TELEGRAPHIC.

SPAIN IS CALM NOW.

The Action of the U. S. Congress Stops All War Talk.

ARBITRATION IS SUGGESTED.

Preparations Completed for the Sending to Sea of a Large Spanish Squadron.

MADRID, April 6.—The result of the vote on the question of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba, taken on the United States Senate's resolution in the House today, was anxiously awaited here.

It is pointed out that hostilities must soon cease on account of the approach of the rainy season and no further reinforcements worth mentioning will be sent to Cuba until the month of September. But the war department is making extensive preparations in this connection, and four ironclads and several torpedo boats are ready to sail at short notice in order to take part in the blockade of the coasts of Cuba, should the insurgents be recognized as belligerents.

The general opinion here, however, is that the question as to how and when the United States will interfere in Cuba will be left to President Cleveland, and it is believed that the latter will only, at least as a preliminary, offer the friendly offices of the United States in the matter, while intimating that other steps may be taken should the offer be refused.

Although some newspapers declare that a crisis is at hand, the facts remain that the people are almost entirely calmed down and that little or no war talk is to be heard. The military and naval preparations being made by the war department and admiralty are more in the nature of precautionary measures. There is no intention to defy the United States or do anything calculated to inflame popular feeling, although, should it become necessary to do so, it is understood that the Spanish people will respond with enthusiasm to the call to arms in defense of Cuba, and Spanish blood and treasure will flow to the utmost in the efforts which will be made to uphold the honor of the country.

The defenses of Havana have been greatly strengthened recently by the addition to the armament of that place of a number of the heaviest guns. Additional earthworks have been thrown up on the land side and everything possible has been done to make the place capable of withstanding a combined attack by sea and land. The Spanish troops in Cuba now number about 150,000 men of all arms, the important towns and ports being strongly garrisoned.

In spite of the fact that it has been officially denied here and at Havana that Capt. Gen. Weyler has tendered his resignation, or is to be recalled, all classes of people express surprise that the general has been able to accomplish so little since he assumed command in Cuba. Most people here, however, in view of the outcry against Gen. Weyler in the United States would look upon his recall under the present circumstances as being very much in the nature of a humiliating backdown on the part of Spain, and this might lead to serious results here.

But amidst all these clouds, there is a feeling struggling for official recognition that in arbitration there is a way out of all such difficulties, and that with mutual concessions and the use of diplomacy of a high order some arrangements may be arrived at which will give satisfaction to all concerned. Cuba, it is asserted, all claims to the contrary, could hardly, under any circumstances, enter the sisterhood of the United States in this generation, and it is admitted here that the people of the United States would be unwilling to declare war on Spain in order to bring about such an addition to the number of States in the Union. There remains therefore, the plan of giving Cuba some measure of self-government, which may lead to a settlement of the internal and external troubles which have ruined Cuba for the time being, and which bid fair to drive Spain into bankruptcy.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special to the World from Madrid says: Admiral Sanchez Ocana, commanding the great navy yard at Ferrol, on the extreme northwest coast, reports he has completed preparations for sending to sea a Spanish squadron composed of the following vessels: The ironclad Pelayo, the first-class belted cruisers Infanta Maria Theresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya; the second-class armored cruisers Reina Mercedes and Alfonso XIII, one torpedo destroyer and seven fast torpedo boats. These fourteen vessels carry in their crews nearly 6,000 men. This fleet will leave Ferrol today (Tuesday) for gun practice in Arosa bay, and will cruise along the northwest coast of Spain, ready to start for Havana just as soon as the cabinet considers circumstances require it in the West Indies.

The Madrid papers plainly say the movements of the fleet will depend upon the course of President Cleveland after the vote in Congress on the belligerency resolutions.

Six trans-Atlantic steamers have been turned into fast cruisers. They will be ready for service at the end of April.

