

look upon it with a certain dublety.

It is the final passage, where President McKinley asserts the right to intervene under certain conditions, that has been most commented upon here. This passage, says the *Heraldo*, is the most important of all, and the *Heraldo* only voices the prevailing opinion. The *Imparcial* calls it a hint to the Cuban insurgents to persevere in their present attitude so that the American republic may have a pretext for sweeping Castilian influence out of Cuba; while the *Liberal*, a paper more or less favorable to the present government, admits that it is hard to have to receive quasi censure from a foreign power, although it argues that both in form and spirit the message is favorable to Spain. The *Imparcial* goes on to urge upon the government the necessity of immediately increasing the navy, so as to be ready for putting into action the menace contained in the message, should the war not be brought to an end very quickly.

The last point is the one that gives the ministry the most trouble. There seems no earthly reason why the present guerilla skirmishing should not go on just as long as the Cubans concerned in it do not care to work, as one of the ministers said, that in the hope of the intervention of the United States the insurgents might avoid a decisive conflict and remain nominally in arms until the expiration of the time the executive at Washington might have accorded Spain. So contrary are the reports published here that no just idea can be formed as to which side the advantage leans in the Cuban insurrection.

This much is certain, the government is making herculean efforts not only to end the war but also to relieve the sufferings of the loyalists on the island. At the ministry instructions have been cabled to Senor De Lome to accept, in the name of the Spanish government, any contributions for the relief of the colonial subjects, the only restriction placed upon such acceptance being that all assistance rendered shall very properly go through the regular constituted channels of the Spanish authority in the United States. As such contributions when taking the form of food or clothing will be admitted into Cuba free of all customs duties, individual members of the ministry are relieved to find their efforts regarded with justice by the American government.

Madrid, Dec. 11.—The *Imparcial* publishes a strong article today, in which it declares Spain will not accept the right of President McKinley to intervene in Cuba in case the war is prolonged and demands that the government adopt "the same energetic attitude towards the United States as Germany adopted toward Haiti because President's McKinley's message was equivalent to questioning the right of Spain's sovereignty in Cuba."

Continuing, the *Imparcial* insists that Spain must prepare for all contingencies and augment her navy by organizing a subscription, "in which the whole nation from the queen to the most humble subject should participate."

Queenstown, Dec. 11.—The Cunard line steamer *Etruria* from New York, December 4, for Liverpool, arrived here at 1:43 today. She reports having sighted at 2:30 p.m., yesterday, 140 miles east of Fastnet, the British steamer *Millfield*, Captain Willis, from Baltimore on November 23, for Belfast, flying signals of distress. The decks were being swept by heavy seas, her funnels were gone and she was sinking. The *Etruria* stood by her for 12 hours, manned a lifeboat and rescued the 23 men composing the crew of the *Millfield*.

The rescued men say the *Millfield*

encountered a hurricane Wednesday last during which a mountainous sea washed over the vessel, carrying away her bridge and boats, flooding the engine room and putting out her fires. The *Millfield's* crew were exhausted from pumping when rescued.

New York, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the *Herald* in Port Au Prince, Haiti, says that further trouble is brewing; that the city is under martial law and that the ministry is afraid to hold public audiences. On referring the Lueders question to Berlin, the Haitian government had strong hopes that the matter would be diplomatically settled through their charge d'affaires. They offered to submit the whole matter to arbitration, proposing England, France, the United States, the Haitian Republic and Sweden. As this was refused another proposition was made, allowing Germany to select the countries. The German foreign minister replied that his government did not intend to allow foreign nations to interfere in the matter and they would punish the blacks.

Although rumors of warships seen steaming in this direction reached Haiti no intimation came of Germany's intention until Monday at 6 o'clock, when the Charlotte and Stein steamed into this harbor, taking anchorage at 7 o'clock.

It has transpired that the German minister left on the 29th ult. and met the warships at Puerto Plata.

Returning on board the Charlotte, the German consul gave notice on Sunday last that German subjects only could go aboard the two German merchant vessels lying in the harbor, and on Monday at 8 o'clock the German commander sent an ultimatum to the government that the city would be bombarded unless within four hours they paid \$30,000 instead of the \$20,000 previously demanded, made themselves responsible for Lueders' future safety, allowing him to return whenever he chose, apologized to the emperor and received the German charge d'affaires again.

