victims die they are stripped of their clothes and the clothes of their fellow toys and thrown into trenches. The horrible scene cannot be described. I never forget it and God grant that I may never again see such a sight. All I have to say is, may God help the poor Cubans."

U. S. Consulate Under Guard.

Cadiz, Spain, April 16.—The students of the school of medicine, carrying a flag, attempted to make a demonstration here last evening but the police interfered and arrested two of the students. As a result the United States consulate has been placed under guard.

BY A SPANISH MOB.

U. S. Consulate at Malaga, Spain, Attacked Today.

TROUBLE NOT YET OVER.

Shield With United States Arms Torn Down and Dragged Along the Streets.

PREFECT BEGS THE MOB TO STOP

The Disturbance Was Wholly a Demonstration Against America—No Report of Injuries.

Malaga, Spain, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here today resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets shouting patriotic cries.

But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. The stones were thrown and the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the streets.

The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people begging them to disperse, which in some degree restored order. Afterwards the streets were patrolled by gendarmes.

As this dispatch is sent the excitement continues.

AMERICAN COAL FOR SPAIN.

Three Thousand Tons are Sent from Virginia to Spanish Warships.

Norfolk, Va., April 16.—Three thousand tons of Pocahontas coal have been sent to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. It went from the Lambert's Point coaling station by the British steamship Hampstead, Capt. Bland. Castner, Curran and Bullitt, of Philadelphia, are the agents. It is said that it was not learned that the Hampstead had cleared until after the custom house had closed. The steamship arrived in water ballast from New York and a large force was employed in loading it. The cargo was secured at $2 a ton.

As the Spanish torpedo flotilla and the Spanish armored cruisers Reina Maria Teresa and Christobal Colon are now at that port, it was safe to conclude that coal is intended for the Spanish fleet.

HURRY UP THE TROOPS.

Those in California Expected to Move Tuesday, but Must Start Earlier.

San Francisco, Cal., April 16.—The United States troops now preparing to leave the Presidio consist of the First infantry and light artillery combined, number about 850 men. The infantry will carry all of their arms and equipments, their knapsacks, blankets and rations. The artillery will carry their field guns and will mount their horses, each battery with them will go their horses, about fifty-six in number. They will not be required to take any of the subsistence stores or quartermaster at St. Louis.

Brigadier General Merriam, who is in command at the Presidio, will succeed General Shafter in command of the division and Lieut. Col. Randolph of the Third artillery will succeed Col. Coppinger in command of the post at Fort Mason. One of the officers of the First will be detailed today to act as chief quartermaster, and he will be in charge of the army headquarters in this city.

The orders to General Shafter instructed him to lose no time and also to take with him his entire staff, which includes all of their arms and equipments. Lieut. Col. H. C. Miles and Second Lieutenant L. H. H. Hobbs, Adjutant General Babcock, Colonel Bates, commissary; Lieut. Green, signal officer, and Dr. Hatch, surgeon. It was stated last night that the troops would not leave here until Tuesday, but it has been determined to start this afternoon or tomorrow morning. They will travel over the Southern Pacific, and General Shafter, who is a railroad man, will probably board the train when it reaches that place. Neither officers nor men expect to remain long in New Orleans, but think they will be hurried on to Florida, or perhaps to the Cuban coast.

The troops that will go from San Francisco to New Orleans are the First infantry and the First light battery of artillery. The companies of the First infantry are A, C, D, E, F, G, now at the Presidio, and H, K, L, M at Fort Barrancas. Of the Third artillery, C and F, the light batteries, are the ones ordered East.

Coal for Cuba.

Philadelphia, April 16.—The British steamer Willow Dene sailed from Cuba today with 3,100 tons of coal for the Matanzas coal depot. This is the last shipment of a contract to supply 250,000 tons of coal. An official of the company supplying the coal said the mammoth size of the coal was being conveyed in a British vessel and the railroad is operated by Englishmen he thought it would be perfectly safe from capture.

Spain Claims a Victory!

Havana, April 15, 12 p. m.—The day opened in its usual quiet manner. The newspapers continue their characteristic comments upon the crisis.

The Diario de La Marina in an editorial says: "Spain has won the first victory from the United States by making them come upon ground desired by the Spanish. The victory is due to the action of the liberal government in showing the world that Spain tried to avoid bloodshed, but that if provoked, she is ready to fight and that all the rights are on her side."

World-be Assassins Killed.

London, April 16.—A special dispatch from Simla says:

A nephew of the Nawab of Dir in the Swat district and not far from Chitral, with two accomplices, has attempted to take the Nawab's life. The latter, however, was not severely wounded and his assailants have been captured and killed.