The principal newspapers of Madrid print patriotic spirited articles, all saying in effect that the moment is fast approaching when the Spanish government and nation must act resolutely in the decisive stage of the Cuban question and of the relations between Spain and the United States, and must also be prepared for all the consequences of the vindication of the Spanish right to repel any interference in the struggle between the mother country and the Cuban insurgents.

THE TWO UNITED.

The Marriage of Mrs. Dimmick to Benjamin Harrison.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The marriage of Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick to Gen. Benjamin Harrison was solemnized at St. Thomas's church this afternoon at 2:30. Dr. Wesley Brown, rector, officiating at the ceremony.

The marriage, which took place in the presence of twenty relatives and select friends of the bride and groom, was a very private affair. The flowers used, lilacs and ascension lilies, were arranged in exquisite taste. Mrs. Dimmick arranged all the details regarding the decorations. The altar was relieved with palms, tropical plants and banks of white lilacs intermingled with bunches of ascension lilies. On either side of the altar was placed a large vase of white lilacs.

At 2:30 Mrs. John F. Parker, the bride's sister, was escorted to the front pew on the left by Mr. Hemstead, and simultaneously Mr. and Mrs. Pinncott were escorted to the front pew on the right by Mr. Tibbott. Gov. Morton, attended by his military secretary, occupied the pew directly behind Mrs. Parker, and behind him were Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. John W. Foster and Mr. George W. Boyd of the Pennsylvania railroad. That portion of the matrimonial service known as the marriage service proper, the ritual of which lasts only about fifteen minutes, was used, and immediately the blessing was pronounced General and Mrs. Harrison walked down the aisle to the strains of the Tannhauser March of Wagner, and entering the carriages waiting at the entrance, the bridal party was driven to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pinncott, where light refreshments were served, and where the party donned traveling attire for the trip to Indianapolis.

Mrs. Dimmick's wedding-gown was of pearl gray grosgrain and silk. The skirt was plain, with a short train falling from the waist in full, soft godets. A Louis XVI coat, opening in front over a full vest of white chiffon, with broad revers, draped with rare old Honiton lace, extending down each side of the front and draped over the hips, forming a most effect. The sleeves were long and full, tapering to the arm below the elbow and extending in a fall of lace at the wrist. Around the neck there was a plush collar of pinest blue velvet, over which was entwined a rope of magnificent pearls, fastened with a diamond clasp, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bonnet worn by the bride was a dainty French creation, composed of lace and blue velvet, with a white aigrette held in place by jewel pins.

The groom wore a well-made Prince Albert coat, worn closely buttoned, with trousers of dark grey. White gloves and a white silk four-in-hand tie completed the bridegroom's attire. He wore a boutonniere of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Harrison, who is a small, but very graceful woman, of rather dark complexion and very bright and attractive appearance, is related to Gen. Harrison through his late wife, who was her aunt. She was born at Honesdale, Pa. Her father was Russell F. Lord. He was general manager of the Delaware & Hudson company. Mrs. Dimmick's younger life was spent at Honesdale, where she became acquainted with her first husband, Walter E. Dimmick, a member of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, but who died within a few months after their marriage. She spent some time at the White House during General Harrison's administration and was a great favorite with her aunt, the late Mrs. Harrison.

General Harrison was born in North Bend, O., in August, 1833, and is in his 63rd year. He is a grandson of W. H. Harrison, eighth President of the United States. After graduating from a law school in 1852, he was married in Oxford, Ohio, to the late Mrs. Harrison, moving at once to Indianapolis.

AHLWARDT IN TROUBLE.

His Anti-Semitic Views Resented With Blows.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Advertiser says: Not only did Herr Ahlwardt receive a severe beating from a mob in Hoboken last night, but he is now a prisoner at Hoboken police headquarters, charged with disorderly conduct and with carrying concealed weapons on the streets.

Ahlwardt was engaged to make an address before the anti-semitic society of Hoboken at Germania hall last night. When he appeared he was pelted and some one threw a brick, which landed on his head with stunning force, cutting open the scalp badly. The crowd closed about Ahlwardt and he received blows from all sides. He was struck in the face and body and knocked down several times. He tried to draw his revolver and finally succeeded in using as just as a squad of police, with a flying-wedge formation, struck the middle of the crowd and rescued the victim. A number of both factions were arrested.