The commander also sent a communication to the diplomatic corps that he intended to bombard the city at 1 o'clock, and advised its members to get their subjects to a place of safety.

Minister Powell convened the diplomatic corps and they went aboard the Charlotte, requesting the German commander to allow longer time—if not four days, at least 24 hours—in order to get their subjects away. The commander abruptly refused to give one minute over the time of the ultimatum, but offered one of the German vessels to put their respective subjects on.

Minister Powell said he would not allow American subjects to go aboard any vessel but that he would take them to the American legation and there defend them against all odds. The diplomatic corps then returned again to the palace and the president requested advice as to what he should do. He asked the American minister if he could expect any encouragement from the United States. Minister Powell replied that he had no news or instructions from the United States government and that the Haitians would have to act on their own responsibility, but that he would not witness their humiliation.

The commander had stated that he would fire a warning gun at half past twelve p.m. and the government decided to give way at twenty minutes past twelve. A white flag was hoisted and at 4 o'clock they sent the gold and an apology and the German minister was received with a salute. No foreign warships were in the harbor at the time of the arrival of the Germans, the U. S. cruiser *Marblehead* arriving at 7 a.m. While the German ship was preparing for action, there was intense

excitement among the Haytiens who prepared for a fray, threatening the life of every white. The foreigners embarked on different vessels and the American colony took refuge at the legation. The decision of the government excited the bitterest feeling among the Haytiens, who blame the government for the humiliation. Two attempts to overthrow the government were frustrated by the military police.

The diplomatic corps is indignant with the German commander, who was highbanded and discourteous throughout the interview.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Wahlemaer Dahlborn, an old and at one time well known actor, dropped dead on Clark street about midnight. The cause of his death is not known. It is thought, however, to have been due to heart disease.

The landlady of the place where he roomed said that Dahlborn had been despondent of late, owing to his inability to obtain permanent employment in his profession, and she feared he may have taken poison to end his life. Dahlborn was born in Denmark, and was 65 years of age. During his career on the stage, Mr. Dahlborn was connected with some of the leading companies of his time. Among the parts he played were Dunstan Kirke, M. Duvalin in *Camille*, Rev. Wm. Howell in *Dr. Jekyll* and Mr. Hyde, Sandy in *The Danites*, Luke S. Fleiding in *The Willow Corpse*, Stephen in *The Hunchback* and the Marquis Montesin in *Esmeralda*.

Mr. Dahlborn was a member of the original Madison Square Theater Co. that produced *Esmeralda* in 1883. He created the part of Marquis Montesin in *Esmeralda*, and made a big hit at the time. His last engagement was at the Bijou, where he played a leading part in *The Goldbug*.

Mr. Dahlborn was the author of *The Brigands of Sicily* and *The Life of Joseph*.

Rapid City, S. D., Dec. 11.—The skeleton of an elothierium has been found in the badlands fifty miles east of this city by Prof. O. C. Farrington of the Field Columbian museum of Chicago. It is supposed to be the most complete specimen ever found. It has been shipped to the museum.

New York, Dec. 11.—When the last day of the six-days bicycle race at Madison Square Garden opened, Miller appeared a sure winner. Try as they might, Miller's followers were unable to cut down his lead. Now when the finish was almost in sight they could only pedal away hoping that chance would accomplish for them what energy and endurance had failed to achieve.

A hard struggle was in progress through the night and the early morning for second place. Rice, the Wilkesbarre boy, despite the fact that he had been in great pain, has, for the past 24 hours, rode on, Schinner pursuing him like a shadow. Between 4 and 5 a.m., Schinner collided with Rice. Both fell from their wheels, but neither was seriously hurt. About an hour later the men slipped once more and it looked as if neither of them could continue. The trainers and the crowd rushed toward the rail where the two men lay. The trainers placed the riders on their wheels and started them on their way. A few minutes later, Rice slid off his wheel and rolled down the incline, crashing into Enterman's wheel. Enterman was thrown headlong. Rice's wheel was bent and broken, but another was quickly procured and the Wilkesbarre boy, with an idiotic stare in his drawn face, wobbled around the track once more. After Schinner and Rice had once more