Off for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 6.—The steam schooner "Lakme" sailed for Six-Mile Creek, on Cook's Inlet, Alaska, this morning, having 250 passengers and a large cargo of freight. Just before the hour of departure twenty men came ashore, refusing to make the trip, owing to the crowded condition of the vessel, and their fares were accordingly refunded. Of those who got away, four were young men who had given up good positions at Grand Rapids, Mich., to test their fortunes in the auriferous fields of the Cook's Inlet region.

The steamer "Utopia," which sailed Saturday for Alaska, had 115 passengers.

Schlatter Going to Arizona.

SILVER CITY, N. M., April 6.—Francis Schlatter, the healer, is now at Pi section, a small town in western Socorro county, and is traveling westward toward Arizona. He appeared at Pasamonte last Friday, having been several weeks in retreat among the Mexicans in the small ranch towns in Socorro county, performing cures. He says he does not know where his next stopping place will be. It is claimed that several miraculous cures were performed at Pasamonte. Schlatter looks very much emaciated, but claims to be in good health. He says that he has just ended a fast of forty days and forty nights. From the route taken by him he will enter Arizona in the vicinity of Duncan.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The Refunding Bill Agreed to by the Sub-committees.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The sub-committee of the two houses considering the Pacific railway refunding bills have practically reached an agreement. The bill they will report to the full committee in all essential particulars is the one outlined by the Associated Press dispatch last week. The only material change is in the annual payment on the principal, which is to be increased for the first ten years so as to make the amount $1,000 a day, $365,000, instead of $300,000, as at first provided for. Accrued interest is to be funded and counted as principal, and the entire debts carried at 2 per cent interest per year. The annual payment for the second ten years is to be $500,000, and after that time $750,000 until the entire debt shall have been discharged. This arrangement applies to both the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, and the Southern Pacific is to stand good for the Central Pacific debt.

The Sioux City and Central Branch are not included in the settlement. It is calculated under this arrangement it will require about fifty years for the Central Pacific to wipe out its government debts, and a somewhat longer time for the Union Pacific.

The most important change is the addition of the following clause: "Said companies shall at all times afford to all other lines of railroad equal and reasonable facilities for making connections with them, or either of them, and equal facilities for the transportation of passengers and freights thereon."

This amendment was a concession to the members from the Pacific coast and interior states, who have complained that discriminating rates were maintained by the two companies.

The full Senate committee on Pacific Roads held a meeting after the sub-committee had completed its work, but adjourned without reaching a final conclusion. The committee today directed its attention especially to the portion of the bill applying to the Central Pacific railroad. A disposition was manifested to still further increase the annual payments by this company. The committee will meet Friday.

Placer Mining in Venezuela.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, March 13.—If the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary dispute is decided in favor of Venezuela, ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen in this country will lose money by it, and the same may be said of every American living in the colony except the United States consul.

British Guiana is divided into three counties, Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo. Practically all of the gold fields are situated in the Essequibo country, and nearly all of the territory which comprises that county is under dispute.

Gold is here, and to what extent may be judged from the fact that for the last three days, and every bit of it was taken out by placer mining. The day before yesterday 513 ounces, yesterday 253 ounces, today 1,000 ounces were taken out. Owing to the volcanic nature of the country and the difficulty experienced in getting to the fields, long canoe trips being necessary, up to the present time mining has been crude.

As to the British claim that there are 40,000 British subjects in the Essequibo county, exclusive of government officials, it is very misleading. If a line should be drawn due south from the Moroco river, it would be found that the actual settlers between that and the Schomburgk line would not number 1,000, while in the northwest district, on the coast, already a claim of the Orinoco river, where the real gold is supposed to exist, there are not more than 2,000 actual settlers.

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